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LETTERS FROM ABROAD

Future Policy of the Government of France.

The Duke of Genoa: Candidate for the Spanish Throne.

Particulars of the Barcelona Insurrection.

The Questions Between Spain and this Country.

Pleasant Sketch of the City of Liverpool.

How it Resembles our American Metropolis.

SHIPBUILDING ON THE RIVER TYNE.

FRANCE.

Future Policy of the Government—Health of the Emperor Napoleon—The Khedive and the Porte—The Paris Elections.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 1, 1869.

From the tone of the semi-official journals it may be gathered that the Government will yield to public sentiment in the operation of the speedy convocation of the Corps Legislatif, and that the manifestation organized by the Deputy for Finisterre will not be allowed to furnish a pretext for fresh political excitement. In the partial councils which have been held at St. Cloud, in the absence of the three prominent Ministers the question has been several times discussed, and the feeling has been on the whole favorable to the view of the matter taken by the Press. The definitive decision was to have been taken yesterday in full council, but in consequence of the departure of the Empress on her Eastern trip, the meeting was postponed till to-morrow. MM. ROUHER and SCHNEIDER are to be present at it. It is understood that the former is strongly in favor of convoking the Chamber with as little delay as possible, and that will be in about fifteen days, when the repairs and alterations which are being effected in the Palace of the Deputies will be completed. There is no doubt that if disposed to do so the Government might raise a technical difficulty as to the proper legal interpretation of the clause of the Constitution fixing the duties of the sittings of the Legislative Body, but in the present excited state of public feeling it would not be safe for it to resort to any expedient of this kind. Another couple of months spent in the anxiety and uncertainty in which the country now finds itself, would aggravate greatly the embarrassments and perils of the situation, and would bring us to a forced solution, either in the form of a revolutionary movement or a *coup d' état*. As the Emperor is as little desirous to provoke the one as to have recourse to the other, for both would be fatal to the interests of his dynasty, no alternative is left him but to defeat the movement of M. KERATRY by anticipating it.

It is no doubt in view of his having thus speedily to confront the Chamber and render an account of some obnoxious features of his administration in connection with the last elections that the Minister of the Interior, M. FORCADE DE LA ROQUETTE, has summoned M. LEVERT, Prefect of the Bouche and Rhine, to meet him in Paris to-day. This latter functionary rendered himself excessively unpopular by his arbitrary conduct during the last electoral contest at Marseilles. He is only one of a considerable number, however, who similarly distinguished themselves, and who are felicitously styled "*les Prefêts a poigne.*" The proper course would be to get rid of all these functionaries previous to the assembling of the Chamber. It would be a concession to public opinion which would have the effect of disarming the Left of one of its most formidable weapons of attack. I am sorry to say, however, that such is not the view taken by M. FORCADE DE LA ROQUETTE. He is determined to make the retention of the obnoxious Prefects in office a personal question, and to retire himself from the Administration should he be beaten upon it. It is for this reason that he has summoned M. LEVERT and several others of his colleagues to Paris to concert with them the defence which he will have to make of their acts.

It is stated that the Government has now under its consideration the project of a Senatus Consultum abolishing the provisions of article 57 of the Constitution of 1852, by which the Mayors are chosen by the Executive power, and latitude given to select them outside the Municipal Councils. There has been no faculty arrogated to itself by the Imperial Government which has contributed more to depopularize it in the Provinces than this one of passing over the members of the Municipal Councils in the choice of the Mayors. The men appointed to these positions have been in general mere creatures of the Prefects, having no interest in the economical and upright administration of public affairs. Hence the acts of tyranny, extravagance and favoritism which have led to such frequent and wholesale resignations of their functions by the members of the Municipal Councils. The return to the old system will be an important step in the process of decentralization, and will aid greatly in purging universal suffrage of the abuses introduced in it through the dishonesty and indecent partisanship of these creatures of the Prefectures.

THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

The Emperor made his appearance at the Long-Champs races on Sunday last, and the effect of the effort was at once to cause an advance in the public securities. Those, however, who had an opportunity of observing His Majesty on the course were not much impressed with the improvement which is said to have taken place in his general health. His complexion has become almost livid, and in walking around the inclosure, leaning on the arm of his equerry, he exhibited evidences of great feebleness. Little or no enthusiasm was manifested by the crowd at His Majesty's presence.

It is remarked that the Prince Imperial is closeted very frequently with his father, and that their conversations are of long duration. As they constitute rather a new feature in the Imperial habits, they have given rise to some comment. In the present critical condition of His Majesty's health—for, whatever may be affirmed to the contrary, it is in a very precarious condition—every deviation from the established habits of the Chief of the State is watched with interest, and a motive frequently assigned quite at variance with the actual fact. The Empress is said to have been very much affected on taking leave of her august consort and son, and it is natural that she should have been so. Leaving aside the uncertainty attending the Emperor's health, the present conjuncture of affairs is not one calculated to reassure her. Things are likely to occur in her absence which will affect materially her personal interests and relations. I have explained to you, in my former letters, the motives for the Emperor's anxiety to start her on this journey. We shall now see whether I am right in my conclusions. The return of Prince NAPOLEON to Paris, just on the eve of Her Majesty's departure, is so far a confirmation of them. A week or two will bring further proofs of the change which has taken place in the Prince's position. He is now emphatically the man of the situation. Let it not be supposed that the Emperor was so entirely a stranger to the speech which he recently delivered in the Senate as was assumed at the time. The general belief now is that it was more or less inspired by him. Be that as it may, it has placed the Prince in a situation to command any object of ambition short of the throne. Nothing can be done with him now but to give him such a share of political power as will content him. To make him Regent, in place of the Empress, would be to strengthen not weaken the chances of the dynasty. EUGENIE is too reactionary in her tendencies, and has too many sympathies with Rome, to satisfy the French people. She would not be allowed to hold the reins of power six months. How much more prudent then would it not be to alter the provision in the Constitution which accords to her the guardianship of her son, and to confer it upon a man whose family obligations, declared liberality of views and undeniable talents as a statesman eminently qualify him for the trust? This, there is reason to believe, is the Emperor's opinion, and he has only been prevented from giving effect to it by the determined opposition of his wife. It remains to be seen whether he will profit by her absence to carry out his wishes. He certainly could not promote better his son's interests than by doing so.

THE KHEDIVE AND THE PORTE.

The semi-official journals have been seeking to create the impression that the difficulties between the Sultan and the Pasha of Egypt are at an end. I can tell you that a dispatch was received here on Sunday last from M. BOURREE, the French Minister at Constantinople, which gives quite another version of the matter, and which asks for instructions in regard to another embarrassing phase of the question which has just arisen. The Sultan, it seems, is far from surmounting his resentment against his vassal for his pretensions to independence, and declared on a recent occasion to his Ministry his intention to supersede him on the first opportunity which offered, and to replace him by his brother, MUSTAPHA PASHA. The interests of France would be very much opposed to his removal, and hence the anxiety of the Minister to get fresh instructions. It is probable that the sojourn of the Empress at Constantinople will be profited by to effect a permanent reconciliation between the Pasha and his Suzerain. What diplomatists might not be able to effect a woman may accomplish. It would not be the first time that the influence of the Harem had proved all powerful in Turkish politics.

THE PARIS ELECTIONS.

It is not true that HENRI ROCHEFORT has abandoned the idea of offering himself to the electors of the first circumscription of the Seine, as asserted by some of the journals. A delegate who had been appointed to wait upon him at Brussels to ascertain if the report was true, has just returned to Paris with his reply, which is to the effect that he is firmly determined to go to the polls. FELIX PYAT has decided to offer himself in the same circumscription, and it is also said to be the intention of some of the electors to put LEDRU ROLLIN in nomination.

NEW CANDIDATE FOR THE SPANISH THRONE.

Prince THOMAS, of Savoy, Duke of GENOA, whose nomination by the Spanish Ministry as King will probably be ratified by the Cortes, is only 15 years of age, having been born on the 6th of February, 1854. He is of delicate constitution, middle stature, gentle disposition, and without any marked traits of character, just the monarch in fact for a bold and unscrupulous Regent or Minister like PRIM to hold in leading strings. His father, the Duke of GENOA, younger brother of VICTOR EMMANUEL, died in 1855, when the boy was scarcely a year old, and he has been brought up by his mother, ELIZABETH, daughter of JOHN, King of Saxony, who, ten months after the death of her husband, contracted a morganatic marriage with the Marquis DE RAPALLO, formerly Aid-de-camp of the Duke. The sister of the present Duke, the Princess MARGUERITE, is married to the heir to the Italian Crown, so that the two children of the younger branch, which had become very much impoverished, seem destined to occupy thrones in their turn. About two years ago, in order to give him more confidence in himself, and enable him to conquer a timidity which was almost painful, the young Duke was made to enter an artillery regiment. He bore himself bravely enough in it, but it was found that he bore fatigue with difficulty, and that horse exercise was not suited to his temperament. His mother, in the desire to give him the best education possible, then asked and obtained permission to send him to school in England, where he now is. It is probable that this quiet retiring boy will have to make his way to the Spanish throne over barricades and seas of blood. What a strange thing is destiny—at least the destiny of Princes.

SPAIN.

Affairs in Catalonia—The Barcelona Insurrection — Tyrannical Circular — Cuban Matters—Press Oppression.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1869.

The impossibility of getting at the true state of matters in Catalonia is producing great agitation here. The *Gazette* of Monday assured us that the insurrection in Barcelona had been completely conquered, and that "in the rest of the Peninsula there was the most perfect tranquillity." That the rising which took place in Barcelona on Saturday afternoon was subdued by Sunday morning, is doubtless true. It could hardly be otherwise, seeing the enormous forces the Government have at their disposal in that city; 12,000 or 14,000 regular troops, besides what some of the papers call "monarchical volunteers." But the suppression of the insurrection within the city by the employment of the whole of these immense forces, even to the occupying, militarily, every square and the approaches to every street, seems not to have prevented the insurrection spreading to the country towns beyond Barcelona, which it has done to such an extent that though this is Wednesday we have not yet received the Barcelona newspapers or letters with the details of the fight of Saturday. The insurrectionists who fled from Barcelona on Sunday, when they saw their cause hopeless there, to the number, it is said, of some 700 or 800 men, have roused the neighboring populations, and at this very moment all we really know is, "*that troops have gone forth to pursue them,*" but what the *true* state of the case is we know not. The rebels have cut the rails and telegraphic wires between Barcelona and Madrid at two or three points nearest to the former city, and hence the absence of either letters, papers, or telegrams. The Government organs all talk as if the affair was over; but the *Igualdad*, one of the leading Republican organs, contradicts this flatly. Yesterday it had an article warning the public to discredit all telegrams except those of authentic Republican origin, for the "telegraph is in the hands of the enemies of liberty, and as the Government published false news respecting the Cadis insurrection, so they would be equally ready to do it respecting Catalonia." In to-day's issue the same paper remarks:

"At the hour we close this number all the Province of Barcelona is in the power of the insurgents. The troops are concentrated under the walls of Barcelona. The communications continue interrupted. The Government has wrapped itself up in absolute silence."

As a contrast to the above, and to show you how difficult it is to get at facts, look at what the *Gazette* of this morning says:

"The insurrection of Barcelona being suppressed, the tranquillity of that capital has remained completely reëstablished, and the population has resumed its usual aspect. Some parties of insurgents of various pueblos of the Province have cut the rails at different points and established Republican juntas, but as the columns of the army approach them they dissolve the juntas and fly, or the revolters deliver their arms, as they find no echo or protection in any part. The damages to the rails are being repaired; that between Manresa and Barcelona was fixed yesterday.

Early yesterday morning there were symptoms of disorders in Inez in consequence of some of the field laborers abandoning their work and meeting in one of the vineyards of one of the leading Republicans of that locality, but the energetic attitude of the military commander and the enthusiasm of the garrison caused them to desist from their proposition, and the town remains quiet."

In my next I hope to give you full details of everything.

TYRANNICAL CIRCULAR.

The Government, through Señor SAGASTA, Minister of Governacion, has put out another tyrannical circular, which is intended to have the effect of closing all the Republican clubs. It forbids all *vivas* or expressions in public meetings or associations, to the Republic, or contrary to the monarchical order of things! All clubs are to suspend their sessions until they send a copy of their rules, and have them approved by the Government! This circular is almost a duplicate of some of the productions of GONZALES BRAVO—in fact, the liberty Spain achieved this day last year is fast disappearing, and if another revolution is not quickly installed, will die out altogether. It is intended to disarm all the volunteers in the country on one pretext or another, and then there will be no bulwark left to defend the rights and liberties of the people. The army will play into the hands of its masters, who will give to Spain just as much or as little "liberty" as suits their personal views! *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

CUBAN MATTERS.

The 24,000 men who were to have been by this time on their way to Cuba, have not gone, and I question whether there be any real intention to send half that number. Up to date, at the very outside, 6,000 or 7,000 have sailed, and I have reason to think the total will not be increased beyond 10,000. Every day the Government publish accounts of favorable telegrams just received from General CABALLERO DE RODAS, which repeat the oft-told story of the decline of the insurrection, and the success of the Spanish arms. On Monday President RIVERO convened all the editors of papers he could get together, and told them they could publish to the country the glorious news that General SICKLES' note had been withdrawn. Accordingly the *Iberia, Imparcial, Epoca*, and all the monarchical papers, together with one or two Republican ones as well, announced the fact yesterday, all with more or less comment, and some with great eulogies of General SICKLES, while others thanked his Government for ordering him to do it.

The *Discussion*, however, in an article on the subject, says President RIVERO did not invite its editors, and for this act of discourtesy it gives the lie to the statement. The *Discussion* is right. The report is only another added to the long list of those concocted, now on this and now on your side of the water, to influence public opinion on the Stock Exchange. I can safely assert that the note is not withdrawn, and will not be withdrawn. Then it has been said the United States Government has disapproved General SICKLES' act. This is entirely false, as is also the statements made in the New-York papers, and telegraphed over here, to the effect that General SICKLES had telegraphed to Washington a picture of the state of public feeling excited here by his note, and an intimation that France, Austria and Russia would probably help Spain in preserving her hold on Cuba. General SICKLES never telegraphed one word of the kind. Even the report that his offer of the friendly mediation of the United States had been refused, is not strictly true. The fact is, the Spanish Government have "put off" a formal answer to that, hoping in the meantime to crush the insurrection. They have, however, told him personally that they had sent out orders to endeavor to create less causes for complaint on the score of humanity in the conduct of the war, and assured him due compensation and apology would eventually be made in every case of wrong or injustice to United States citizens. The General is on extremely friendly terms with the Regent and with Señor SILVELO, the Minister of State, as also with PRIM and the other members of the Government who have already learnt to recognize in him a man in whose eyes Spanish diplomacy may try in vain to throw dust.

SCENES IN ENGLAND.

Visit to Liverpool—Aspect of the City—Its Best Features—Americans in Great Britain—Influence of American Manners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 25, 1869.

I have visited and written letters from most of the important towns in the United Kingdom, but this is my first visit to Liverpool, with the slight exception of once passing through it on my way to Ireland. Most Americans who visit Europe also pass through Liverpool on their way to Paris. They *may* stop for a day or two in London. Very few, I believe, make any stay in one of the most important commercial cities in Europe.

It is natural enough—but still a mistake. Liverpool is New-York over again—but with a difference. And it is worth seeing. Liverpool and Birkenhead lie on the shores of the broad estuary of the River Mersey, like New-York and Brooklyn on the East River; only the river runs nearly due north into the Irish Sea on the west. Steam ferry-boats cross the river and run to the villages along shore. There is a brown stone fort at the mouth of the river, surrounded by water at high tide, somewhat like Fort Lafayette, and a lighthouse; but the entrance to the roadstead is low and unpicturesque. The river itself, however, is a very grand and lively spectacle. A hundred ships and steamers of all nations lie at anchor or are arriving and departing. The American sees the Stars and Stripes floating from the tall tapering masts of the finest vessels in the harbor. A fresh breeze from north to west gives enough motion for comfort, and along the eastern shore of the river lies the town of Liverpool, fringed by five miles of the finest docks in the world, where a large part of the world's shipping lies packed close as herrings at the high tide level. The lover of water craft can wander here at will, and have no end of enjoyment.

The town rises with a gradual ascent from the water to the breezy heights of the eastern suburbs, so there can be no excuse for bad drainage. The formation is brown sand-stone, covered along the shore with a yellow sand so fine that it drifts like snow. The water is soft and pure. I see no reason why Liverpool might not be one of the healthiest towns in the world. The sad truth is, that its death rate is the highest in the United Kingdom—and this, in spite of the fact that a large portion of it is, in a sanitary point of view, everything that could be desired. Three-fourths of Liverpool have wide streets, good air, good water, good drainage, everything but parks, squares, and open spaces—so much neglected in most commercial towns. Liverpool is about as solidly built over as Cincinnati, without the excuse of inclosing hills.

Most English towns have antiquities; old castles, churches, Roman remains, a dignifying past. Liverpool has none of these—not an old wall, tower, street, church, nor an old building or ruin of any sort. There was a fishing village at the mouth of the Mersey at an early period, no doubt. In the time of JAMES I., 1618, Liverpool owned twenty-four vessels, whose united tonnage would scarcely equal one good ship of the present day. The real trade, growth and prosperity of the town began about 1710, when Liverpool became one of the most active ports engaged in the slave trade. In 1760, Liverpool had ninety vessels engaged in this trade. They could carry about 25,750 slaves. The negroes were brought here in great numbers, and sent to America and the West Indies. The trade was then considered highly respectable, was carried on under Royal charters, and made immense fortunes for those engaged in it. The merchants of Liverpool were also celebrated for privateering, blockade running and similar enterprises. When the slave trade at length became unfashionable, Liverpool still flourished on the products of slave labor, and became the chief entrepot for cotton, sugar, tobacco, &c. The negro, in fact, has built Liverpool, and given to it its solidity, its grandeur, its wonderful prosperity. Liverpool has doubled its trade and population every sixteen years for the past century, and though Lancashire is now under a cloud, and cotton, if king, is like some other kings, in difficulties, there seems to be little check to its growth and prosperity.

What we of our shingly, make-shift New World have to admire in Liverpool is the massive grandeur and solidity of its works. The merchants of Liverpool, if they got their money by the slave trade and other forms of what the world now calls piracy, built for posterity. The five miles of stone docks, making perhaps twenty-five miles of massive masonry, which shelter the mercantile navies of the world, constitute a work of which any nation might be proud. They make the rotting wooden piers around New-York seem very shabby. And the public and commercial buildings of Liverpool are of corresponding grandeur. The older ones, it is true, have not much architectural beauty to boast of: they are about as ugly as they can be, but built of stone, massive and capacious. But the newer buildings are as beautiful as they are grand. Edinburgh has finer sites, more picturesque localities, a mingling of antique and modern—historic memories—but no town in England has such public and commercial edifices as Liverpool. Those of London do not compare with them. They are vast, enduring, magnificent. And when you consider that here is no capital, no seat of Government, simply a commercial seaport, and that the town has been built by individual merchants or by the same men as members of a corporation, it is really wonderful. The line of docks and shipping, the Exchange and its surrounding edifices, St. George's Hall, BROWN'S Free Public Library and Museum, are each and all worth coming to see—assuredly worth stopping to look at, when you have crossed the Atlantic; for you may travel over Europe and see nothing like them.

The public spirit which has built those monuments of commercial enterprise and prosperity has done many other things, perhaps even more admirable. The corporation baths, supplied with fresh and salt water, in different parts of the town, give swimming and other baths at prices to suit all classes, and some of these are so large that public swimming matches are held in them. Liverpool has the most famous gymnasium in England, with public exhibitions three evenings a week. Its principal theatres are so good, and the audiences so appreciative, that it has been for several years the practice to bring out new pieces here before producing them in the metropolis. The reading room of the Merchants' Exchange is one of the finest in the world, and the free library given to the town by Sir WILLIAM BROWN, one of its great merchants, is the largest of the kind; and such an institution as does not exist in London. The museum, which occupies nearly the whole of the large building, also given to the town by the same munificent benefactor, ranks next to the British Museum in its extent and completeness, and is much better accommodated as to space. When will any American city of half a million population, when will New-York itself have such a library and such a museum? I do not forget the Astor Library nor the Cooper Institute; but the Astor Library is not for the masses of the people, and I have never seen a decent museum in America. There are fragments here and there, but a free, public museum, open to the whole people, is, I believe, something yet to be begun in our country.

St. George's Hall stands in an open space in the centre of Liverpool—an edifice in the Corinthian style, 465 feet in length, with hundreds of Corinthian columns of the most exquisite proportions, and the whole edifice is one of great beauty. It is so beautiful in its symmetry that it does not seem large. You can only see its real size by contrast with some other building. Near it on one side is a church, Georgian Gothic, of ordinary dimensions; about the size of an average New-York church. It is so lost, so utterly dwarfed by St. George's Hall, that it looks like a toy church. The illusion is complete. The houses on the Hudson, at the foot of the Palisades, from the deck of a steamer look like bird cages. The grandeur of St. George's Hall produces the same effect. The building contains the law courts, a concert hall 75 feet square and 40 feet high, an immense hall for public meetings 169 feet long, 75 feet 9 inches wide, and 87 feet 6 inches high. This room contains one of the largest organs in the world, which is played upon twice a week for the public, by Mr. BEST, the corporation organist. Besides these great halls there are in the edifice, as a guide book informs me, "numerous suitable apartments for the convenience of parties engaged in anything that may be going forward." These will afford excellent accommodation to the various sections of the British Association, which is to meet here next year, under the Presidency of that most distinguished descendant of the chimpanzee by natural selection, Professor HUXLEY; naturally selected by the Darwinians as, considering "man's place in nature," the fittest to preside over its deliberations. I hope Professor AGASSIZ, who claims a less distinguished descent, will find it convenient to be present on that occasion.

Liverpool is more like New-York, more American in its manners and customs, than any European town. There must be at all times some hundreds—perhaps I might say thousands—of Americans along the docks and gathered about the centres of business. You see everywhere American faces, and hear the varied American accent ranging from Bangor to Galveston. Yesterday on 'Change a swarthy Southerner lounged up to an English merchant or cotton broker. "Look here," said he, "don't you know anybody that's got some New-Orleans papers?" "Yes, I have got any quantity of them." Well, by —— I I'll come up to your office and see them." There was not much in that short dialogue; only I have never met an Englishman, with the least claim to be considered a gentleman, who would have compelled me to use a dash in reporting such a conversation. Englishmen above the lowest class no more swear than spit. It is very rare indeed that a well-dressed Englishman is seen in the least intoxicated. I have some hope that the lower classes will soon imitate their betters in the latter respect, as they have in a great degree in the former. And I wish that Americans who come to Europe, go on 'Change, and mingle elsewhere in European society, would devote a month or two before they start to as much spitting and swearing as would last them till they got home again to the land of the free, where no one has any objections.

The Americanism in Liverpool is generally a matter of pride—but it is in some things a matter of mortification. Out of regard to our national habits, the public resorts of Liverpool are furnished with spittoons, which are never seen in other English towns, and American visitors to the Liverpool bathing village of New-Brighton have compelled the authorities to place all over their elegant promenade pier the following notice—the like of which I have not before seen in Europe: "Gentlemen are requested not to spit on the floor of the promenade." And visitors are obliged to have *this* staring them in the face at every turn—or worse. And Mrs. TROLLOPE is gone, and Mr. SUMNER is still making speeches about the *Alabama!*

There are other contrasts, but they are comparatively slight and unimportant. The Englishman is always brushed and combed, and his boots shine, and he has the general air of having just stepped out of a bandbox. If an American is drawn in *Punch*, his nationality consists not more in his long nose and neck, than his slouching and frowzy appearance. There is a museum of Greek statues, wax figures, &c., in Liverpool, which includes Kings, Queens, murderers, revolutionists, philosophers, bandits—some hundreds of attractive personages; but I noticed that even in the cave of horrors, with long lines of murderers pinioned for the gallows—this saves hands—every wig was well brushed. The pirates and bandits have long black hair, but it is smooth and glossy. There are only three personages who look as if they never saw a comb; these are the late President LINCOLN, on the left of St. John the Baptist, and Generals GRANT and LEE on his right. As WILKES BOOTH is down stairs among the murderers, his hair is as smooth and glossy as the best of them. BYRON finds himself, thanks to Mrs. STOWE, once more an object of interest. He waked up one morning and found himself (in)famous. In wax-works it does not matter much. Two shilling editions of the Byron controversy are out, by the editors of two London weeklies, and the St. Giles Press has its catchpennies for the million; so there will not be—thanks to Mrs. STOWE once more—a man, woman or child in this country not perfectly familiar with the "True Story of Lady BYRON."

But this is a digression. American manners have made their mark on Liverpool—not the bad manners we really must mend when we can find time, but the good. There is a kindliness, a sociality, an independence of feeling, an admitted equality here not seen elsewhere in England in the same degree. You have it in Manchester, no doubt, and over Lancashire generally; but it seems to me to culminate in Liverpool. Nowhere are the poor so little cringing and obsequious; nowhere are the rich so little overbearing. The typical Englishman cringes to all above, and kicks all below him. Liverpool has no aristocracy but that which has come from work. Labor, business, trade have made all the great fortunes; and those who are not rich may be. There is, therefore, a friendly good-fellowship among all classes very pleasant, and very American—though, for that matter, it may be found over two-thirds of the continent of Europe, and especially the southern portion.

MONADNOCK.

SHIPBUILDING ABROAD.

Life and Activity on the Tyne—Contrast to the Yards on the Thames—The Largest Shipbuilding Works in the World—The Wages Paid and the Prices Asked—The Importance of Steam Colliers over Sailing Vessels.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1869.

The shipyards on the Tyne exhibit a very marked and gratifying contrast to the yards on the banks of the Thames. In the last, idleness and desolation reign supreme; here all is life and activity. Ships and steamers of all classes, and for owners of various nationalities, are being pushed rapidly forward to completion; and building ways vacated by the launch of a stately ship to-day are hastily prepared for the reception of a new keel on the morrow. Besides the many vessels which are building for British owners, orders are in hand for steamships for Russian, Spanish, French and Brazilian companies; and although the laws of the United States deny to our citizens the right to own ships built in the great and acknowledged shipbuilding marts of the world, they fail to prevent the building here and on the Clyde of the ships with which the foreign trade of our country is being carried on. In the multitude of new vessels whose frames are now rising up on the banks of this river are two magnificent steamships for the New-York and Liverpool trade. In my letters from London I gave a large space to the consideration of the causes which had led to the downfall of the shipbuilding industry of the metropolis and its revival in the shipyards of the North. My visit to this place has fully confirmed my opinion, that the transfer is final, and that it is impossible for the London builders to recover the business which they have lost, or to contend with success against the advantages which nature has conferred upon this locality.

THE SHIPBUILDING FACILITIES ON THE TYNE.

This district of England certainly possesses unrivaled facilities for the economical construction of iron ships and machinery, and the builders of the vicinity are fully justified in holding, as they do, that they can build ships at prices which defy living competition, and of a quality which is fully up to the standard of the best vessels built upon the Thames or the Clyde. With boundless supplies of coal at the very doors of their works, and ore which produces iron of excellent quality for shipbuilding close at hand; with a rich agricultural country behind, and Northern Europe, with its supplies of cattle, sheep and grain easily accessible in front; and with a safe river, sufficiently wide and deep to float the largest vessels which the commerce or the navies of the world are likely to require, the shipbuilders of the Tyne unquestionably hold the best position for the successful prosecution of this important branch of industry which can be found in either Europe or America. While nature has done so much to favor the business of iron shipbuilding on this river, man has not been idle. Busy and flourishing shipyards line both banks of the lower Tyne; and at Jarrow, two miles below Newcastle, are situated the most extensive and complete shipbuilding works in the world.

THE GREATEST WORKS IN THE WORLD.

This establishment, which is now owned by the Palmer Shipbuilding and Iron Company, owes its foundation and development to the sagacity, energy and enterprise of Mr. CHARLES PALMER, who opened a small shipyard here in 1852. At that time the coal trade of the north of England was very seriously injured by the competition of the mines further south and nearer to the London market, to which they had easy access by the development of the railway system; while the northern coal owners were dependent upon the slow and uncertain transit by sailing vessels. It occurred to Mr. PALMER, who was, and is still, a large coal owner, that steam power upon the sea afforded the only means of competing successfully with steam power upon the land, and he commenced the business of iron shipbuilding, mainly with the purpose of carrying out that idea. The first steam collier was a complete success, and by the end of 1854 the Messrs. PALMER had launched thirteen of those useful vessels, and fully proved the superiority of steam over sailing vessels in point of economy as well as in the regularity and rapidity of transit. Mr. PALMER soon established a reputation as a shipbuilder; orders, including several from the British Admiralty, crowded in upon him, and the works were gradually enlarged until they attained their present colossal dimensions. In 1865 the establishment was transferred to the present Company, of which Mr. PALMER is the Chairman and the controlling spirit. The yards and works at Jarrow cover nearly a hundred acres of land, with a river frontage of three-quarters of a mile. Within the walls of the premises are four blast furnaces which can produce 60,000 tons of pig iron per annum; rolling mills with a capacity of 35,000 tons per annum; rivet works which make 500 tons of rivets yearly; engine and boiler works; forges; foundries for iron and brass; joiners' and boat-builders' shops; mast sheds; an extensive shipyard, fitted up with all the appliances for the rapid and economical construction of ships, and a stone graving dock 440 feet long. Every process connected with the manufacture of iron into ships, beginning with the raw ore and ending with a first-class and elegantly-fitted steamship, engined, rigged, furnished and completed for sea, is carried on here; all is done in the Company's own works and yards; even the ore supplied to the furnaces is brought from mines owned by the Company, in steamers built by and belonging to the Company. The Jarrow works consume nearly 200,000 tons of coals per annum at an average cost of five shillings sterling per ton, delivered at the works.

THE WAGES PAID AND PRICES ASKED.

They employ about 5,000 men. The average daily wages paid in the shipyards and engine shops on the Tyne, are for laborers, two shillings and sixpence; smiths, painters and riggers four shillings and sixpence; machinists, five shillings; riveters, six shillings; platers, six shilling and sixpence. Iron is worth fifty shillings per ton for No. 1 pig, and forty-eight down to forty-five shillings for lower grades of pig; ship plates, eight pounds; boiler plates, nine pounds; angles and bars, seven pounds, per ton. At the Palmer Works, each department is charged with the current market price of the material it requires, and the profit or loss upon each and every branch of the business is distinctly shown. The price asked for a first-class steamship, suitable for the Transatlantic trade, fully completed and needing only coals and stores to start upon a voyage to New-York, is £15 sterling per ton for the ship, and £50 sterling, per horse-power—nominal—for the engines. A ship of 3,000 tons and 500 horse-power would cost at these prices £70,000 sterling, or about $450,000 currency, about one-half the cost of building a similar ship in the United States. The Palmer Works have launched, since 1860, sixteen steamships for the New-York and Liverpool trade, and have now in hand the *Wyoming* and *Wisconsin*, of 3,000 tons each, for the Guion line. With these two ships the aggregate tonnage of the eighteen vessels will be nearly 54,000 tons, being the largest amount of tonnage ever built in one yard for the trade between New-York and Liverpool—a trade which was once entirely in the hands of the shipowners and mariners of New-York. The Palmer Company has now an established and leading position as builders of steamers for the Transatlantic trade of the United States; it stands face to face with the builders of the United States, ready to compete for the building of ships and steamers to be employed between the ports of the United States and the ports of all countries with which the citizens of the United States carry on a seaborne commerce. The whole foreign trade of the United States is as free and open to ships built in PALMER'S yard as it is to ships built in New-York, Massachusetts or Maine, and the result of the unequal contest is plainly revealed by the rapid decline of shipbuilding in the United States and its active extension here, and by the disappearance of the American flag, which is now seldom seen in the ports and harbors of Europe, Asia or South America.

RESULT OF THE REGISTRY LAWS.

Our Registry laws, which deny American registers to ships built here, do not stop the building of the ships; they simply prevent American merchants from owning and American sailors from sailing them, and force all the profits of our enormous carrying trade into the pockets of British and German shipowners, who are building up magnificent fleets of steamships with the profits of a trade which our blind and suicidal policy has sacrificed. Our Registry laws have, by the force of circumstances, become prohibitory and oppressive to our own citizens, and now work entirely in the interest of foreign shipowners and mariners. That intolerant and cruel laws should be amended without delay, for it is very plain that our chance of regaining even a portion of the large trade which we have lost, or retaining the little that is left to us, rests upon the concession to our citizens of the right to build ships where they can be built cheapest, to register such ships as American ships, and sail them under the American flag, with American officers and crews. Nothing short of the absolute reversal of the policy which we have heretofore pursued can arrest the transfer of our carrying trade to ships sailing under foreign flags. The proposal to remit the duties and taxes on materials entering into the construction of ships and engines built in the United States, will not enable American shipowners to obtain ships at anything near the cost of vessels built here. It will, therefore, be practically useless, and leave us just where we now stand. A comparison of the wages paid to skilled shipyard workmen here with the wages demanded by the same class of mechanics in the United States should convince the most obstinate ship or engine builder in the United States that he cannot compete with shipbuilders in this country even if he has all his iron and other materials furnished to him at the prices which are paid for them by shipbuilders here. The extra wages paid for merely putting a ship together and putting her engines into her in an American shipyard, would increase her cost so far beyond the price for which she could be completed here, that her owners would be unable to compete with ships built in the yards of the Tyne or the Clyde.

STEAM COLLIERS.

Mr. PALMER'S idea that steam transportation upon the sea would enable the northern coal owners to compete successfully with the coal owners of the Midland counties in supplying coal to the London market has been fully realized. The coal trade of the Tyne with London is now carried on with steam vessels built expressly for the traffic at Jarrow and other building yards in the vicinity. A steam collier of moderate power will make the voyage to London and back (300 miles each way) in five days; and having no ballast to discharge she is instantly ready to receive a fresh cargo. A vessel of this description can carry more coal up to London in one month than an ordinary sailing collier will carry in twelve months. Their introduction has had a most beneficial effect upon the interests of the consumers as well as upon those of the producers of coal. A plain, substantial steam collier, fitted for water ballast, and with the best appliances for loading and discharging cargo, and capable of carrying 1,000 tons of coal, can be built for £13,000 sterling. A large fleet of such vessels could find profitable employment in carrying coal from Philadelphia and Elizabethport to the cities and towns on the New-England coast, and their adoption there would unquestionably lower the price of coal, especially during the Winter months, when sailing vessels are often wind-bound or ice-bound for weeks, and coal is run up to an exorbitant price. The employment of steam colliers would insure a steady and regular supply at all the towns on the coast, with an average saving of fully one-half the amount which is paid for freight by our present system of transportation. Cheap fuel, next to cheap food, is the greatest boon which can be conferred upon a people, and this blessing the people of New-England certainly do not enjoy; for even at New-Haven, which is within 100 miles of Elizabethport, on a good harbor, accessible to steam vessels at all seasons, coal is often sold at $5 per ton in advance of the price at the shipping port.

J. S. O.

AMERICAN FIRE DEPARTMENTS.

Captain Shaw, of the London Fire Brigade, on His Experience in the United States.

From the Morning Herald, Sept. 28.

We announced yesterday the return of Captain SHAW, the chief of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, to London, from his tour of inspection of the working of the fire departments in the principal cities in the United States. He eulogizes in the warmest terms of gratitude the very cordial and hospitable reception he had met with in all the cities which he visited, but he could not disguise his extreme disappointment at having taken so long, laborious and expensive a journey with absolutely no result whatever beyond acquiring a knowledge of the true condition of the several fire departments. His hope had been that in each of the great cities he would have had an opportunity of discussing with practical men the details of organization, training, discipline, drills, economy, mechanical appliances, and all the other subjects of interest to those who had adopted the business as their profession, but he had nowhere been able to do this except on the smallest possible scale, in consequence of the existing arrangements. He was of opinion that the telegraph makers had done much for the fire departments, and that the steam fire-engine builders had also done much, but that the officials had done very little for themselves, either by instructing the engine builders and makers of their appliances generally as to the real requirements of the service, or by exercising and practicing themselves in the use of such appliances as they have. Their engines can throw water well, but for the most part heavy, unwieldy, and inconvenient in the extreme; and what is still more remarkable their new ones are in almost every point precisely the same as those first made many years ago. It was impossible to doubt that the builders who originally showed so much ingenuity in the design and construction of their machines, would have been able to alter them to suit the requirements of the service, had they been properly advised by practical persons as to what those requirements were; but it appeared to him that the introduction of politics into the fire departments, particularly in the selection of their principal executive officers, has been the means of preventing many of the most intelligent and promising members from remaining in charge long enough to acquire such knowledge of the details of the profession as to enable them to point out to the makers of their appliances what was really wanted, and to instruct their men in the use of them when made. It was, perhaps, not generally known in England that the chief officers, or, as they are called, chief engineers, of most of the American fire departments, and the principal assistant engineers are elected, not promoted, and that political influence is commonly paramount in the elections. In some towns the chief and his assistants were appointed by the Mayor, and this was probably the better mode of the two; but in whichever way they obtained their places, the appointments generally were only temporary, and varied in duration from one to about three years, according to local arrangements. It was hardly to be believed that, in the midst of a practical nation like the Americans, the chief of an important department, requiring a considerable amount of skill and special training, should be obliged every year to enter into competition with his own subordinates and others, and either to stand continual fresh elections or to lose his place. Such was, however, the case, and the effect of the system is, of course, fatal to the advancement of the professional work of the fire departments. Nothing could exceed the cordial and friendly nature of his intercourse with the municipal authorities, boards of fire commissioners, and executive officers of the fire departments, wherever he went; and in reply to their inquiries he had been compelled to state his opinion freely, that although he considered them perfectly justified in boasting of any institution in which all concerned take a very great interest, and also perfectly justified in placing political partisans at the head of any institution they pleased, he could see no possible justification for combining the two; on the contrary, that if they wished to boast, they would have to abandon their political appointments, or if they wished to continue their elections they would have to cease boasting. He had also told them that he had found among the chiefs some useful, active and intelligent men, but that, so far as he could judge, those men had advanced themselves, not by the system but in spite of it, and wherever he had stated those opinions he had not heard so much as one dissentient voice. He had therefore, on the whole, come to the conclusion that the present system was doomed, and would be one day altered; and when that day came he had no doubt that the great ingenuity so characteristic of the Americans would be brought to bear on the machinery and appliances of the fire departments, and would have the almost immediate effect of raising them from their present dead level to a much higher position. They had now powerful and weighty machinery and appliances drawn about by large numbers of horses, and worked by enormous bodies of men, but it could hardly be supposed that the cities would long continue to supply funds for the payment of heavy expenses rendered necessary chiefly by the want of skill and practice on the part of those concerned. It was a very singular and unaccountable fact that the Americans, in their admiration for steam fire engines, had forgotten or ignored the use of hand-worked engines, and had abolished them altogether, thus absolutely depriving themselves of the means of instantly extinguishing fires at their own doors, and so leaving themselves in this particular point far behind the most backward nations of Europe. He had asked in every city why this had been done, but he had not received as much as one reply giving the slightest reason; on the contrary, the answer generally was that hand engines were of no use, a statement quite without meaning in the face of the fact that some of the principal cities of the world are still entirely protected by them. He was clearly of opinion that no city of any description, and more particularly that no large mercantile city, should be without both kinds of engines, that the manual or hand-worked engines should very largely predominate in number, and that as a general rule, every station containing a steam engine should be provided with at least one manual engine in addition, as the latter could be got to work in about thirty seconds by one man, whereas it is almost impossible to get a steam engine to work in less than about three or four minutes from the receipt of a call even when there are plenty of hands present. He found the American fire departments of both kinds, paid and voluntary, formed on a military basis, being composed of a number of bodies called companies, to a great extent independent of each other; making their own promotions separately, but—like several regiments—working together, when called on, under a superior head. This seemed to be understood by all concerned, and to work, on the whole, rather well; but he was convinced that a military organization was badly adapted for such a purpose, and both economy and increased efficiency would result from substituting his simple organization for theirs. He admired beyond measure the pride and enthusiasm of the Americans about all the institutions, and these among the rest; and although just now the fire departments present many subjects for criticism to a professional observer, he was bound to say that in many of the principal cities they were much improved of late years, and the spirit which seemed to animate all concerned was one which, under altered circumstances, must lead them to eventual success. He should never be weary of speaking with most sincere and heartfelt gratitude of the great kindness and consideration he had met with on his journey.

The Explosion at the Indiana State Fair—An Important Statement.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Oct. 6.

Last evening a reporter of the *Journal* visited the house of Mr. JOHN REYNOLDS, on North Delaware-street, and had an interview with Mr. JOHN WHITE, of Windfall, Tipton County, who is there quite seriously wounded. The following is the substance of the statement made by him:

"I am a practical engineer, having been engaged in running mills for the past four years, and am running one now. I came up to the city for the purpose of purchasing a set of head blocks, and went to the mill at the Fair grounds for the purpose of seeing them work; indeed I thought I might buy the ones being used there. I went around by the boiler which was making the steam to drive the mill, and saw that they were carrying too much steam, the indicator showing from 110 to 130 pounds. I did not feel right then. The engine was being run by a large man, and fired by a small one. The engineer tried the water, touching the lower gauge, which emitted blue steam, but no water. The gauge opened above a little cup, and I saw him feel in it with his little finger, but it had received no water from the guage. He tried it again, and then raised up on his tiptoes, and, seeing that it was empty, I saw him cringe in the face, showing indications of great fright. He then went to the pump and turned on the water, and as I saw him do that I started away as fast as I could walk, and had gotten opposite the end of the carriage, when I turned my head to look back, and at that instant the boiler exploded, bruising my head, face and side, and scalding me very badly. When I saw the engineer start to turn on the water, my first impulse was to tell him not to do it; but I thought again that I might alarm the crowd needlessly, and I left as fast as I could walk, without saying anything. The engine was rotating very slowly, or I could not have gotten away before the explosion occurred. If the engineer had not turned on the water, I do not think the explosion would have occurred. I knew that the steam was superheated by its color."

Mr. WHITE is a perfectly reliable gentleman, a member of the Society of Friends, and his statement can be relied upon as correct in every particular. Our reporter informed the Coroner's Jury of the statement made by Mr. WHITE, but they did not deem it necessary to take his evidence.

This is undoubtedly the true explanation of the cause of the explosion. The engine had not entirely stopped; it was moving slowly, and it will be remembered that Mr. FRINK testified to hearing the gauge-cock tried twice just before the explosion, and it is probable that it was done by the engineer, who then became frightened, and by his action caused what he was trying to avert, an explosion.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PRINCIPLES OF PSYCHOLOGY. By JOHN BASCOM, Professor in Williams College; Author of &c., &c. G. P. PUTNAM & SON. 1869.

We regret our inability, in taking up this book, to give it the thorough review that its importance renders desirable; but if want of space prevents this, at least we can avoid injustice. The work certainly has, as the author claims, "the integrity of a system," and must, we think, take permanent place in the literature of the subject as a valuable contribution, even if it presents nothing especially new. The field has been explored so often that it would be vain to expect more facts, or even original theories; each new worker may be considered fortunate, and his labors fruitful, if from any one of the several recognized standpoints he takes definite premises and reasons logically from them to conclusions sufficiently harmonious and mutually corroborative to be dignified with the name of a "system" of metaphysics. Few thinkers, if any, we believe, will be disposed, after the study of Professor BASCOM's treatise, to deny that the author has done this, however readily they may be led by their own speculations to differ from him.

Professor BASCOM takes strong ground, first, respecting the possibility, secondly, the dignity, and, lastly, the value of a science of mind; each of which views, we need scarcely add, and particularly the first, have in turn been denied and combated with successful ridicule, if not with equally telling argument. Reiterated assertions that metaphysics have no established principles—that it is impossible to give to philosophy the exactness of science—are combated by him with a vigor and seeming success that show skilled familiarity with the weapons that have already done duty so often. As to the value of pure philosophy, he is equally confident. He holds it to determine the rank of man in the scale of life, and to embrace half the field of human knowledge. "Knowledge that centres directly in the mind in its moral and intellectual powers, and in the social, civil and religious actions that arise immediately from them, is full half of all knowledge." "Methods of reasoning employed in these departments, while very different from the naked inductions of science, constitute the nobler moiety of intellectual life," (p. 5.) It follows, perhaps, from this that he finds the second office of philosophy to be the furnishing of a counterpoise, a complement, or correction, to the methods of study in the physical sciences. His argument for the third office of philosophy is, that all intelligent, moral and religious action must rest upon it as a final basis; a theorem not perhaps so demonstrable as the others. The Positivists, with COMTE at their head, receive, as might be expected, no mercy; thus (p. 5:)

> "If there has been one development more preposterous than all others in the growth of knowledge, that development is positive philosophy—a scheme that scouts metaphysics, yet can do it upon no other than metaphysical grounds; that determines what may be known and what may not be known, and puts among the things to be discarded the knowing faculties; that uses philosophy to blow up philosophy, and on the ground thus cleared builds up a cobble house of facts, every one of whose connections must yet be as pure intellectual as those of mental science itself. . . To save us from such pitiful philosophizing, we need philosophy."

If the author takes strong ground here, he certainly goes far toward answering affirmatively what is after all the main question, "Is philosophy possible?" by clearly recognizing the postulates of philosophy, and strictly limiting its field. His postulates may be briefly stated: The mind has direct, intuitive, ultimate knowledge, not to be analyzed, and inexplicable by reference to any ulterior analogies or resemblances; the veritable *ultima thule*. There are, secondly, different kinds of knowing, mutually independent, incapable of explaining each other; with the converse corollary that the intuitive faculties are just as many as these distinct forms of primary knowledge. The third is that staunch old bulwark of Rationalism, one of the protean shapes of which is "a doubt of knowing implies knowing of a doubt." The author puts it, "a doubt must have a reason, a premise, and if this premise involves confidence in the very reasoning by which the foundations of reasoning are disturbed, that doubt is self-destructive. (p. 14.) The field of philosophy the author defines in a single word—consciousness—"a unique realm, cut off from any other."

Those at home in the subject will, perhaps, be able to infer from what has been said, the general tenor of this work, and in some measure the handling that its special departments receive. The treatise is divided into three "books," under heads of the intellect, the feelings and the will, respectively. Without room for even an outline, we can only indicate a few more prominent features. One is the large number of intuitive ideas, or cognitions admitted and sustained at some length of argument. No less than eleven of these are claimed, among them some not generally allowed, as beauty, for instance and right, with its attendant moral phenomena, considered over and beyond its utilitarian aspects. As a consequence, perhaps, of this large array of the "mind's intellectual furniture," comes a corresponding narrowing on the author's part of the offices of sensation and perception, and an equally wide divergence, in general, from the schools of sensualism. Consciousness again is presented as what is called a "regulative idea;" a view, it is unnecessary to add, that has scarcely found supporters. SPENCER's and other's theories of the origination of our ideas of time and space are examined and opposed. In this department of the intellect, in fact, there is much dissent from the views of HAMILTON, BAIN and other metaphysicists, undoubtedly traceable further back, to a difference in some of the fundamental premises adopted. In the Book on the Feelings, the distinction between these and thoughts is well laid down; it is found in the facts of one of them being single or simple, the other double, and of the different relations that they stand in to the will. In the division of physical feelings, there is much sound reasoning. Besides the five or six special senses that all allow, the writer has a section of what are called "indefinite senses," a name, perhaps, not the best, as used in contradistinction to "special." While we would refer to touch such sensations as heat, cold, &c., there is, we think, clearly another class not to be so referred. Recognition of a "sense of pressure," perhaps, otherwise known as the "muscular sense," is apparently needed, as the inlet of a class of perceptions not derived from pure touch. We have been in the habit of defining it as "that sense by which we gain a knowledge of the position of the body, and of the strain or pressure to which it is subjected," and see no reason to modify the view. The section on the Spiritual Feelings is less satisfactory than others; perhaps necessarily so, from the nature of the case. If philosophy is to fail in any respect, it is in the attempt to reduce moral intuitions to a science; in view of the diverse if not opposing and irreconcilable standards of moral obligations that are seen when we regard all nationalities and successive ages, the metaphysicist is at fault here, if anywhere. But the relations of pleasure and pain, as results, to the operation of either of the three admitted classes of feeling are carefully drawn, and, we think, with unusual success.

In the Book on the Will, the nature of vital action, as preparation for, or anticipation of, the exercise of volition, is discussed, and a distinction drawn between final or executive volition, and that primary volition, called "choice," the existence of which is necessary as presenting those alternatives to action that are presupposed conditions of mental liberty. This part of the treatise comes more nearly than any other to consideration of psychology as a science connate with physiology. While the close linking of the two, at some hidden point, by some obscure means, is not open to reasonable doubt, the science of mind is too often considered as an entity apart from every other. A genesis of mind, absolutely correlated with growth of body, under laws as definite as those of physiology is, we conceive, necessarily to be premised; and it is an inadequate philosophy that only concerns itself with the operations of the fully developed mind. That we may never discover the relations of the contained and ruling mind to the containing and overruling body, is no argument that these relations are not necessary to the completeness of a philosophical system. The work is perhaps chiefly to be criticised in that, representing the principles of psychology, it does so little with what may be termed the physiology of psychology. It takes Minerva full-formed by an instantaneous blow. We would by no means go to anything like the unsupported and mostly insupportable lengths that, for instance, Dr. MAUDSLEY, in his *Physiology and Pathology of the Mind* reaches, and do not believe that thought is to the material brain what gastric juice is to the stomach, or biliary fluid to the liver; but still the grasp of the body upon the mind, so materially modifying and largely controlling the operations of the latter, must not be neglected. The hygienics of the will, the feelings and the intellect are too closely related to those of the body for us ever seriously to consider that the three first can remain in the *statu quo* that philosophy tacitly demands, while the latter is subjected to so large an array of perturbating influences. But as we just saw, in alluding to spiritual cognitions, that the prospect became obscure on the one side, so again, on the other, we grope; the science only stands firmly on middle ground in discussing the mature, equilibrated mind, uninfluenced either by disease or theology. Psychology, whence all metaphysics, is the middleman between physiology and theology, the interlinking and mutual dependence of the three is perfect. We could wish that vital action, not only in its relation to volition, but to all other mental states or endowments, received far more attention than is here given it; in fact, we rather hold this essential in a treatise ostensibly psycological, however less it may be called for in a work on purely speculative philosophy.

In speaking of the value or function of metaphysics, we observe that Professor BASCOM lays great stress upon the study as a means of determining the position of man in the scale of life; and that, indeed, his high state was in a measure predicable by the fact of the ability of his mind to reason about the operations of itself. Without wishing to detract in the least from this, yet we are indisposed to allow so wide a gap between man and other animals as the author would establish. To use the common terms, he draws too broad a line between our "reason" and brute "instinct." That the difference is of degree, not of kind, is incontrovertible, though perhaps not demonstrable. Scriptural teaching—which is a matter of faith, not of reason—aside, nothing that human research has yet discovered, or probably ever will discover, goes to prove that brutes lack any of the elements of human reason; though the difference in their exhibition may—in some cases does—amount to all the difference between the rudiment and full development—between the seed and the flower. Science has—deliberately to choose a word—demonstrated the evolution by specialization, of the human out of the brute body; science must accept its own consequences, and philosophy has yet to disprove them, in case of the mind. Philosophy itself positively proves the coexistence in the human and brute mind of certain attributes and methods of action; the denial of certain others that it now makes, is upon purely presumptive and negative testimony. It were wiser, perhaps, to admit the narrow bounds of our scrutiny into the brute mind, than to take for granted, merely because unsusceptible of confirmation or refutation, that brutes have not æsthetical and moral cognitions, and may not even be sharers in an immortality that a majority of their most favored species anticipate. If all that is meant in the ordinary use of the term "soul" be rationally predicable of man, it is unreasonably, because upon purely negative considerations, deniable of other animals.

But we are in danger of forgetting the author's just and temperate remark, in his preface, that little good can come of the facile application of previously formed opinions to detached points, or indeed any discussion of its principles, less penetrative and systematic than that the treatise itself gives. We trust that the work will receive the thoughtful and appreciative recognition to which its unusual merit entitles it. We have no occasion to commend it in general terms, since it carries its own commendation to the class of scholars to which it is addressed.

WAITING AT THE CROSS. A Book of Devotion. Boston: HENRY A. YOUNG & CO.

In this busy and bustling age, it would seem as if there was little taste, and less opportunity for meditation, and yet many works of a devotional character like *The Imitation of Christ*, and TAYLOR's *Holy Living and Holy Dying*, meet a large demand. That these do not supply the want which many feel, is evident from the frequent publication of works like the present volume. It is designed for quiet hours, when the soul removed from earthly distractions, can expand in the atmosphere of a pure devotion. The Cross of Christ is made the central theme, around which eloquence and poetry have been gathered. This cross is represented as the tree of life; the great want of men; their peace and source of comfort, instruction, and strength for earthly duty, as well as the way into never-ending joy. The quotations are for the most part apt, and the selections of poetry well suited to illustrate the themes under which they are placed. The mechanical execution of the work is tasteful, and the title page is adorned with a photograph of a disciple waiting at the cross, which is planted in the rock of Calvary.

DAME NATURE AND HER THREE DAUGHTERS. Translated from the French of X. B. SAINTINE. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON. 1869.

Books by which children are amused, and indirectly educated, constitute powerful domestic influences; it is therefore proper that this branch of literature should engage the attention of intellectual and cultivated writers, such as are fitted to form the taste and direct the studies of the rising generation. It is with no small satisfaction that we welcome the present translation from M. SAINTINE, who writes as though his labors were productive of as much pleasure to himself as they must be to his young readers. Through the medium of an entertaining narrative, in which pretty games are introduced, and toys, which heretofore seemed to have no significance are brought into requisition, the author carries his little friends through a course of natural history, bringing home to them the structure, splendor and utility of the vegetable part of creation, the peculiar habits and economy of quadrupeds and birds, and also the vast treasures of the mineral kingdom. Dolls and fairies are not banished by this delightful teacher, who wins the child's attention through appeals to his imagination, and enables him to receive unconsciously lessons which sometimes fail to make an impression when less pleasurably conveyed.

DAVID ELGINBROD. By GEORGE MACDONALD, M. A. LORING, Boston. 1869.

The writings of GEORGE MACDONALD are couched in a tone of manly and exalted morality far surpassing that which animates the pages of ordinary novelists. They are as distant from Puritanical austerity as they are from grossness and levity, and they are always tempered by true Christian spirit and sobriety and wisdom which are taught by life's experiences to originally excellent natures. Learning—which he never ostentatiously displays—refinement, subtle and original thought glorified by poetic imagination, are alike subservient to the one aspiration which shines through all his works, the anxious search for truth, the intellectual and moral yearning toward a higher state of being.

Few writers have interpreted nature more beautifully than Mr. MACDONALD. With an intimate knowledge of the springs of human action, his characters are drawn, for the most part, with a singularly unerring hand. In the present tale, Falconer—a mere sketch—is the soul of honor and benevolence, with an expansive kindness of heart, and what is not always found in company with it, an extraordinary stability in his attachments. The individuality of Hugh is developed by many delicate and natural strokes of character, and Euphra Cameron is a clever portrait which may serve to open the eyes of some young ladies who are, perhaps, dimly conscious of their own shortcomings, and willing to take a salutary warning. The central and most powerfully-drawn character, massive, robust and penetrating, yet highly imaginative, is one which, in real life, the world is least likely to recognize, but for which Mr. MACDONALD reserves his best sympathies, and to whose delineation he brings the utmost resources of his originative capacity; old David Elginbrod is well worth attentive study; he stands alone and above all who surround him, a grand specimen of the human race. He is a simple Scotch peasant, poor but content, with a mind untutored in the common sense, but deeply imbued with a religious spirit which permeates and spiritualizes his whole daily existence. Second only to the love of God is David's veneration for the memory of his father. In a conversation with Hugh, he says:

> "My father was sic a ane as I tauld ye the ither day, Mr. Sutherlan.' I'm a' richt there. A puir, semple, God-fearin' shepherd, 'at never gae his dog an ill-deserved word, nor took the skin o' ony puir lammie, wha's woo' he was clippin', atween the shears. He was weel worthy o' the grave 'at he wan till at last. An' my mither was just like, wi' albins raither mair heid nor my father. They're her beuks maistly upo' the skelf there abune yer ain, Mr. Sutherlan.' I honor them for her sake, though I seldom trouble them mysel'. She gae me a kin' o' scunner at them, honest woman, wi' garren' me read at them o' Sundays, till they near scomfisht a' the guid 'at was in me by nater."

The introduction of the "spiritual" element would, perhaps, seem to be strangely at variance with the temper of such a work, and yet the author manages this element so well, and makes it so credible, as to leave an impression on the mind of the possibility of events which are wrought by unseen or supernatural agency. With great variety of matter and manner, there is a freshness and sincerity in everything Mr. MACDONALD writes, which are eminently pleasing and salutary.

THE SPIRIT OF GOD AS FIRE; THE GLOBE WITHIN THE SUN, OUR HEAVEN, &c., &c. By D. MORTIMORE, M. D. Published by the author. SHELDON & CO., New-York. 1869.

A preposterous mass of religious rhapsody. Were there any signs of wit about it, we might take it for an attempted satire on certain religious opinions; but the writer is evidently sincere. He deliberately undertakes to "locate" Heaven and hell; the former is to be a nice cool place inside the sun; the latter a terribly hot one on the photosphere; there is a "non-luminous void"—a sort of limbo we presume—between the two. The fragments of text-book astronomy, with which some of "God's own revelations" are hashed up, sometimes impart a specious gloss to the solemn twaddle. *Caveat emptor*—for the book also lacks the one redeeming quality of the class to which it belongs; it is not even funny. Still, there is said to be "good in everything," and Dr. MORTIMORE's book may answer one useful purpose. As we all know, the source of solar heat has been a moot point among scientific men from the time of NEWTON to the present day. Solution of the problem is highly desirable. Dr. MORTIMORE's researches might be made the basis of a new theory. If they prove anything, it is that the sun's heat arises from combustion of the damned.

THE PATRIOTS' HISTORY OF IRELAND. (Illustrated.) By M. F. CUSACK. New-York: J. KEHOE, 1869.

This is a brief summary of historic events, dating from the days of PARTHOLAN down to the period of Ireland's union with England. It is written for the purpose of perpetuating that love of country, and pride in the record of gallant deeds for which the sons of Erin are everywhere distinguished, and the narrative is given in language so plain and simple as to render it available for readers of all classes and ages.

DEUS SEMPER. By the author of "Semper Deus." Philadelphia: CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER.

To the careless reader this book would only present a curious jumble of quotations, a mass of incoherent and rhapsodical sentences, and a treatment of subjects much after the manner of those Corinthians to whom the Apostle Paul wrote: "Let him that speaketh in an unknown tongue pray that he may interpret." One, however, who will take the trouble to search through the jungle of metaphysics, and dialogue, and dogmatism, and contorted language, will discover that the author's worthy aim is to reconcile science and religion. This reconciliation is announced in the following language, which is a fair specimen of the usual style of the work: "The material powers are in a sense to be *mentalized*, that God may be seen in his own omnipresence to every part and operation of nature. The mental powers are to be found as essential powers, *forces* of life, yet so that matter can be subsumed, as in some manner under it, for the uses of the moral system of Humanity. * * * Power is; Wisdom is; Love is; these in finite correlations are found in the solidaric personality of man; these in absolute and coördinate infinity *is* God. These trine elements have been found in man; they are found in God. * * * Power is; Wisdom is; Love is; these in the limitations finite of self consciousness is man; in infinite ubiquity is God; and the Mystical Love is the bridge across the otherwise Impassable Gulf." We very much fear that if the mass of mankind had no other guide to "the bridge" than this work, the majority of them would either stay on the opposite side forever, or tumble helplessly into the abyss.

CATHERINE: A Story. By IKEY SOLOMONS, (W. M. THACKERAY.) Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO. 1869.

This is a story written for a purpose, and like most others of its sort, the story is less admirable than the purpose. The purpose was to check the prevailing taste for romantic criminals and rose-colored vice, which BULWER had originated by telling a plain unvarnished tale of sin and its dreadful consequences. The career of a woman named CATHERINE HAYES, burned at Tyburn, for the murder of her husband, furnished the materials which THACKERAY has here woven into a narrative, interesting chiefly as showing the first beginnings of that delightful style and that inimitable satire which have made him famous and almost unequal among English novelists. In one or two of the notes are suggestions and fresh adorning of the idea afterward elaborated into that most comical series of parodies, *Punch's Prize Novelists*, and here and there we have seemed to detect in the author's yet unformed manner traces of the influence of DICKENS. For these peculiarities, chiefly, is *Catherine* worth preserving; as a story it shows little of the power and brilliancy, the caustic humor and keen insight into human nature which we look for in the author of *Esmond* and *Vanity Fair*. And, as a story, the present publishers have made a creditable attempt to destroy what interest it has by leaving out the *dénouement* of the plot. As the details of the murder and execution, they tell us in a note of the most charming simplicity, were inserted to serve a purpose, which, at the time of the story's publication, they did serve, but would no longer, in deference to modern taste they are omitted; and the expectant reader, just arrived at the climax of the tragedy, finds the curtain rung down and the lights turned out before *Hamlet* and *Laertes* have fairly crossed swords. Are we, then, so fastidious and squeamish a generation? Is Mr. SWINBURNE a fable and Mrs. STOWE a myth? or shall we next have an emasculated edition of DE QUINCEY's *Memorable Murders* with all the unseemly death-struggles canceled, DEFOE's *Great Plague* with the details left out, the *Iliad* without its battles, and compel the author of *Guy Livingstone*, hereafter to massacre his characters in an appendix? If a book is worth printing at all, it is worth printing entire, and next to an International Copyright law we should feel inclined to pray for a statute restraining publishers from mangling the works of dead and defenceless authors.

THE NINE MUSES. A. A. CHILDS & CO., Boston.

A charming little volume which begins with an excellent photograph of Mr. FAGNANI, the painter of the celebrated pictures now on exhibition called "The Nine Muses," and afterward gives photographs, almost as good, of the lovely Muses themselves. The fact that these pictures are portraits makes them highly interesting to the fashionable world, and so elegant and portable a reproduction of them must certainly become a favorite for the drawing room table.

We have received from Mr. AUGUST BRENTANO, of Broadway, *The Fortnightly Review* for Oct. 1; also the current numbers of *The Gentleman's Magazine, The Cornhill, The Register, The Argosy, Temple Bar, St. Pauls, Belgravia* and *Tinsley's, Bow Bells, Once a Week, All the Year Round, Cassell's, The Englishwoman's* and *The People's*, and the Sunday magazines and *Le Beau Monde*.

Books Received.

—TAINTOR BROTHERS & CO., New-York, 1869. *American Cattle: Their History, Breeding and Management.* By LEWIS F. ALLEN, &c.

—LITTELL & GAY, Boston, 1869. *Littell's Living Age.* Vol. 14. Fourth Series.

—FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Boston, 1869. *Sybaris and Other Homes.* By EDWARD E. HALE

—BAKER, VOORHIES & CO., New-York, 1869. *A Treatise on the Law of Set-off, Recoupment and Counter Claim.* By THOMAS W. WATERMAN, Counselor at Law.

—CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER, Philadelphia, 1869. *Levin's Treasure in Bank.* By E. R.

—G. P. PUTNAM & SON, New York. *Letters of a Traveler; Or, Notes of Things Seen in Europe and America.* By WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

—VIRTUE & YORSTON, New-York. *Curiosities of the Pulpit and Pulpit Literature, &c.* By THOMAS JACKSON, M. A., Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral.

—JOHN H. DINGMAN, care of CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO., New-York. *Directory of Booksellers, Stationers, Newsdealers and Music Dealers in the United States and Canada.* Complete to Sept. 1, 1869.

GENERAL FRANZ SIGEL.

Sketch of the Career of the Republican Candidate for Secretary of State.

General FRANZ SIGEL was born in the State of Baden, Germany, and is now about 45 years old. He attended the military academy of his native State for three years, and then was for four years a commissioned officer in the army of that State. Not willing, on account of his republican sentiments, to serve there in that capacity any longer, he resigned and was just about to study law at the University of Heidelberg, when the French and German revolutions broke out in 1848. He joined the revolutionary troops in the southwestern part of Germany, whose commanding general he became in 1849. As such he fought at the head of about 40,000 men for political unity and freedom for Germany, against 120,000 regular troops, and was not successful. He became a political exile, and lived for three years in Switzerland, Italy and England, gaining the friendship of the well-known European republican revolutionists, MAZZINI, LEDRU ROLLIN and others. After LOUIS NAPOLEON had overthrown the French Republic, Dec. 2, 1851, General SIGEL, who saw no immediate chance for helping to make Germany free, resolved to come to the United States, where he arrived in 1852. He landed in this City, where he made a living for a short time as engineer and surveyor. Then he underwent an examination before the Superintendent of Public Schools in this City, and having received his certificate as a teacher was engaged as such for nearly seven years. During his stay in this city he was Adjutant and instructor of the Fifth Regiment State Militia, translated General SCOTT's tactics into German, and edited and published a German monthly military magazine. Having received a call as Professor of Mathematics and American History at the German American Institute of St. Louis, Mo., the General went to that city and acted in that capacity for several years. In 1860 he became a member of the School Board of St. Louis. Then the war broke out and SIGEL joining the Union army, became commander of one of the first volunteer regiments of the State of Missouri. His war record is known. He ranked among the most prominent of our German American fellow-citizens who helped to preserve and maintain the Union and Constitution of this country. From the battle of Carthage, Mo., on account of which he received a congratulatory letter by the late General LYON, to the close of the war, when he resigned his commission as major-general, he possessed the full confidence of the Government. When the war was over he did not ask for any public office, but became one of the publishers and editor-in-chief of the Baltimore *Wecker*, the leading German Republican paper of Maryland. Becoming ill he resigned this charge, and leaving Baltimore, came to this City again. He has been for the past year Superintendent of the Great Western Life Insurance Company, in this City. The nomination for Secretary of State was not sought by him, but was freely accepted.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Astor Library.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having occasion frequently to consult a variety of works, I have, during a stay in New-York, been a frequent visitor at the Astor Library, and feel very grateful to its munificent founders. At the same time, I have become conscious that with its many and great merits, it is extremely defective in many branches of literature. For example, I cannot obtain GILBERT's *History of Dublin*, the standard work on the subject, or the memoirs of the famous Dr. ALEXANDER (commonly called Jupiter) CARLYLE, one of the most interesting biographies in the English language. Two years [illegible] I spent some months in Melbourne, Australia, where I was surprised to find—the colony being still almost in its infancy—a magnificent library, perfectly free to all, on the one condition that if their hands were dirty they would wash them, the necessary accommodation for that purpose being provided. This noble institution, which receives an annual grant of £8,000 from the colony, is of splendid design, and luxuriously and admirably arranged. No one has to apply to a librarian for a work; the cases are open, and he can select for himself—nor has it been found, albeit the population of Melbourne is by no means the most immaculate in the world, that there is reason to repent of this liberality. In the Astor Library a special demand has to be made for each work which it is desired to consult, and everything is strictly under lock and key. This may be necessary, but it is not agreeable, and presents a very unpleasing contrast also to the British Museum Library, where books of reference are accessible to all without the necessity of troubling an attendant. It seems to me, Sir, that this great City ought to have a public library on the most extensive scale, open, like that at Melbourne, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., and not merely accessible to those who have no occupation during business hours.

Your most obedient servant,
NEW-YORK, October. A FOREIGNER.

A Few Words About Reading Rooms.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your issue of yesterday contained an able article in reference to the necessity of reading rooms being opened in various quarters of the City, where young men, or men of any age, mechanics, salesmen, porters, and those of all callings could find a well-lighted, pleasant room, well supplied with books and papers, free of access to all.

In the article referred to special mention was made of the need of such places during the Winter season.

The truth is reading rooms, free libraries, workingmen's clubs, or call them whatever name you please, are an absolute necessity at all seasons of the year, and wherever opened with the proper facilities offered to those who frequent them, are always appreciated and regularly visited. A committee of gentlemen under the lead of the late Mr. J. COUPER LORD, some four years since, inaugurated an enterprise of this character in the First Ward of this City, the room being situated in Trinity-place. Owing to the extension and widening of Church-street, the building had to be vacated, and new quarters sought out. During the past three months new rooms have been fitted up at No. 207 Greenwich-street, between Fulton and Vesey, large enough to accommodate from fifty to seventy-five readers. The hall is divided into two rooms, the front one being much the largest, and entirely devoted to reading purposes. Here may be found on file all the daily journals, English and German. All the weekly and monthly papers, the illustrated journals included. The smaller room is divided from the larger one by folding doors, and serves as a place for conversation, for meetings, or where an innocent game of checkers can be indulged in. The doors are half glass, so that one person can observe what is going on in both.

While at the old quarters in Trinity-place the rooms were constantly visited by large numbers of working men in the warm months as well as in the Winter, and now that they have been reopened in Greenwich-street, every evening witnesses an orderly gathering of respectable young men, all earnestly interested in the perusal of the daily papers or the few books that are contained in the library. From all that enter the rooms expressions of surprise and pleasure are heard. Surprise at the liberality displayed by the Committee, and pleasure at the mental feast afforded them without fee of any kind.

The farmers who come into the City early in the evening and hang around the lower wards during all the night, have learned of the "free reading room," and are eagerly availing themselves of its privileges. Thus we see, as was so justly stated by the writer of the article we have quoted from, that if those who desire to do some practical good would but invest their surplus means in undertakings of this character, they would soon be able to realize that their money had not been spent in vain, and might live to see the day when some young man saved through such an instrumentality would rise up, not only to call them blessed, but to imitate the virtues of such as had saved his feet from the slippery places of the great City. Yours, D.

Compounding of Felony.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are palpable anomalies existing in our code of jurisprudence which demand legislative emendation.

One of these, of almost daily occurrence, must have often started your philanthropic readers. I allude to what the early jurists designated the crime of *theft bole*, known in modern law Courts as compounding of felony.

One day last week was published a report of the vast sum appropriated for the maintenance of our free schools. In almost juxtaposition appeared the advertisement of a mercantile firm, promising a burglar not simply immunity from prosecution for the perpetration of a robbery, but the payment of a sum of money for the restoration of certain of the specified articles stolen. In plain English the firm offered, by public proclamation, a premium for crime. This exhibits a laxity of morals the precepts of the schools will fail to counteract, and against which the strong arm of the law can alone successfully contend. By statutes of GEORGE I., by a still later in the reign of GEORGE IV., the felon and the compounder of the felony were alike subjected to fine and imprisonment. New-York has an enactment punishing the offence at common law, but it is a dead letter, and its existence is rather a slur upon than a credit to the community.

It is to the Press that the public looks for the redress of social evils of this character. Will you not wield your powerful pen in advocacy of effective legislatorial action by which a prolific source of crime may be removed, and to sustain the spirit of our laws in their hand-in-hand progress with public morality? N. W.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1869.

Asphalt Pavements.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with interest an article on asphalt pavement in your paper of the 9th inst., in which you state justly that the process of paving in Paris is far different from that which is practiced in New-Pork.

The concrete pavement laid on Fifth-avenue resembles much more, both in composition and qualities, the artificial bituminous sidewalks of Paris than it does the admirable Asphalt Pavement laid in the streets of that city.

The Paris asphalt pavement is made of a powder obtained by crushing and heating the natural asphaltic rock, which is a pure bituminous limestone containing twelve per cent. of bitumen; this powder is used without being mixed with any other substance, and forms, when compacted by hot irons, a monolithic crust of great hardness, which will lose by wear the insignificant amount of 1-25th of an inch in thickness in the course of a year.

This single fact alone will account for the difference seen daily between our pavement and the Parisian.

Unfortunately for us, no asphaltic rock possessing the cementing properties of the Seyssel rock has yet been discovered in this country. The nearest approach to it that I am acquainted with is an asphaltic rock found near Chicago, which I have lately analyzed and found to be a bituminous limestone, containing four per cent. of bitumen, which is only one-third of the proportion contained in the Seyssel rock, besides other minor differences.

It does not seem unlikely, however, that a search for the genuine article would be successful, and in the hope of promoting that end, I refer persons who take an interest in the subject to a description of the rock and its analysis given in my report on asphalt, published in connection with the Exhibition of 1867.

The discovery of the rock in this country would doubtless be of great value, as this is the only way of ever having the asphalt pavement in New-York, and our other cities, short of importing the material from France, where it costs delivered at tidewater at Havre $16 to $20, gold, per ton of pulverized rock. One ton will cover 10 square yards of pavement. I am yours, very truly, ARTHUR BECKWITH, C. E.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1869.

The Vaccination Discussion—The Peculiar Case in Westchester County.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Saturday last there was a communication in relation to a person, in a charitable institution in Westchester County, who had lost his fingers and toes from elephantiasis, attributable to vaccination. I know the history of that person well, and, like all similar cases, there is not the slightest evidence that there is or has been any connection between vaccination and his present disease. He is a native of Demarara, South America, where elephantiasis, (the leprosy of the Bible,) prevails. There is a belief among the people, but without any fact for its foundation, that when a white person is vaccinated with virus taken from a colored child such vaccinated person is predisposed to leprosy. This man believes that he was so vaccinated when a child, and hence his present afflictions.

The opponents of vaccination have as yet failed to prove positively that, in a single instance of vaccination with genuine vaccine virus, any other disease has resulted than vaccinia.

Yours, &c., M. D.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1869.

Lake Shore Railroad and its Directors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was very glad to read in your paper that certain large stockholders of the Lake Shore Road intend to hold the directors personally responsible for their reckless and illegal management of their trust. I wish to say that I as one, and I think the same of my friends who hold stock, are willing and desirous to bear a *pro rata* proportion of any expense that may be incurred in any legal effort to hold said directors to a strict accountability for their conduct. Let all who will have a chance to recover the heaviest damages possible, nor let the matter be at all compromised. Let us also know how much of the 30,000 shares, or $3,000,000, par value of the Toledo and Wabash stock was held by any or all of said directors, and by them passed over by their vote to the Lake Shore Road at $85, and the avails put into their own pockets. Let us hear, also, by what authority they bought said stock without the vote of the stockholders.

A COUNTRY STOCKHOLDER.
NEW-YORK, October.

Railroad Iron, Its Requirements and the Sources of Supply.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article "How to make better Railroads," in your issue of Sept. 29, strikes at an evil which, from its bearings upon the commercial relations of one section of our country with the others, concerns all classes more intimately than they are aware.

The development of our vast country demands railroads. The difficulty of engaging sufficient capital in these enterprises, owing to the high rate of interest it commands, necessitates the least expenditure possible in their construction, thereby compelling the use of iron rails on many roads, making the question of the production of good iron rails one of the important ones of this iron age.

To know what is required, it is necessary to understand the strains a rail has to resist. They are two kinds: First, those due to its acting as a bridge in carrying the load from one cross-tie to the next—putting the top or "head" of the rail under compression and the bottom or "flange" in tension; second, the hammering and grinding action of the wheels upon the head. The effect of these strains is to either break the rail, or wear it out by splintering or laminating, and grinding away its surface—the poor rails so justly condemned giving out, from one or more of these causes, in from one day to two years.

The experience of some of the best railroad engineers shows that iron rails have been made to give an average service of over fifteen years in the main line, under heavy traffic. By analysis of samples of these rails, it has been found that they contain a small percentage of phosphorus, an element giving to wrought iron "hardness," fitting it to resist the compression, hammering and grinding received by the head of the rail.

The remedy that would naturally be suggested in view of these facts is iron possessing the requisite degree of hardness; but as that quality is generally accompanied by brittleness, it becomes necessary to keep this latter property within the limits of safety, therefore the rail must not be made entirely of the hard iron. By examining the worn rails taken from the roadway, we find that from one-fourth to one-half of the head of the rail only (from ten to twenty-five per cent. of the entire section) is injured, leaving more than three-fourths of the section in as good condition as when new, therefore the quantity of hard iron should be about twenty-five per cent. of the entire rail. As the head, when the rail is acting as a bridge, is under compression, and the hard iron gives increased resistance to such strain, it follows that if it is properly combined, it not only increases the durability of the rail, but its strength also.

As seventy-five per cent. of the section of iron rails, as they are made, is good enough, there is no necessity of adding to the cost of that part of the rail; on the contrary, it may be diminished by the use of old rails direct, which is so strongly objected to, as it is the cheapest possible plan of making that part of the rail, and gives all that is required, either in strength or durability.

Then to manufacture iron rails that will "make better railroads," it is only necessary to arrange the pile from which the rail is to be rolled so that about twenty-five per cent. of it shall be hard iron, and have that iron form the top of the rail, the balance, or about seventy-five per cent. of the pile, to be tough or fibrous iron for the flange, or the part of the rail under tension.

You fall into a popular error which has cost the railroading interests of the world many millions of money. It is that of supposing, that because reworking iron increases its fibre and makes it better for a chain, that the same process will make a better rail. It will not, because it softens the iron; this is a fact long known to many manufacturers, who, when paid the price of a good rail and allowed to manufacture in their own way, have produced an article which gave the great endurance mentioned.

Happily for those interested in the success, economy and safety of railroading—and who is not?—a few eminent railroad engineers have discovered—though slow in making the discovery—that the less reworking the iron for the head of a rail has and the harder that iron is, the longer will the rail last.

The error pointed out, so generally attained with railroad engineers and managers, that they drew their specifications so as to compel the manufacturers to do the largest amount of reworking, requiring at the same time that they should make rails at a price which compeled them to save what was thrown away in reworking, by using cheaper iron.

Improvements in machinery enable manufacturers to "reroll" old rails without any reworking and without adding the proper kind or quantity of new iron; or by a little reworking, without any new iron, producing in everything but the head, a rail supplying all that is required, but so far as the head is concerned, an article that is but little better than a bundle of wires.

As the new iron costs more than the old rails, we may expect to have inferior and expensive railroads so long as the low price alone determines the character of the rails to be used.

Yours truly, M. P. WEEKS.
ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., Monday, Oct. 11, 1869.

The Death of Hawthorne.

The *World* publishes the following extracts from a private letter from Ex-President PIERCE, giving an account of the circumstances of the mortal illness of NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, at Plymouth, N. H.:

CONCORD, N. H., March 18, 1868.

MY DEAR ——: When at your pleasant home a year ago, I promised to send you the last letter written by the man of genius, the companion of my boyhood and my constant and cherished friend. It was long before it caught my eye in a mass of ill-arranged papers, and a longer period has, perhaps, elapsed since. His strength was failing, as the handwriting but too clearly indicates. We met, however, as proposed, at the Bromfield House, Boston, and proceeded at once to the cars for Concord, N. H., stopping over a train at Andover. * * * * *

We were detained at Concord ten days or more by bad weather, and then took carriage for the long-contemplated trip, which we hoped might extend far beyond the White Mountains to the wild scenery of Dixville Notch. We only reached Centre Harbor late in the afternoon of the second day. He was weary and very restless during the night. He partook of a slight breakfast in his room the next morning, and about 12 o'clock went out upon the piazza, which commands, as you know, a remarkably fine view of the lake. Red Hill, and pleasant pictures in the direction of Wolfsboro' on one side and Mount Belknap on the other. He was weak, but not suffering from pain and evidently enjoyed the hour. I was much impressed with the idea that his journey of life might terminate nearer the sea, which he so much loved, than Dixville Notch, and suggested that it might be well to remain a day or two where we were. He said no; we will go on this afternoon. The changing scenery in this picturesque region will attract my notice pleasantly; the motion will not fatigue me, and I am, on the whole, more comfortable in the carriage, with you alone, than anywhere else. We conversed but little during that afternoon's drive. But his eye was quick to catch every object, striking or beautiful, whether mountain or quiet valley, placid lake or running stream. Such remarks as he did make were characteristic; like himself, and like nobody beside. * * * * *

He asked if I had read the account of THACKERAY's death, and on receiving an affirmative answer, remarked, in a low, soliloquizing tone, what a boon it would be if, when life draws to its close, one could pass away without a struggle. We arrived at the Pemigewasset House, Plymouth, just as the sun was sinking behind the hills, and casting his last rays into our rooms. He took a cup of tea in the evening, with slight nourishment, and then upon the sofa dropped into a quiet slumber, from which he woke in an hour or so, and retired for the night. Passing from his room to my own, leaving the door open and so placing the lamp that its direct rays would not fall upon him and yet enable me to see distinctly from my bed, I betook myself to rest too, a little after 10 o'clock. But I awoke before 12 o'clock, and noticed that he was lying in a perfectly natural position, like a child, with his right hand under his cheek. That noble brow and face struck me as more grand and serenely calm than ever before. With new hope that such undisturbed repose might bring back fresh vigor, I fell asleep again; but he was so very restless the night previous that I was suprised and startled when I noticed, at 3 o'clock, that his position was identically the same as when I observed him between 11 and 12. Hastening softly to his bedside, I could not perceive that he breathed, although no change had come over his features. I seized his wrist, but found no pulse; ran my hand down upon his bare side, but the great, generous, brave heart beat no more. The boon of which he spoke in the afternoon had, before morning dawn, been graciously granted to him. He had passed from natural sleep to that from which there is no earthly waking, without the slightest struggle, evidently without moving a muscle. * * *

Ever your friend, FRANKLIN PIERCE.

GREENLAND AND LABRADOR.

The Recent Visit of Dr. Hayes and Mr. Bradford.

From the Boston Transcript, Oct. 11.

The visit of Dr. HAYES and Mr. BRADFORD to Greenland and Labrador has been a great success. The party reached Boston last Friday evening, much elated at finding themselves once more in a civilized land. Dr. HAYES has made extensive explorations of hitherto unvisited places, and has made arrangements for another season. Mr. BRADFORD has 400 photographic negatives and innumerable sketches, and their companions had plenty of adventure and an abundance of shooting. The party went out in a chartered steamer from St. John's, Newfoundland, leaving there July 3, and returning to the same place Sept. 28. Meanwhile they steamed 4,000 miles, going and coming, and visited both coasts of Baffin Bay. They reached as far north as the middle of Melville Bay, latitude 75°, and encountered some rough handling in the "Middle Pack."

The season has been very unfavorable for ice navigation in the upper waters of Baffin Bay, and several whaleships are reported as unsuccessful in finding a passage in the quarter where our party had their hardest encounters with the "thick-ribbed ice." One vessel, the *Alexander*, was lost, but her crew were saved. In Melville Bay many polar bears were seen, and they were lucky enough to shoot six. The bears were literally run down by their powerful steamer, plowing through and tearing up the ice, driving the game from icefield to icefield, until they were finally brought to bay. A curious incident of this novel chase was that while pursuing the bears the photographers, (Messrs. DUNMORE & CRITCHERSON,) stationed on the top-gallant-forecastle, took the portraits of the bears while they ran, a feat in the photographic art probably quite new, and not likely to be soon repeated. In this vicinity, at a place called the Devil's Thumb, as well as at Aukpadlartok, near Upernavik, at Jacobshoon, in Disko Bay, and at Kraksimeut, South Greenland, the party visited, surveyed and photographed immense glaciers; and in one instance made a considerable journey upon the great ice-sea or *mer de glace*, which covers the interior of Greenland.

From one of the glaciers they had a narrow escape. Anchoring near its front, which rose more than 200 feet high in a perpendicular wall, they were in the act of surveying and photographing it when they were suddenly startled by loud and deafening reports which were followed by the discharge of several enormous icebergs. This disruption sent the waters rolling in gigantic waves downward, and it seemed almost a miracle that in the fearful crash and disturbance which followed they were not dashed to pieces. The photographing party was on the shore and barely escaped by climbing the rocks, while all their implements were crushed to atoms by the force of the waves, one of which is represented to have been thirty feet high. Those Greenland glaciers are the source of all the icebergs which come down into the North Atlantic, to the great peril of ships and for the wonder of voyagers.

They visited numerous places of interest on the Greenland Coast, beginning at Julianashaab in the South and thence working North. They have been entirely successful in every object of their voyage, and have been singularly favored with good weather and good fortune.

Not least among the objects of interest visited by the party was the old Norse ruin at Krakatok, or Gardar, in South Greenland, at which place there once flourished an extensive colony founded in the year 986, a son of the founder named THORWALD being, in 1001, the first discoverer of Newfoundland. Among the ruins of this ancient colony (which by all account was a very prosperous one) the party discovered the walls of an old cathedral in a tolerable state of preservation. They produce many evidences that the climate of Greenland, since the Norse occupation, has grown much colder.

They paid a visit to the famous kryolite mine at Ivigtut, the only place in the world where that valuable mineral—which is almost pure soda—has been discovered. The annual production of the mine is about 12,000 tons, the half of which is shipped to the United States.

Beside polar bears, our voyagers found abundance of game, in the shape of birds, many of which were shot, especially elder ducks. The Greenland coast, like that of Labrador, abounds in bird life, during the Summer, many varieties of waterfowl migrating there to breed.

Among the most interesting places visited was Upernavick in latitude 72° 50', the most northern point of Christian occupation on the globe. At an outpost of that place they fell in with Dr. HAYES's old interpreter and dog manager, PETER JENSEN, who was the only white man in the settlement, and has now for many years lived, hunted and prospered within 1,000 miles of the pole.

The party met with no serious accidents. At the Duck Islands their vessel ran upon a sunken rock, but escaped without any very serious injury, and at Cape Desolation during a gale of wind they were in some peril from thick weather, and bad anchorage. The stocks of both their anchors were carried away in the vain endeavor to hold on in a most dreary and forbidding place, where nobody has probably ever been before, or ever will be, or perhaps wish to be again. Of course they had their adventures with icebergs and ice-floes, which was quite legitimate and to be expected. They were once badly "beset," and their vessel was sadly "nipped," while the young ice (in August !) was forming at an uncomfortably rapid rate, and everything betokened a Winter in the drifting "pack." But from this they were mercifully spared by a change of wind.

The party was most hospitably received everywhere by the Danish officials and people in Greenland. That country, it is known, is owned by Denmark, and trading stations, much after the manner of the Hudson's Bay Company, are numerous along the coast.

It is one of the most singular features of this Summer voyage, that most of it was performed in constant daylight. For ten successive days they saw the sun at midnight, and during two months they never once lighted their lamps.

The temperature was at no time very cold, though fires were generally necessary in the cabin. On one occasion the temperature rose to seventy degrees. This was in Southern Greenland, where they found many pleasant people, and, as a set-off to it, an immense quantity of mosquitoes and tormenting flies, by which Dr. HAYES was once driven from the shore to the ship while in the act of surveying a glacier, and Mr. BRADFORD had the same fate while sketching it.

Altogether the success of the journey has been remarkable, and the amount of artistic and scientific materials collected during the short voyage has well repaid the cost.

Decline of Business at Panama—Hoped-for Relief.

From the Albany Argus, Oct. 11.

We have received considerable information concerning the state of affairs upon the Isthmus of Panama from Mr. CHARLES E. PERRY, United States Consul at Aspinwall, who has just arrived from that port. Mr. PERRY says that business generally was very dull upon the Isthmus, and a further decline is even looked for. This state of affairs is consequent upon the opening of the Pacific Railroad, and the transportation of large quantities of goods and many passengers by that route instead of by the way of the Isthmus and the Panama Railroad as formerly. The business of the merchants of Aspinwall and Panama, who have always depended largely on the custom of the California passengers, has been materially reduced, and the hotels are also suffering from the withdrawal of a large portion of that traffic. Instead of four steamers a month, as formerly, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company now send but two, and but comparatively few passengers are now being conveyed by this route. The establishment of the Pacific Railroad has been a severe blow to the traffic upon and by the way of the Isthmus, and the foreign residents of that locality are not inclined to look with favor upon that great enterprise. There is a prospect, however, of Panama being made the capital and seat of Government of the United States of Colombia, and that, with the addition of the commencement of the proposed ship canal, would tend to put another face upon matters.

The Return of Jefferson Davis.

From the Baltimore Sun, Oct. 11.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS returns in greatly improved health, but seemed much pained to hear of the death of Ex-President PIERCE, in whose Cabinet he held the portfolio of War. Mr. DAVIS' family remain in Europe. The knowledge that Mr. DAVIS would arrive by the *Baltimore* drew together a large crowd at the wharf on Saturday; but it was quite dark before the passengers left the ship, and many were disappointed in not seeing him, though a considerable number remained for some time outside the pier. Mr. DAVIS walked to the ferry boat, on which he crossed over to Fell's Point, and taking a city passenger railway car, went to Barnum's City Hotel, where he at once withdrew to his room, but during the evening was waited on by several friends. Mr. DAVIS registered at the hotel as JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi.

TELEGRAMS.

The Spanish Revolt Involving the Whole Country.

The London Times on Spanish Republicanism.

Apprehensions in France of Political Disturbances.

DEATH OF SAINTE BEUVE.

Lord Derby's Condition Extremely Critical.

A Family Burned in a Signal Tower.

SPAIN.

Extent of the Rebellion—The Deputies Implicated—Martial Law at Malaga—Valencia Still Holding Out.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—The troops of the garrison of Madrid were reviewed to-day by General PRIM.

Government officials declare that the rebellion is dying out, but the Republicans contradict them, and maintain that it is increasing. The interruption of communication, renders it difficult to obtain information from the Provinces, but there is no doubt that the insurrection extends throughout the country.

The Cortes has appointed a committee to inquire into the conduct of Deputies who are supposed to be with the insurgents, and to report what action shall be taken in their cases.

The insurgents who were defeated with such heavy loss at Saragossa were under the leadership of SALVOYCHEA and FRAUTON.

Martial law has been proclaimed at Malaga. Many families have fled to Tangier.

Valencia still resists the Government arms, but there is reason to believe that its capitulation is imminent.

The railroad in the vicinity of Valencia has been destroyed. A fight took place near the spot, in which 250 men were killed and wounded on both sides.

The Government troops are intrenched at Valencia, and await reinforcements before making a final attack on the insurgents. A frigate is anchored off the city and will assist the troops in the assault.

The London Times on Spanish Republicanism—The Regency Preferable, as Less Dangerous.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The *Times* this morning has an editorial on Spanish affairs. The writer says he has but little sympathy for and less faith in Spanish republicanism. The failure of the present Government is owing to an unnecessary prolongation of the Provisional Government, and the attempt to close it up when it has become impossible to do so. There is now no King forthcoming, and it is better to leave matters as they are. A Regency is the only possible scheme. When it is understood that dangerous questions lie dormant, a change in the Government will be indefinitely adjourned. Some steps may now be made toward a conciliation of the two parties. CASTELLAR, FIGUERAS and others are not formidable as adversaries, and may be useful as friends. They are avowed Republicans, but men of order. We might easily regard the Regency as a half-way house—less objectionable than a monarchy, and less dangerous than a Republic. PRIM leans this way, and between him and CASTELLAR a union is possible. A Government in which CASTELLAR would represent freedom, and PRIM order and authority, might offer sufficient guarantees of its honest views and tendencies to satisfy all reasonable people.

FRANCE.

Apprehensions of Disorder—The Law Regulating "Reunion" to be Enforced—The Pantin Murder.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The *Journal Officiel* has the following: "Several public reunions have been announced to take place here, and disorders are threatened. The Government, however, will enforce the law authorizing the suppression of all public meetings of a character calculated to disturb public order."

The *Patrie* denies that the Government intends to suspend the right of reunion, and adds: "The Government simply desires to give warning that it will act with energy should the public meetings degenerate into provocations of insurrection."

It is now said that the story of the finding of the body of Mr. KINCK in Alsace is false.

Death of Sainte Beuve—Prince Charles of Roumania.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—CHARLES AUGUSTIN SAINTE BEUVE, the eminent critic and poet, Senator of France, died to-day, aged 65 years.

Prince CHARLES of Roumania has gone to Brussels. He will return Thursday.

A Meeting at Rouen—The Commercial Treaties.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—Mr. POUYER QUERTIER, Deputy to the Corps Legislatif, addressed a public meeting at Rouen last night. He advocated the abrogation of the commercial treaties, on the ground that they were incompatible with the government of the country by the country.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Derby's Condition—Several Hours Insensible.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The news to-day is meagre.

Lord DERBY's condition is much worse to-day. He has been insensible for several hours.

Probable Opposition of the Chapter of Exeter to Dr. Temple.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Chapter of the Diocese of Exeter will probably reject the nomination of Rev. Mr. TEMPLE to that See.

The Newmarket Races—Second October Meeting—Third Day.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The principal race today at Newmarket was for the Middle Park Plate of 1,000 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 30 sovereigns each, 20 sovereigns forfeit, the second horse to receive 200 sovereigns and the third horse 100 sovereigns out of the stakes, for two-year olds, colts 8 stone 9 pounds, fillies and geldings 8 stone 6 pounds, was won by *Frivolity*, beating Mr. MERRY's b. f. *Sunshine*, second, and Lord FALMOUTH's b. c. *Kingcraft*, third. The betting was eight to one against *Frivolity*, seven to four against *Sunshine*, and five to one against *Kingcraft*. Seventeen ran.

WEST INDIES.

Latest Reports from St. Domingo, St. Thomas, Jamaica and Porto Rico—Hurricane on Turk's Island—The War in Hayti.

ST. DOMINGO, Sept. 15.—Fighting is going on in the interior, and encounters with varying results are daily reported.

President BAEZ is negotiating the sale of the Bay of Samana to the United States.

Money is very scarce and trade dull.

SAN JUAN, Sept. 27.—The colony is perfectly tranquil. The health of the island is good.

KINGSTON, Sept. 24, (*via* HAVANA, Oct. 13.)—The colony is quite healthy.

Trade is dull. Logwood is declining, and there is no demand for tonnage.

Advices from Turk's Island to the 25th have been received. A severe hurricane has visited the island, causing much damage. Large quantities of salt were destroyed.

ST. THOMAS, Oct. 2, *via* HAVANA, Oct. 13.—The Norwegian brig *Ara*, from Liverpool for Galveston, arrived in this harbor on the 28th ult., in distress. She encountered a hurricane in lat. 19, lon. 47, and was badly damaged.

The English bark *Florence Parker*, from New-York, for Montevideo, arrived on the 25th ult., leaking; had lost foremast, and was otherwise damaged in a hurricane in latitude 28, longitude 57.

Heavy rains have fallen, causing some damage.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Sept. 29, *via* HAVANA, Oct. 13.—President SALNAVE left his army at Aux Cayes, and returned to this city. He has appointed a new Cabinet, including General CHEVALIER, as Minister of War. The appointment of the latter, it is supposed, will satisfy his demands and prevent the trouble which was apprehended.

President SALNAVE is in bad health. The political condition of the country is very confused; but SALNAVE seems to retain the confidence of the majority of the people.

The Hatien currency continues to depreciate; $1,100 of paper are equal to to $1 in gold.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Sultan to Preside at the Opening.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The *Patrie* is informed that the Sultan will go to Egypt to preside at the inauguration of the Suez Canal.

AUSTRALIA.

The Kearsarge at Sidney—The Fejee Islanders Solicitous for an American Protectorate.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Advices have been received from Sydney, N. S. W., to the 9th ult.

The United States steamer *Kearsarge* was in port. A grand entertainment was given by the citizens of Sydney in honor of her commander, Captain JAMES S. THORNTON.

It was reported that the Fejee Islanders had solicited the United States Government to establish a protectorate.

SHOCKING ACCIDENTS.

A Family Burned to Death in a Signal Tower in Pennsylvania—Two Sailors in a "Lock-Up," near Rochester, Burned to Death.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, Oct. 13.—Last night the signal tower of the Mine Hill Railroad took fire, burning to death the watchman, OWEN FEENEY and his family, consisting of wife and two children. A sister-in-law of FEENEY was also in the tower at the time, but escaped by leaping from a window. The fire originated in the lower part of the tower.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The lock-up in the village of Charlotte, in this county, (Monroe,) and a warehouse owned by EATON & UPTON, were destroyed by fire this morning. Two sailors, named ALEXANDER FISHER, of Bath, Me., and MICHAEL MCMANN, of Elyria, Ohio, belonging to the schooner *Cascade*, of Green Bay, who were prisoners in the lock-up, were burned to death.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Completion of the Permanent Organization—Standing Committees—Resolutions Offered—A Tribute to the Memory of Ex-President Pierce.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 13.—The Convention met at 10 A. M. After prayer the Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows: CHAS. M. THURSTON, Secretary, and one Vice-President and one Assistant Secretary from each State. The Committee recommended that the Convention appoint the following standing committees, each composed of one member from each State represented: First, The Southern Pacific Railroad; second, railroads generally; third, direct trade with Europe; fourth, emigration; fifth, finance and banking; sixth, manufacturers and mining; seventh, Mississippi levee improvements; eighth, Tennessee River improvements; ninth, river navigation, canals and other improvements; tenth, agriculture; eleventh, continuous water-line communication between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic seaboard; twelfth, removal of obstructions to a cheap and easy outlet through the Mississippi and Gulf; thirteenth, imports.

On motion of Mr. HILLIARD, the subject of protection of labor and the reduction of taxation, was made an order of business.

Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, of New-York, offered a resolution recognizing the necessity of a tri-weekly line of steamers between this country and the Southern and Northern parts of Europe, the steamers to be of sufficient capacity and speed to carry the United States mails and such passengers as may desire to emigrate from the ports of Southern and Northern Europe; also, with a view to procure such relief from the Federal Government as may be necessary for its maintenance, that the Government be memoralized to aid the project by direct subsidies, or by awarding to the said line the foreign mail contract, said line of steamers to be built with American capital and to be manned and officered by American seamen exclusively.

A. P. CLARK, of New-York, said he had the honor to represent in the Convention the Mediterranean and Oriental Navigation Company of New-York, and he wished to read and offer to the Convention, to be placed on the records of the proceedings, a number of letters from our foreign Ministers approving of the establishment of the line which he represented. He asked to submit the following for adoption:

Whereas, The Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, of New-York, purposes to establish an American line of steamships between Norfolk and other Southern ports, and Cadiz, Marseilles, Venice, Genoa and other Mediterranean ports of Southern Europe, and through the Suez Canal to the East Indies, whereby the great staples of the South may have direct conveyance to Southern France and Switzerland, and a large immigration be brought by rapid, safe and comfortable means to the States of the Union, of an intelligent class of laborers accustomed to the culture of cotton, flax and the vine; and

Whereas, Not a single American line of steamers, owned by Americans, now plies between the ports of the United States and the southern European ports; and

Whereas, The establishment of an American line of steamers, manned and officered by citizens of the United States and sailing under the flag of the Union, will be of immense importance, and will be a powerful engine in restoring our commerce to its former prosperity, and especially of bringing into the South a class of emigrants very essential to her welfare; therefore be it

Resolved, In view of the combined opposition of powerful foreign steamship lines, which now monopolize our foreign commerce, hostile to any American enterprise, that the Convention hereby approve of the objects of the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and recommend to the Legislatures of the Southern States to aid and assist the Company by legislation, offering a bounty for emigrants introduced in their respective States, said bounty to be paid in State bonds bearing not less than six per cent. interest, payable in twenty years, which, together with the postal money accruing for carrying the mails, shall be deposited at such places as may be designated, to form a sinking fund for the benefit of the said Company; and, further, be it

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the United States Congress to aid the Company by authorizing the Postmaster-General to give to the Company the conveyance of the mails to said foreign ports during the corporate existence of said Comdany; also to indorse its corporate bonds, running twenty years and bearing interest not to exceed six per cent., to an amount equal to the aggregate of said Southern States bonds, and such postal money so deposited and accruing as aforesaid as a sinking fund for said Company. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. LOTH, of Cincinnati, offered the following:

Whereas, The Secretary of the Treasury has of late made it a practice to sell part of the gold in the Treasury, and with the proceeds thereof has purchased Five-twenty bonds, at a high premium; and

Whereas, We consider such proceedings as unjust, impolitic and a great disturber of the legitimate commerce of the whole country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the honorable Secretary of the United States Treasury be requested to desist either in selling the reserve gold coin, or in buying the Five-twenty bonds; that it is certainly below the dignity of the United States to offer on the market and sell at a high premium its gold coin for currency which brings a price below what on its face the United states promises to pay, thus showing to the world that the Government of the United States acknowledges its own currency to be below par, while they also plainly show that gold is designed to be used as a speculative medium, it is also below the dignity of the Republic; the Secretary of the Treasury should buy the five-twenty bonds, for if these five-twenties are redeemable in gold the Government should at once redeem at least fifteen millions of them and continue to take them up in the appointed time in specie. Such a course would be honorable to pursue, and would have the gratifying effect of bringing the five-twenties up to gold par, and be to the credit of our Government; would negotiate a new loan at three per cent. and call in our six per cent. bonds; if it is the sense of the nation that the five-twenty bonds are redeemable in currency why buy them at such a high premium; let our Government commence at the earliest moment and pay them at the rate of eight millions of dollars per month in currency, such currency to be a legal tender, also to be receivable at the Custom House to foreign imports, namely, about two-thirds payable in gold and one-third in currency. Either of these methods would relieve our commerce and bring us speedily to a specie basis, and relieve the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the Government from the misery of reckless speculation.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

General HIRAM WALBRIDGE, of New-York, introduced the following resolution. He desired to put it immediately on its passage, but the rule of reference to a committee was insisted upon, the Chair concurring:

Resolved, That this Convention heartily approves the recent sale of gold, in the City of New-York, by the General Government, and the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to the President of the United States for his prompt authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to take such measures as would prevent the extension of the financial crisis which was already deranging all the channels of trade, and but for such action would have resulted in wide-spread commercial disaster in every section of our extended country.

Several other resolutions were introduced relating to the Southern Pacific Railway, direct trade, &c., all of which have been acted upon by the Memphis Convention.

Mr. MCCABE, of Arkansas, offered the following resolution, which was adopted by a unanimous vote, amid great applause, the members rising to their feet:

Resolved, That this Convention, representing every State in the American Union, deeply sensible of the loss sustained by the whole country in the demise of the late Ex-President FRANKLIN PIERCE, and sympathizing with his family in their great bereavement, hereby tender to them the profound condolence of the American people.

The Convention then adjourned.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

An Outrage by a Negro upon a Young Lady—His Summary Execution by a Mob—Fearful Scene.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Monday last a colored man committed an outrage on a young lady, a school teacher, near Fort Washington, sixteen miles from the city, while she was on her way to, and within two hundred yards of the schoolhouse. When found by her friends she was lying on the ground, fearing to move lest the assailant should return, and finding her alone, kill her. The negro was arrested the same day, taken to Piscataway where he was identified by the lady, and a committal made out against him, and in charge of constables JOHN UNDERWOOD and ANTHONY ANDERSON, he was immediately started in a wagon for Marlboro, the county seat. At his request, he was taken to his house to bid his wife good by. While the wagon was standing in front of his house, it was approached by about twenty men dressed only in their shirts and drawers; one only in a shirt, and with handkerchiefs with pierced eye holes. After tying Constable UNDERWOOD, who had attempted to defend his prisoner, and had fired several shots at the lynchers, and removed him from the wagon, they made Deputy Consiable ANDERSON drive the vehicle to a piece of woods a short distance off, where he too was put out and tied. The wagon was then driven by one of the maskers under the edge of a large white oak tree, and a noose having been adjusted over a horizontal limb, the prisoner, who was handcuffed, was made to stand up, but his head not reaching the noose, he was required to get upon the driver's seat, when the noose was put around his neck and the wagon driven from under him, he springing up at the time, apparently with the intention of expediting his death.

The rope slipped and the wretch's feet touched the ground. One of the maskers then jumped upon his shoulders to bear him down, while some of the others swung him to and fro until life was extinct. After which the whole party formed in line and fired a volley at his body. After swinging for two hours his body was cut down and a Coroner's Jury which had been summoned to hold an inquest upon it, and returned a verdict of "death from hanging by unknown persons." The corpse was buried on Hatton's Hill on the public road leading from Broad Creek to Piscalaway.

ANOTHER STORM.

Heavy Rains in the Northern Part of the State—Trains Delayed—The Streets in Albany Torn Up.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Heavy rains have been falling for the last thirty-six hours, injuring the roads of all kinds. Trains from Whitehall were delayed this morning, and no trains will go north from here to-night.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 13.—There is another great rainstorm and freshet here. The October meeting of the Rensselaer Park Association is postponed in consequence, until Oct. 27, 28 and 29.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Another fearful storm occurred here last night, accompanied with thunder and lightning. Rain fell in torrents, the streets were torn up, and this morning the docks are flooded. The railroads are reported to be in running order.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 13.—A heavy southeast rain commenced this morning, and has continued all day. At this hour (11 P. M.) it is still raining heavily. An immense quantity of water has fallen.

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 13.—A severe northeast storm commenced here early this morning and still continues. The river is rising slowly.

THE WEST.

Mormons for Utah—The Wyoming Legislature—Railroad Matters—A Shooting Affair.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 13.—Three hundred and fifty Mormons, principally from England, arrived in Omaha on Monday, and left yesterday for Utah.

Vice-President COLFAX left Omaha yesterday for home. General DIX has arrived from the West and will participate in the hunt to-day.

The Wyoming Legislature met yesterday. L. D. MARVIN, of Laramie County, was elected President of the Council, and JOHN HERRICK, of Albany County, Speaker of the House.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 13.—A meeting in reference to the Memphis, Springfield and Kansas City Railroad, was held in the Chamber of Commerce last evening. Addresses were made by Colonel ELDRIDGE, of Springfield, Mo.; Judges BYERS and KENDALL, of Arkansas, and others, showing the great importance of the work. Resolutions in favor of building the road, and promising liberal aid in furtherance of the enterprise were adopted. R. C. GEST, Judge SWAYNE, A. L. LACY, B. B. MADELL and WM. FARRIS were appointed delegates to the Kansas City, Mo., Convention on the 19th inst.

JOSEPH DUNN, a hackman, was killed this morning in front of the Peabody Hotel by J. M. HARRIS, a young lawyer. DUNN was assaulting HARRIS at the time.

The American Social Science Association—Election of Officers at Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—At a meeting of the American Social Science Association to-day, a communication was received from the New-York Prison Association, requesting a delegate to be sent to the International Congress on the subject of prison discipline. Mr. F. B. SANBORN was appointed to act in that capacity in conjunction with President ELIOT. The Association elected the following officers: President—SAMUEL ELIOT. Treasurer—JAMES M. BARNARD. Secretary—HENRY VILLARD. Also the following Board of Directors: Charles F. Adams, Jr., J. S. Blatchford, G. G. Hubbard, E. Jarvis, J. D. Philbrick, F. B. Sanborn, E. Washburn, Miss May, Mrs. Dall, Mrs. Parkman.

The Border Agricultural Fair in Virginia—Canby's Railroad Order.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 13.—Governor WALKER left this evening to attend the Border Agricultural Fair at Danville, which opened to-day. North Carolina and Virginia were well represented at the Fair at Danville, and the attendance is very large.

It is positively understood here that General CANBY intended, by his railroad order, to prevent any change in the railroad organizations until the State Government is inaugurated.

Sentence of a Mail Robber in New-Jersey—The Agricultural Fair.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 13.—RICHARD J. SHOENER, the young man charged with purloining letters from the mail between New-York and Philadelphia, to-day pleaded "guilty" to the minor charge, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

The Agricultural Fair is largely attended. There is a fine display of horses and stock of all kinds.

Crime on the High Seas.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 13.—Captain GEORGE WENTWORTH, whose arrest for rape on the high seas was noticed a few days since, to-day had a hearing before United States Commissioner CARR, which resulted in fully committing him for trial before the United States District Court in April next. The penalty being death, the offence is not bailable.

Admiral Farragut—His Condition Improving.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The health of Admiral FARRAGUT is still improving, with a prospect of his being able to go out in a few days.

WASHINGTON.

A New Secretary of War—Appointment of Brevet Major-General Belknap, of Iowa—Outline of His Career—The Cubans and the Anniversary—A Virginia Duel.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—People were considerably astonished at the announcement, shortly before noon to-day, of the appointment of a new Secretary of War. The regular appointment of General SHERMAN to that position a month ago had created the impression that the vacancy would not be filled until Congress met. The President, however, ascribed as the principal reason for issuing a regular commission to General SHERMAN at the time, his desire to avail himself of a full consideration of the case, which was not afforded under the law regulating *ad interim* appointments. During the past forty days the matter has been thus considered, and the merits and names of numerous gentlemen canvassed, and a decision finally reached in the person of General WILLIAM WORTH BELKNAP, of Iowa, formerly commander of the Second Division of the Twelfth Army Corps, and at present Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Iowa District. Mr. BELKNAP was some days ago notified of his selection, and has formally accepted the position. The President had preserved characteristic reticence in regard to his decision, hence it revealed itself in an astonishing fact to outside people when announced to-day. To the general inquiry of "Who is BELKNAP?" army officers who served with him responded in terms of high commendation of his fine administrative abilities. The officers of the Internal Revenue Bureau said he had the best record of any Collector in the service, and so from all quarters come evidence of the fitness of the selection of a man who has always done his duty faithfully and well, without any flourish of trumpets, but whose merit has not escaped the keen observation of General GRANT. The only criticism made upon the appointment, is that the appointee is a comparatively unknown man, but he is not unknown to the President, nor to the Western army, and if he preserves, his record in his new position he will not long remain unknown to the country in his enlarged sphere. All the considerations affecting the appointment were fully canvassed. It was a necessity that the selection should come from the West. The practicability of the more prominently named Western men faded away with the consideration of their cases and circumstances. A man was wanted for the War Department of sound judgment, decision of character, great executive capacity and unswerving integrity—a man without friends to reward and free from all obligations of a personal character. With the immense number and amount of war claims coming before the Department now for settlement, a weak or corrupt Secretary could inflict damage to the extent of many millions upon the Government, and in this appointment this contingency is especially provided for. General BELKNAP is a lawyer by profession, about 40 years of age, a man of pleasant address and fine personal appearance. Though this selection is a tribute to the volunteer soldier element, it is in no sense a military appointment. General BELKNAP is a civilian now, as he was before the war. He was the orator at the last meeting of the Army of the Tennessee, and was an intimate and valued personal friend of the dead soldier RAWLINS.

General W. W. BELKNAP is the son of Brevet Brigadier-General W. G. BELKNAP, of the regular army, who died in 1851, while *en route* from Fort Belknap, in Texas, to the coast. Neither father nor son was a graduate of West Point. The son is a lawyer by profession, and a graduate of Princeton College, N. J. He entered the service as Major of the Fifteenth Iowa Volunteers, in 1861; commanded his regiment at the battle of Shiloh; was Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal of the Sixteenth Army Corps while GRANT'S army was on the Mississippi, above Vicksburg; was promoted to the rank of Colonel before Vicksburg. In the Atlanta campaign he commanded the Iowa brigade, and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General for gallant conduct in command of his brigade at the battle of the 22d July, 1864, when MCPHERSON was killed. He marched to the sea with SHERMAN, and was breveted Major-General before Savannah, and placed in command of a division of the Seventeenth Corps. He led this division in the battle of Bentonville, N. C., the last battle of SHERMAN'S army. He was mustered out of service in 1865, and was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Iowa District by President JOHNSON on the 18th of August, 1866, which position he has held ever since. His record as an administrative officer, both in the army and in the Internal Revenue Bureau, is of the highest order, some of the officers of the Bureau not hesitating to place him at the head of the list of Collectors for administrative ability. He has collected the revenue in his district more closely than it has been collected in any other district in the Union. He delivered the oration at the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee in Chicago in December last, and the officers here who served in the Western army are much gratified at the appointment.

General BELKNAP'S residence is at Keokuk, Iowa. He has already been telegraphed for and will reach Washington in a few days, when General SHERMAN will formally resign his position as Secretary of War and Major-General BELKNAP will enter upon the duties of the office.

THE TWENTY PER CENT. OVER SALARIES.

Secretary BOUTWELL was to-day served with an order from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, directing him to appear on the 18th, and show cause why a *mandamus* should not be issued to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to A. M. WARFIELD, a former employe of the Printing Division of the Treasury, the twenty per cent. which was appropriated by resolution of Congress in 1867, but of which, said WARFIELD claims, he was deprived by the unjust ruling of the Comptroller who decided that the increase applied only to persons actually in the service at the time of its passage. WARFIELD had left during the year covered by the act, but before it had passed.

THE PRIVATEER CUBA.

HIGGINS, commander of the *Cuba*, at Wilmington, telegraphed to the Secretary of the Treasury, on Monday, to know if he had any objection to his hoisting the Cuban flag and firing a salute in honor of the anniversary of Cuban independence. Secretary BOUTWELL being absent, his request was denied by Acting Secretary HARTLEY.

A VIRGINIA DUEL IN ABEYANCE.

The Boyd-Mosby prospective duel, in Virginia, seems to have fizzled out. MOSBY says BOYD won't fight, and BOYD has gone North for the present.

PERSONAL.

Speaker BLAINE has arrived in the city, accompanied by Mrs. BLAINE, and they will at once proceed to furnish and fit up their elegant new residence in BROWN'S handsome row, on Fifteenth, near I-street. Mr. BLAINE had a long and very satisfactory interview with the President to-day. Among other prominent arrivals in the city are WALDO HUTCHINS and JAMES B. TAYLOR, of New-York.

TENNESSEE DISTILLERY SEIZED.

Information has been received at the Internal Revenue Bureau to-day of the seizure of a large distillery in the Fifth Tennessee District. Eighty-four barrels of high wines were taken possession of by the authorities.

THE NATIONAL BANK STATEMENTS.

The Comptroller of the Currency to-day notified the National Banks to forward to him the usual reports of their condition at the close of business on [illegible] of October.

POLITICAL.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Legislature—A Republican Majority of Twenty-Nine on Joint Ballot—The City of Philadelphia—The Democrats Confess Defeat—Additional Returns.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—Salt River tickets are abundant, and the Democrats take their defeat cheerfully. The State Senate will stand: Republicans, 18; Democrats, 15. The Republicans concede the defeat of WATT in the First Senatorial District. There is no return from the overflowed district in the First Ward, but the returns will not alter the result. The House stands Republicans, 63; Democrats, 37. A majority on joint ballot of 29. The City Councils will have a Republican majority on joint ballot of 30. All the Republican County officers are elected by from 2,700 to 4,000 majority. The people are anxiously expecting the long-delayed decision in regard to the contested elections of 1868. It is believed that the decision was deferred till after the election for fear of creating disturbance, and that it will be in favor of most of the Republican contestants. The Democratic vote of the Fourth Ward fell 2,000 below that of last year, showing strong grodnds for believing that the allegations of fraud were not ill founded.

There is no data to indicate the majority in the State, but all the papers except the *Age* give it to GEARY by from 5,000 to 10,000. The *Age* claims 5,000 for PACKER, but it is not confident or enthusiastic.

A special dispatch to the *Evening Bulletin*, dated Harrisburg, Oct. 13, says: "The leading State officials here claim the election of GEARY by at least 5,000 majority. The Democratic State central organ, the *Patriot & Union*, concedes that PACKER is defeated."

The Democrats concede the State has gone for GEARY by a small majority, while the Republicans claim that he is elected by from 6,000 to 10,000 majority.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 13.—Colonel WILLIAM N. MORRIS (Rep.) is elected Mayor of this city, over GEORGE SANDERSON (Dem.) The city was carried by the Democrats at the last State election by 850 majority.

Additional Returns from Towns and Counties.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The following additional returns have been received: The Democratic gains in Lehigh County are 33; in Beaver, 50; in Mercer, 60; in Clearfield, 150. The Republican gains in Butler County are 30; York, 153; Bucks, 200 in twenty-two districts, with fourteen to hear from.

The following returns have also been received:

Washington County, Democratic majority, 175; Democratic gain, 173. Luzerne, Democratic majority, 3,300; Democratic loss, 128. Monroe, Democratic majority, 2,516; Democratic gain, 462. Wayne, Democratic majority, 516; Democratic loss, 183. Mifflin, Democratic majority, 30; Democratic gain, 60. Berks, Democratic majority, 6,800; Democratic gain, 292. Jefferson, Democratic majority, 45; Democratic gain, 27. Centre, Democratic majority, 361; Democratic loss, 16. Clinton, Democratic majority, 600; Democratic loss, 173. Fulton, Democratic majority, 360; Democratic gain, 29. York, Democratic majority, 2,800; Democratic loss, 153. Clearfield, Democratic majority, 1,400; Democratic gain, 258; Northampton, Democratic majority, 3,450; Democratic gain, 201. Fayette, Democratic majority, 750; Democratic loss, 278. Mercer, Republican majority, 580; Republican loss, 36. Butler, Republican majority, 400; Republican loss, 31. Beaver, Republican majority, 700; Republican loss, 165. Lehigh, Democratic majority, 1,605; Democratic gain, 33. Somerset, Republican majority, 1,100; Republican loss, 257. Alleghany, Republican majority, 5,000; Republican loss, 3,957. Warren, Republican majority, 600; Republican loss, 508. Union, Republican majority, 584; Republican loss, 130. Perry, Republican majority, 50; Republican loss, 174. Snyder, Republican majority, 450; Republican loss, 72.

Cumberland County—Democratic majority, 900; Democratic gain, 268.

Luzerne County—Democratic majority, 2,300; Democratic loss, 1,128.

Lancaster County—Republican majority, 5,500; Republican loss, 1,243.

Indiana County—Republican majority, 1,905; Republican loss, 546.

Another Confession of Defeat by the Democracy.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 13.—The *Patriot* concedes the election of Governor GEARY. It says: "Sufficient returns have reached us to remove all doubts as to the result of yesterday's contest. That we are disappointed, that we were deceived in our information, and deceived in our calculations, it is unnecessary to repeat here. That a majority of the voters of Pennsylvania, if left to express their free will, would vote their condemnation of Governor GEARY'S administration, we firmly believe. That they have failed to do so from some cause the returns before us declare with sufficient distinctness."

Another Estimate by Mr. Covode.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—Hon. JOHN COVODE, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, has received dispatches from all but nine counties, and, with an estimrte on a good basis for the balance, he says that GEARY'S majority will not be far from 4,000.

The Result in Philadelphia.

Wards.	—GOVERNOR.— Geary.	Packer.	—JUDGE.— Williams.	Pershing.
1	2150	1453	2154	1450
2	2228	2864	2254	2854
3	1119	1825	1124	1724
4	934	2353	951	2344
5	884	1880	893	1873
6	804	1268	810	1264
7	2144	1677	2161	1644
8	1367	1379	1405	1360
9	1745	1442	1748	1440
10	2458	1357	2474	1340
11	849	1545	850	1546
12	1198	1389	1212	1383
13	1876	1475	1907	1453
14	2181	1564	2189	1557
15	3840	2796	3877	2807
16	1596	1593	1603	1589
17	1208	2090	1208	2090
18	2851	1711	2867	1707
19	2936	2350	2930	2356
20	4676	3582	4643	3571
21	1473	1082	1477	1079
22	2451	1582	2459	1571
23	2102	1640	2100	1641
24	1860	1763	1861	1762
25	1142	1821	1140	1821
26	3176	2025	3066	2035
27	1024	827	1049	810
28	847	793	847	793
Total	53,119	49,126	53,359	48,842
	49,126		48,842	
Majority	3,993		4,517	

The Legislature.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of last evening says:

"The Republicans of Philadelphia have reason to congratulate themselves on a glorious victory yesterday. With a fair election, conducted under the new Registry law, and a tolerably good turn out of voters, the Republican candidates succeeded by majorities ranging from 2,800 to 5,000. If the rest of the State had done equally well, GEARY'S majority would have reached 20,000; but, owing to local causes, in Allegheny and other counties we have lost considerably. At the same time we have gained handsomely in Luzerne, York and a few other counties, and we judge that GEARY'S majority will be between 5,000 and 8,000, while WILLIAMS will be a couple of thousand larger. Both branches of the State Legislature will be Republican, the majority on the joint ballot probably being 29. This prevents the repeal of the joint resolution adopting the Fifteenth Amendment, for which the Packer Democracy has been fondly hoping.

The old State Senate contained 18 Republicans and 15 Democrats, a Republican majority of 3. The new State Senate, according to the reports we have received, contains 18 Republicans, 15 Democrats, a Repubican majority of 3. The old House of Representatives contained 62 Republicans and 38 Democrats, a Republican majority of 24. The new House, according to the reports we have received, contains 63 Republicans, 37 Democrats; a Republican majority of 26. On joint ballot in the old Legislature the Repubicans had 27 majority; in the new they will have a majority of 29.

IOWA.

The Republican Majority Between 25,000 and 30,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 13.—A dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, reports that the election returns come in slowly, but enough are received to show that the vote of the State is very light, and that the Republican majority will be between 25,000 and 30,000. The Legislature will be almost entirely Republican.

OHIO.

A Close Vote—Hayes' Majority Probably 3,000—The Democrats Rejoicing Over the "Election of Pendleton."

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 13.—The returns and the opinions of both parties indicate that HAYES is elected by about 3,000 majority. The House is Democratic and the Senate Republican. The Democrats claim that the vote is so close, it will require the official count to determine who is elected Governor.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 13.—Returns from one-third of the State have been received. The vote for Mr. HAYES falls off about 5,000 from that of last year. At this rate the Republican majority will be about 5,000. Many of the Democratic strongholds have not yet been heard from.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—The complete returns of Hamilton County have not yet been obtained. PENDLETON'S majority, however, will be about 500, and the whole Democratic ticket in the county has been elected.

Another Dispatch.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 13.—The election is considered doubtful.

The House is probably Democratic and the Senate Republican.

The majority for HAYES (Republican) for Governor will not be large.

The Democrats claim that PENDLETON has been elected, and are very jubilant, firing cannon and indulging in a torchlight procession.

Additional Returns—Sixty-eight Counties Heard From—The Vote in Cincinnati.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 13.—Sixty-eight counties have been heard from. HAYES' loss on the last October election is 5,500. HAYES' majority will be about 5,000. The Legislature is very close.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—Full returns from Hamilton County show the vote for HAYES 19,446; for PENDLETON, 20,122; PENDLETON'S majority, 676. The Fusion ticket elects two Republican and two Democratic Senators, five Republican and five Democratic members of the House, and three Republican and three Democratic County officers. The majority for the Fusion and Legislative ticket over the regular Republican ticket is from 2,000 to 2,500.

TENNESSEE.

The Legislature—The Senatorship—Johnson's Prospects not so Bright—The Governor's Message.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 13.—The Legislature today ignored the election of Public Printer by the last Legislature, and provided for a Convention on the 25th to make a new election. They also resolved to go into the election for United States Senator on the 19th inst.

ANDREW JOHNSON is not as strong as he was a week ago. Knowing men assert that he will be beaten.

Governor SENTER'S message grows in favor. His financial views will probably be accepted by the Legislature.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A Congressional Nomination in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—LEVERETT SALTONSTALL was nominated for Congress by the Democracy of the Seventh District to-day.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republicans of Monroe County, the Twenty-eighth District, nominated FREDERICK P. ROOT, of Sweden, for Senator, at their Convention in Rochester on Tuesday, after a short but active contest, in which several other candidates developed considerable strength. Hon. LEWIS H. MORGAN, the present Senator, was very strongly supported, and led the rest on the first ballot, but it subsequently became evident that he could not be nominated, and finally Mr. ROOT received 106 votes out of 165, and was declared the candidate. Mr. ROOT is one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the county.

The Republican Senatorial Convention for the Eleventh District, which was held in Hudson yesterday, nominated JONATHAN B. RIDER, of Chatham, for Senator. Hon. ABIAH W. PALMER positively declined a renomination. The district is composed of the counties of Dutchess and Columbia.

The Democrats of the Twenty-ninth District yesterday nominated Hon. R. M. SCHEELS for Senator at their Convention in Batavia. Niagara, Orleans and Genesee Counties compose the District.

The Democrats of the Twentieth District, comprising the counties of Otsego and Herkimer, have nominated JOHN F. HOSCH, of Mohawk, Herkimer County, for Senator. The district is very largely Republican. Mr. HOSCH has been elected President of the Village of Mohawk several times.

H. W. GRIFFIN was nominated for member of Assembly by the Republican Convention of the First District of Niagara County, which was held in Lockport yesterday.

ALPHEUS BOLT and ROMAN H. GLEASON are reputed to be the Republican candidates for members of Assembly in the two districts of Delaware County.

The Democrats of the Second District of Dutchess County yesterday nominated JOHN E. ROSS, of Red Hook, for member of Assembly.

The Democratic candidate for member of Assembly from Fulton and Hamilton Counties is JOHN F. EMPIE.

The Democratic State Central Committee yesterday organized by reëlecting SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New-York, as Chairman and WILLIAM CASSIDY, of Albany, as Secretary.

CITY POLITICS.

The Ring Nominations to be Made Next Week—Contest in the Sixth and Eighth Senatorial Districts—Creamer Puts Himself on his Record—The Judiciary—A Light Vote in Prospect—Chance for the Republicans.

The fierce contest that has been going on among the Tammany office-seekers for some time past to gain the favor of the "Ring" and secure nominations for the various offices to be filled in the November election, is about drawing to a close. The Tammany Committee will meet this evening to issue a call for the primaries, and the County and Senatorial Conventions will be held early next week, when the nominations will be made and the fate of the rival aspirants decided. There may perhaps be a bolt, here and there, among the more fractious of those who shall find themselves disappointed in the decrees of the Ring, but it is not likely to amount to much, and the Ring candidates will probably be triumphant this Fall as they have been heretofore. The Democratic politicians who oppose the tyranny of the Ring are very brave in their announcements of what they are going to do to smash the machine, but when it comes to the scratch they generally cave in and help swell the ranks of Tammany's obedient followers.

It is hardly worth while to speculate upon the chances of the different candidates whose fate is yet undecided, since the whole question is to be settled so soon; but, according to the latest advices, the Senatorial slate will not differ materially from that of last year. In the Sixth and Eighth Districts—CREAMER'S and GENET'S—a hot contest is still going on, but the chances are that both candidates will get a renomination. TERRENCE FARLEY and WM. HITCHMAN are carrying on a fierce personal quarrel between themselves in the Eighth District, which will probably have the effect to neutralize each others chances, and give the nomination to GENET. In the Sixth District CHAS. G. CORNELL is trying hard to succeed CREAMER, but the latter announces his determination to run at all hazards. The Germans of this district, comprising the Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, are organising a formidable opposition to Tammany Hall, which will probably make itself felt in the coming election. They already have forty-nine clubs organized, and have announced their platform to be: "To secure the election of honest, fit, and strictly just men to public office," which would naturally exclude most of the Tammany politicians from their support. Senator CREAMER attended a meeting of this organization on Monday night last, and discoursed to his audience largely on free trade and other topics having no particular bearing on the coming election, but not succeed in convincing the Teutons that he was deserving of their support. He laid great stress on his past record as a Senator, but said nothing about his agency in defeating the bill before the last Legislature for protecting the people against the swindling gas companies. The Germans and all others who consume gas would like him to clear up his "record" on that measure. Neither did he say anything about that part of his record whereby he secured for himself a position in the new Tax Commission, with a salary of $10,000 per annum. On the whole, the Germans of his district are inclined to think that if Mr. CREAMER properly attends to the duties of the office he now holds, and for which they think he is liberally paid, he will hardly be able to absent himself at Albany for four months the coming Winter in order to complete his "record" as a Senator.

With reference to the Judiciary, the "Ring" slate, according to the latest advices, embraces MCCUNN, FRIEDMAN and MARVIN for the Superior Court, LOEW or LEONARD for the Common Pleas, GROSS for the Marine Court, HACKETT for Recorder and HUTCHINGS for Surrogate. For the Supreme Court they are afraid to nominate a man against Judge CLERKE for fear he will get beaten, and they may be compeled to make a virtue of necessity and renominate that excellent Judge.

The vote will probably be light in this City at the November election; Tammany is doing nothing this year in the naturalizing business, and if the Republicans were to turn out *en masse* to the polls they could easily elect their State ticket. The result of the election in Pennsylvania and Ohio should be an incitement to them to make the effort.

Republican County Convention—A Committee of Conference Appointed to Meet the Other Republican Organizations of the City.

The Republican County Convention of New-York met last evening at the Hall No. 937 Broadway. The Conventiod was called to order by JOHN W. GRIDLEY. On motion of ISAAC J. OLIVER, Judge FREEMAN J. FITHIAN was unanimously elected Chairman.

Judge FITHIAN, on taking the chair, tendered his thanks to the Convention. This was no time for talking, he said. The time was auspicious for the Republican Party. Every indication gave assurance that the internecine difficulties of the party had been satisfactorily arranged, and the hour had come when the party which for years had trampled on the rights of the people of this City was about to be disrupted and defeated. The laboring classes were beginning to find out that every dollar of unjust tax levied by the tyrannous Tammany oligarchy is an additional pound laid upon their shoulders. When this truth permeates the minds of the working classes, and of the people generally, then the days of Tammany would be numbered.

CHAS. J. GILDERSLEEVE and ANDREW W. LEGGET were elected Secretaries. After the call of the delegates it was found that there were conflicting delegations from the Thirteenth District. Mr. DUMVILLE spoke on behalf of the contesting delegates, on the ground of irregularity. Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER was heard on behalf of the regular delegates. The delegation headed by CHARLES S. SPENCER was admitted. On motion the rejected delegates from the Thirteenth District were admitted to honorary seats in the Convention.

Mr. GRIDLEY presented a communication from the Twenty-third-street organization, inviting the appointment of a committee of five to meet representatives from the various Central Committees, and confer on the nominations for City and county officers. After much discussion an informal ballot for Supervisor was taken, which resulted in an overwhelming majority in favor of HENRY SMITH, he having received 146 out of 156 votes, J. HARRISON READ receiving six, Mr. WENTWORTH three, Mr. MILLER one. It was then resolved that the Committee of Conference be increased to ten, instead of five. The following gentlemen compose the Committee: John V. Gridley, Isaac J. Oliver, Hugh Nesbitt, Geo. B. Van Brunt, Sinclair Toucey, Andrew W. Legget, Wm. H. McKinney, Ira O. Miller, William V. Alexander, Stephen H. Knapp and Judge Fithian, the Chairman. The Convention then adjourned.

Nineteenth Ward Citizens and East Side Associations.

Last evening the Nineteenth Ward Citizens and East Side Associations held a mass meeting at the Masonic Hall, in Eighty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue, for the purpose of adopting measures to obtain the necessary increase of stage and car conveyance for the accommodation of the inhabitants of Yorkville. JOHN FOLEY, who presided, spoke at some length in reply to the Mayor's remarks at the reception of the deputation that waited on him last week. He said that Mayor HALL, in his message to the Common Council, denied any neglect on the part of local officials, and claimed that this application was the only one ever made to him for relief in this direction, forgetting that a Committee in behalf of the East Side Association, headed by JOHN T. DALY, did wait upon and urge him to extend some relief by new stage lines. But, perhaps, Mr. HALL forgot to act upon the matter. He wished the City officials to understand that the people of Yorkville are now thoroughly in earnest and mean to have stage and rail accommodation sufficient to render transit to and from their places of business bearable at least, and that if the deputation of one hundred respectable citizens who waited upon the Mayor last week is not enough to convince the Ringite of the importance of the movement, 5,000 men will pay the City Hall a visit. Mr. HALL stated that he would present the petition to the Common Council, and he wished to remind those gentlemen that they had better be careful how they trifle with a petition from the people of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards.

Mr. FOLEY was followed by Messrs. TOWNSEND, DALY and CRARY, President of the East Side Association. A resolution was adopted approving of the object of the Association, and determining, if the Common Council refuse relief, to send men to the State Senate and Assembly pledged to obtain the repeal of the obnoxious acts of 1867, which gave franchises to monopolists who cannot or will not run stages or cars on Madison and Fifth avenues. A Committee of six, John T. Daly, R. W. Townsend, Thomas Garretty, John Gorman, M. Stern and Chas. Crary, was appointed to wait on Commodore VANDERBILT this week, and ask him to hasten the opening of his line of cars on Madison-avenue. The meeting then adjourned until next Tuesday evening.

Twenty-third-street Republican General Committee—Nomination of County Officers.

The Union Republican General Committee (Twenty-third-street organization) met last evening for the purpose of reporting on County and Judiciary nominations. Mr. JAMES W. BOOTH presided. Mr. THOMAS E. STEWART, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported the following nominations:

Surrogate, Isaac Dayton; District-Attorney, John Sedgwick; Supervisor, Henry Smith; Judge of the Supreme Court, Erastus C. Benedict; Judges of the Superior Court, F. J. Fithian, Guy R. Pelton, Frederick Kapp; Judge of the Marine Court, S. Townsend Cannon; Coroner, General Michael W. Byrnes. The Committee of Conference were authorized to confer with the Conference Committees representing the Twenty-second and Twenty-eighth street organizations before making the nominations permanent. Mr. WAGNER subsequently offered a resolution that the General Committee meet at the call of the Conference Committee, which was adopted. A resolution requesting the various Ward Associations to hold primary elections this evening for the purpose of selecting delegates to Assembly and Senatorial Conventions was adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE REGISTRY.

Another Light Day Yesterday—Only 57,365 Voters Registered in this City Thus Far.

The registry proceeded yesterday with still greater apathy on the part of voters than even on Tuesday. Throughout the City the Boards of Registry were almost idle, many of them being so disgusted at the slow progress made that they were fain to close before the hour required by law. No disturbances were reported by the Police last evening, though two of the registers in the Twenty-first Ward were assaulted on Tuesday night by a gang of ruffians and brutally beaten. The entire number of votes registered yesterday was 18,911, making the total number for the two days 57,365, against 169,370 registered in October, 1868. The following comparative table shows the result of the two days' registry by wards, and the aggregate registration in October and November, 1868:

Wards.	Oct. 12, 1869.	Oct. 13, 1869.	Total, 1869.	Total, 1868.
I	1,249	566	1,815	[illegible]
II	137	....	137	[illegible]
III	282	56	338	[illegible]
IV	1,133	748	1,881	[illegible]
V	899	361	1,260	[illegible]
VI	1,691	914	2,605	[illegible]
VII	1,895	1,895	3,790	[illegible]
VIII	1,438	931	2,369	7,751
IX	2,006	941	2,947	[illegible]
X	1,961	560	2,521	[illegible]
XI	2,433	776	3,209	[illegible]
XII	1,898	431	2,329	[illegible]
XIII	966	858	1,824	[illegible]
XIV	1,516	893	2,409	[illegible]
XV	1,164	597	1,761	[illegible]
XVI	1,811	966	2,777	[illegible]
XVII	2,497	1,123	3,620	[illegible]
XVIII	2,498	836	3,334	[illegible]
XIX	2,110	763	2,873	[illegible]
XX	2,412	1,884	4,296	[illegible]
XXI	2,468	1,399	3,867	[illegible]
XXII	1,985	1,423	3,408	[illegible]
Totals	38,454	18,911	57,365	[illegible]
Total registry, 1869				[illegible]
Decrease so far				[illegible]

There were 10,3[illegible] names registered in Brooklyn yesterday, which is an increase of [illegible] from Tuesday, and 2,718 less than the second day in 1868.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Coming Union—Division of Presbyterians—Their Probable Union—Statistics of the Whole Presbyterian Church—Effects of Union—The Evangelical Church Aggressive and Progressive.

THE BEECHES, Monday, Oct. 4, 1869.

The Presbyterians in the United States are so numerous a body, and, what is much more than numbers, so generally educated and consistent, that their union or diversity cannot be a matter of indifference with the great public. Whether the ecclesiastical union of all Protestant bodies would really tend to the advancement of true religion, may be doubtful; but that the division into minor sects upon small points of difference is an injury, there can be no doubt. It is one of the main and most effective charges of both Romanists and infidels, that Protestants are divided into various little sects. They are both very willing to ignore the fact that the whole body of Evangelical Protestants—making four-fifths the whole number—are substantially agreed upon all points of doctrine, and are, in fact, better agreed than various parts of the Roman Catholic Church are. It is well known to ecclesiastical students that the "variations" of the Roman Church have been numerous and great; but as the whole Roman body acknowledge the Papacy, they are seemingly united. Leaving this aside, however, let us see how the Presbyterians are divided, and what will be their position when united. Before the division of the main body of Presbyterians, there were, in the United States, three great divisions—the main Presbyterians the Cumberland Presbyterians and the Dutch Reformed Church, substantially, though not in name, Presbyterian. In addition were the three small sects of Scotch Presbyterians, called Covenanters, Seceders and Reformers. But the great body of Presbyterians in this country were the Presbyterians under the General Assembly, which was divided in 1837 by the controversy of that day. The two parts were called "Old" and "New" Schools, and so they have remained ever since. It is these two bodies which are to be united, and a sufficient number of returns have been received from the Presbyteries to show that the union will take place, and that it will be almost unanimous. Such harmony was hardly to be hoped for, and I think there is no true Christian who will not regard it as one of the few auspicious signs of the times. I say "few," for in the moral and religious world, I think we have little to boast of in these days. Infidelity is rampant; Romanism, though not relatively increasing in this country, is, especially in the great cities, loud-mouthed and demanding. Morality—especially in regard to integrity of character and honor in conduct—is at a low ebb. Dueling is abolished, but the "point of honor" is abolished with it. In the time of JEFFERSON, a public man would have been hooted out of society, who availed himself of public office for private profit. Now, the question is not whether he should not make as much as possible of private gain from his official position, but whether he can do it legally. Nay, we shall be glad if he will stop there, not go on, while he can remain undiscovered. But this is wandering from my subject. I regard the union of Presbyterians as at least one of the auspicious signs of the times; and if it does nothing to improve public morality, it may do something to unite Christians in a common effort to improve mankind.

The statistics of the various Presbyterian bodies in the United States were, last year, as follows, including those only who have the name, and therefore including Dutch Reformed, who are substantially Presbyterian:

	Presbyteries.	Churches.	Ministers.	Communicants.
Old School	142	2,737	2,330	252,555
New School	111	1,590	1,800	184,687
United Presbyterian	54	400	401	66,612
Ref'md Presbyterian	...	....	77	8,487
Associate Synod	4	40	12	1,091
Associate Reformed, New-York	...	....	16	1,631
Associate Reformed, South	...	....	68	....
Ref'd Presbyterian, South	...	....	63	5,821
Cum. Presbyterian	99	1,500	1,500	130,000
Presbyterian South	48	1,298	786	76,949
Totals	458	7,565	6,053	727,833

There is a curious fact made manifest by the above table—that of these ten branches of the Presbyterian Church, the New School has the largest proportion of ministers and communicants. It is very evident, therefore, that whatever other body joins with them, it will lose nothing in Christian activity. All the branches of the Presbyterian Church proper embrace or represent seven millions of people, two millions more than the highest estimate of Roman Catholics. It seems that 727,000, or one in ten, are communicants, members of the Church. In the seven millions of people thus represented there are no doubt some infidels and many indifferent, but in proportion to the number of people, I undertake to say there are fewer infidels and rationalists than in any one body of people that can be found. This fact arises from the strict education which has heretofore prevailed in this Church.

The two bodies, which will be united in November, are the two first in the list (Old School and New School,) and which when united will present the following result, viz.: 1 General Assembly, 49 Synods, 253 Presbyteries; 4,327 churches, 4,130 ministers, 437,242 communicants.

In the union which will take place, one important matter will be the reorganization of the Presbyteries, both in bounds and numbers. That will be, however, easily done by a business committee.

The benevolent operations of the two branches have been conducted on exactly the same principles, and their union therefore presents no great difficulty. The mission and benevolent business of the Presbyterian Church has been conducted by Boards, and embraces almost every object which can come within the jurisdiction of church supervision. They are: 1. Foreign and Domestic Missions. 2. The Board of Education. 3. The Board of Publication. 4. The Church Erection Fund. 5. The Ministerial Fund. 6. Presbyterian Home. This is exclusive of the congregation, or support of public worship funds. The aggregate of funds contributed for all these purposes by the four millions of people in the congregations of the Old and New School Presbyterians presents a much better and more comforting view of Christian benevolence than is commonly imagined. In the year 1868 it was nearly as follows:

Support of public worship, &c.	$5,782,950
Foreign missions	427,196
Domestic missions	245,943
Education	47,053
Publication	48,082
Church extension	69,079
Disabled ministers	41,077
Aggregate contributions	$6,661,380

This is an average of $9 to each communicant, and of $1 50 to each of the whole people included in those congregations.

A complete view—if such could be given—of the life and operations of what are called the "Domestic Missions" of the Presbyterian Church, would also be a very interesting view of the growth and condition of home society in this country. There are in both branches 1,069 domestic missions. These are not missions to the heathen, nor even to strangers in our own country, but are just such as the London Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (which has done an immense good) did one hundred years ago in New-England and New-York. That Society was the great founder of Episcopalianism in New-England. The Presbyterian Domestic Missions are to supply and build up the small Church organizations in the interior of our country. In this arduous field they have done a noble work, living upon little, and leading as far as they could, the scattered sheep back to their flocks. The same work has, I doubt not, been done by Methodists, Episcopalians, and, I trust, by all Evangelical Christians. We may stand still, and talk against propagandism, if we please—but the church in this age must be a church militant, aggressive, and progressive. A large part of the strength of the Roman Catholic Church in this country is due to the European society, *De Propaganda Fide*. But it is not so much against Romanism as against infidelity we must be aggressive at this time. Archbishop SPALDING, of Baltimore, as well as several other Catholic Bishops, have noticed the indifferentism and Ritualism of the day with alarm, and if such a warning comes from the mouth of the Catholic Hierarchy, how much louder should the alarm come from the voice of Protestant Evangelism?

It may be asked what is the prospect for a union of all the bodies of Presbyterians? Probably there are some fragments which never will be united. But a very large portion of the remainder will come in. Several congregations of the United Presbyterian Synod have already joined the main body, and others soon will do so. The smaller bodies will soon come within the influence of the centripetal force. Their shibboleths are too partial and local to exist beyond the present generation. Of the Southern Church some one has recently said that no man wanted union. Perhaps so; because that body was simply a body of rebels. Their Church rebellion will be like their State rebellion, obstinate and bitter; but the leaders will soon die off, and their rebellion will soon die out. Common sense and common duty will not long be resisted. It is simple nonsense. The Southern Church is a weak body. The negroes are chiefly Methodists and Baptists, and what are not, will join the Northern Church. The Southern Presbyterians did their full part in the rebellion, and if they have a mind to hold out in unrepentant schism, nobody will disturb their repose. They may lie down and decay in the bed they have made for themselves. Meanwhile the main Presbyterian Church has been sending missionaries and establishing churches within the Southern bounds, and being possessed of greater energy and activity, will soon reclaim all their ancient territory.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

WOMAN'S WORK.

Occupations Open to Women—Is the Field Narrow?—Some Curious Facts.

The "narrowness" of the field of labor open to women is one of the grievances which the advocates of woman's rights have always on hand. The field, certainly, is limited; but it is far wider than most people imagine. In this City there are thousands of women and young girls earning a decent livelihood at occupations rarely mentioned if not almost unknown in the category of "woman's work." In speaking of the workingwomen of New-York we are apt to associate them with the sewing machine, "midnight lamps," "soulless employers," &c. This latter is the class of women frequently imposed upon; their condition calls for sympathy; hence writers picture their unhappy condition in the Press, and the public are apt to consider the sewing women as representing the condition of female labor in this City. In truth, however, they do not constitute more than one-third of the whole number of women that work for their living in New-York. In every manufactory where the work is of such a character that it can be performed by feminine hands, women are employed, and in many shops they work by the side of men, doing the work of men, but, unfortunately, only receiving woman's wages.

OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN.

In all the type factories girls are employed. Their faces may be seen glowing over the hot furnaces, and their dexterous fingers manipulating the little pieces of metal as they finish off the type, sort it and prepare it for packing. In the matter of type-founding women compete very successfully with the sterner sex, and receive very good wages. A majority of the girls earn $10 per week, some $15 and even $18. It is rather dirty work, and the girls look exceedingly grim from the frequent contact with lead. They are enveloped in large aprons, however, while at work, and manage to leave all evidence of their calling in the workshop.

Women have almost a monopoly of the burnishing business and the silver-plating of metal ware. The burnishing on the costly brass chandeliers displayed in Broadway, on the silver cruet-stands, pitchers, and a hundred other things is all done by women. To perform this work properly, considerable skill is requisite, and the girls consequently obtain a decent remuneration for their labor. The female burnishers have a protective and benevolent organization, but no trouble has ever arisen between them and their employers to bring the Society to public notice. The wages of burnishers vary from $10 to $15 per week; being paid by the piece, the best hands of course earn the most money.

The manufacture of horse hair cloth is carried on solely by women. The cloth in question is used for covering sofas and chairs, settees, &c. There are but few manufacturers of the cloth in this City, but the largest is located on Sixth-avenue, near Eighteenth-street, where a large number of women find employment. The wages of the operatives average $10 per week.

The book-binding establishments furnish work for over two thousand females. All the binding on "yellow-covered literature," pamphlets, paper novels, and cheap books, is done by girls, men only performing the more elaborate binding of expensive books. The pay of bookbinders is rather small, and it requires a dexterous hand to earn more than $10 per week on "cheap" work. The male binders earn double that sum in the same time.

There are a large number of brush factories in this city in which women are employed. Camel hair pencils, painter's brushes, "badgers," hair and grass brooms, scrubbing brushes, hair brushes, &c., are generally made by females. In six of these establishments four hundred and fifty girls are employed, wages ranging from $6 to $12 per week.

One of the most unpleasant and dangerous occupations engaged in by women, is perhaps, the manufacture of torpedoes and various kinds of fireworks, as loss of sight and injury to the person, is often the lot of those who engage in the business. There are not many applicants for employment at firework making. The proprietor of a torpedo factory in this City has lost the sight of both eyes by frequent explosions of small quantities of powder and flint. His appearance is not encouraging to apprentices, and he is compelled to advertise very extensively for girls during the busy season, in order to obtain sufficient help to fulfill orders.

Women are employed as printers in a great many newspaper and job printing offices, and earn good wages. No daily paper at the present time employs feminine "typos," but in the "weekly" offices and publishing houses, many females are employed. They are paid by the thousand ems, and in some "Union" offices receive the same price for their work as men. Where men and women work together, however, trouble generally arises in regard to giving out "copy" by the foreman—the women getting all the "fat takes," or "leaded" matter, (in which leads are inserted between each line of type,) which can be quickly "set." But few female type-setters earn more than $15 per week; for book work and setting large type, in journal offices, is not "fat" work by any means.

It is not necessary, perhaps, to give a detailed statement relative to each branch of labor in which women are engaged; a summary will be sufficient to show the extent of the field and the remuneration of the employed.

Mosquito-net weavers receive $8 and $10 per week; carpet weavers, $10 and $12 per week; lace makers, $6 to $14 per week; artificial-flowers makers, $8; parasol and umbrella sewers, $8 to $11; paper-box makers, $6 to $10; upholsterers, $10 to $14; dressmakers and milliners, $2 to $2 50 per day; fur sewers, $6 to $10 per week; preserve packers, $8; perfumery packers, $8 to $10; pencil-case makers, $8 to $12; designers, $15 to $25; book-folders, $5 to $9; gaiter-top sewers, $8 to $12; dress-trimming makers, $7 to $12; crinoline makers, $8 to $12. There are at least a hundred different branches in which sewing women ply the needle for a living, and that offer but poor recompense for very hard work—at some $3 50 per week is all that can be earned, while the average weekly wages for a needlewoman, or operator on a sewing-machine is not $6.

SOME CURIOUS FACTS.

From a careful observation of the field in which women labor, the following facts are adduced:

First—There are very few women engaged in any occupation aside from needlework over twenty-five years of age; the age of the majority does not average eighteen years. Girls generally commence work when they reach the age of fourteen, and nine out of ten, as soon as they become skilled and experienced hands—in spite of Miss ANTHONY's teachings and to their employers' disgust—get married, and ever after work only in their own households. Thus, few thorough, experienced and valuable workers can be found among women in any trade. New and young hands are constantly coming into the workshops, and the older and experienced are departing. This fact not only prevents many manufacturers and professional men from employing female labor at any price, but tends to keep the wages of the girls at a low figure. Several engravers attempted to employ female labor. The business is one peculiarly adapted to woman, in which fancy can be indulged and in which dexterity of hand is required. Apprentices were taken and much time and trouble were expended in imparting a practical knowledge of the art to the fair ones. The apprentices made first-rate engravers in about three years, and the fact that they were not receiving so high a rate of wages as paid the males caused them to be looked upon by employers as sources of profit. But the trouble alluded to above occurred among the engravers—the girls were carried off by some ardent designers, just as the fair ones were getting useful as engravers.

It is a palpable and an acknowledged fact that few mature women are engaged in any manufacturing business. The old women make cheap shirts and pants and do "slop" work, but only young women set type, weave cloth and do other kinds of work requiring experience and ability.

Second—There is very little suffering known among the young women who have mastered some useful calling, as alluded to above. No complaints come from them in relation to "soulless and fraudulent employers" and "starvation wages." They are not well paid, but they receive sufficient to live upon.

Third—Women that are in needy circumstances find it difficult to procure employment on account of their own unfitness to do anything useful rather than on account of the narrowness of the field of labor open to them. Not one in two hundred women, thrown upon their own resources, can do anything but the plainest kind of needle work; not one in fifty is even a superior needlewoman. The number of applicants for plain sewing is immense, and to this fact is owing the miserable pittance offered sewing women for their work.

Fourth.—There is always plenty of work for women as house servants at places where they would be well fed, well paid and well treated, but American women are too proud to occupy such a menial position.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

New and Important Inventions to Prevent Steam Boiler Explosions—Drop Hammers, Punches, Riveting Machines and Other Novelties—Paper Boats and Patent Sheep Shears—The Soda Fountain and the Soap Temple.

The machinery department of the American Institute Fair has received many important additions since the last notice of that department appeared in the TIMES, and is well worthy of a visit by any one who desires to see the latest inventions in the line of mechanical apparatus.

Prominent among the articles that will attract the attention of the visitor is Professor WIARD's safety attachment for steam boilers. This is simply an invention for equalizing the temperature of the water in steam boilers, and by keeping it always in the same relative condition, preventing the steam from being superheated, or the heating surfaces of the boiler from becoming unevenly caloricized, and thereby rendering an explosion of the boiler impossible. This attachment may be put on a boiler of any description; it works automatically, and is not liable to get out of order; but if it should be deranged at any time its construction is such that it continues to give warning to the engineer until it is put in repair. Experts who have tested the merits of this invention declare that it will do all that is claimed for it; and that, with it attached to a locomotive or other boiler, there is absolute safety from explosion, even if the engine be running with the water below the crown-sheet. The attachment may be seen in practical operation in the boiler room, and every one should visit it. If it works as successfully everywhere as it does here, it is, beyond doubt, the greatest life-saving invention of the age. It is due to the world at large that the managers of the Institute do not permit the Fair to close until the most searching investigation, by competent engineers, be had with regard to this invention, and that Professor WIARD's claims regarding it be either emphatically indorsed or as emphatically pronounced fallacious.

Mr. SALISBURY, the well-known inventor of this City, exhibits a patent upright boiler and attachments, for which the following claims are made: That it is free from danger of explosion; saves one-third fuel; occupies one-half less room than any other boiler of equal capacity; costs no more; has perfect circulation, and can distil salt water, or use limy water without incrustation. The operation by which perfect circulation is brought about in this boiler is, in principle, very similar to that of the Wiard attachment, above noticed, but in this case forms part of the boiler itself; and the boiler on exhibition seems to perform its work in this regard most admirably. A practical test showed that it equalized the temperature of the water in every part, although we were not present at any time when the water contents were below what might be termed the safety point. By an arrangement in the construction of this boiler, notice is continuously given for an hour and a half before the water reaches that degree where, in ordinary tubular boilers, there would be danger of explosion. If this be deemed the "safety" feature of the invention, there is no doubt that the claim of being "free from danger of explosion" is a well-founded one. Proper tests should be made, however, to establish the inventor's claim to "safety," in the broadest sense of that term; and then let the public be distinctly informed on that point. What, beyond anything else, is demanded by the world to-day is the positive assurance that a boiler may be constructed of which there cannot, by any possibility, be an explosion. We do not say that Mr. SALISBURY's invention does not come up to this requirement. We are of opinion that it is the nearest approach in that direction that has yet been put before the public, and would be heartily glad should he, or some other of our countrymen, place the liability to explosion beyond all peradventure. As to the claims made concerning the occupancy of less room, and the saving of fuel, they are established, *prima facie*, by the appearance and operation of the boiler, and must, in justice, be allowed. The improvement by which the gases evolved from the coal are let into a second chamber, and there burned, so that none of the properties of the fuel go to waste, is decidedly a long stride in advance of the usual method of generating combustion, and speaks well for the genius and judgment of the inventor; while the compactness of the whole arrangement cannot fail to impress the most careless observer with the fact that the claim for space-saving is as veritable as anything which admits of ocular demonstration can be. If the other claims be as well founded as these two, the Salisbury boiler is complete, and may rightfully claim preëminence.

Mr. N. C. STILES, of Middletown, Conn., exhibits an eccentric adjusting punching press. For a machine of such comparatively small bulk, considering the great power necessary for heavy punching, this invention seems to be all that is required. A very light spring forces the dog into the clutch-block to start the punch, which is pushed out by a cam, operating as a positive stop to the action of the press after the punch has been given. A great advantage in this machine is, that the operator can set the die without danger while the press is in motion; a pin-wrench being used to turn down the crank to the lowest point, and until this crank is again raised to the highest point the press cannot be started. Damaging either punch or die, or both, in lowering the punch into the die is avoided by an apparatus which secures that result without the necessity of turning a heavy wheel to set the punch, as is requisite in some other inventions of similar character.

Messrs. CHARLES MERRILL & SONS, of No. 556 Grand-street, in this City, exhibit a massive drop hammer of the Goulding & Cheeney patent, with an improvement by Mr. WILLIAM H. WATERS, master forger in the Springfield Armory, and a forged hammer of the Hotchkiss patent. The peculiarity of the invention (first mentioned invention) is, that the operator can raise and drop the weight from any height in the slides, can stop it after it begins to fall, or can allow it to settle down with any degree of speed desirable. It can also be worked automatically, by tripping it with the treadle from any of the adjustable stops at the sides. The extreme movement is from three and a half to five and a half feet, according to the size of the drop. The forge hammer strikes square, with a sharp, elastic blow; the latter quality being given it by means of the reaction of compressed air in the cylinder, which compression is made by a piston that fits the cylinder, air-tight. The hammer is entirely independent of this cylinder in its action, however, and may be moved up or down without interfering with it, as the cylinder has a definite motion governed by the travel of the crank. Those who desire to see some heavy pounding, and the decided "straightening out" of huge bars of iron, (red hot,) will do well to watch the operation of these hammers which are in the compartment immediately adjoining the Salisbury boiler, and are in operation every evening.

The Judd Manufacturing Company exhibit one of ADT's elastic rotary riveting machines, a very complete arrangement for clinching a rivet-bolt, and one which must supersede all hand labor employed for the purpose. The riveting hammer in this machine has a rotary motion, given it by a small band-wheel, which moves the upright containing the hammer circularly, while it has, at the same time, a perpendicular motion that gives the blow to the rivet-head. The operation of this simple, ingenious and decidedly labor-saving invention is well worth witnessing.

HUNTOON's patent governor, for stationary and marine engines, is exhibited by the agents, Messrs. CHASE & HEWES, No. 93 Liberty-street, New-York. In this new invention the centrifugal or ball principle is entirely discarded, and the lever motion substituted. It is adapted to all speedy and all kinds of work, and is said to be superior to the old-style governor in many particulars.

CHARLES G. SARGENT, of Graniteville, Mass., has on exhibition a burr picker, for cleaning wool and other fibrous material, which does its work most effectually. It is situated in the extreme northeast corner of the Rink, (main building.) This machine differs from all others in these particulars: The stock, (or uncleaned wool,) while being cleansed, passes through four distinct subdivisions, and each portion falls into a separate receptacle, unmixed with any other. The light dust or other light matter is drawn through a fan-like apparatus, while the heavy dirt and scurf are dropped into another place. Burrs, straw, sticks, &c., are thrown off from the burr cylinder into a third distinct and separate receptacle, while the clean and thoroughly opened wool is delivered forward, as usual, in the open room prepared for it, ready for its next process.

In the way of small, but most useful inventions, is the lock-nut, by Mr. DENSMORE ELLIOTT, a substitute for the usual nuts of screw bolts. It has an improved pawl and ratchet attachment, whereby the nuts are prevented from casually loosening, or from becoming unscrewed. The ratchet teeth are formed in the nut and the pawl is cut out of the washer so as to receive them. For car trucks or other apparatus of locomotion, or for machinery used in any place where constant jarring is likely to loosen the bolts, this invention is invaluable. A combined broom and scraper, by the same inventor, especially adapted for use in stables, barns, or roadways, or for removing loose snow or slush from sidewalks, piazzas, stoops, &c., is a most economical and convenient contrivance.

Mr. H. C. CARRIGAN, of No. 236 Third-avenue, in this City, exhibits a fire escape, patented about three weeks ago, which is a novelty of decided usefulness. It is portable, and when not in use as an escape may be so covered as to be used for a parlor chair, its shape and size being similar to that of a chair. From one to twenty persons may be let down at a time by one chain, while with the other can be lowered furniture, or any article not weighing over half a ton. When wanted for its primary use, it can be fastened to the floor in a few minutes; at other times it rests on castors, and runs so easily that a child five years old may move it from place to place.

A decided improvement in the line of house attachments is the new Plumber's Joint, exhibited by the Colwell's, Shaw & Willard Manufacturing Company, Twenty-seventh-street and Eleventh-avenue, in this city. This joint requires no solder, and from its simplicity, strength, economy and beauty must necessarily soon supersede the present troublesome but less effective method. With a small saw, a simple tool to expand the ends of the pipe, and a pair of hot tongs, a perfect joint is made in less than one minute. These joints are made of brass, and are heavily tinned, both inside and out, are conical in shape, and have a flange midway of the ends. To this flange the hot tongs are applied until the tin on the surface softens, the ends of the pipe are then pressed snug to the flange, and, giving the melted tin a moment to "set," the joint is complete. The Colwell's, Shaw & Willard Manufacturing Company supply these joints to the trade, ready for use.

The lovers of aquatic sports will find much pleasure in examining WATERS, BALCH, & CO.'s paper boats, which are decidedly superior to wooden ones for pleasure rowing purposes. They are made of prepared paper molded into any model desired, on solid forms of wood, and finished with wood and metal fittings. The paper skin is finished with hard varnishes, and presents a solid and perfectly smooth surface to the action of the water, unbroken by lap, joint or seam, from stem to stern. This paper is made in one compact piece as to thickness, which may be of any degree desired; cannot be cracked or split like wood, and is unaffected by heat or cold. The boats are of three kinds—outrigged shells, gigs and canoes, weighing from 30 to 260 pounds, and drawing from 2½ to 6 inches water, according to size. The following races, among others, were won in these boats in the season of 1868-69: The Champion Cup, May 13, 1868; Gold Medal of the New-England Rowing Association, May 22, 1868; Charles River Regatta, July 4, 1868, all on the Charles River Course; Charlestown Regatta, June 17, 1868, at Charlestown, Mass.; Worcester Regatta, July 24, 1868, and University Regatta of 1867 on the Quinsigamond Lake Course; the race between TYLER and BROWN for $1,000, June 18, 1868, Schuylkill River Course; five-mile race for the championship of America and $2,000, Sept. 9, 1868, Monongahela River Course, won by WALTER BROWN in 34 minutes 28½ seconds, the best time ever made in America. The boats on exhibition are on the left of the centre aisle, about midway of the Rink. Rowing experts aver that had the Harvard crew used one of these boats, as they at first intended, in the late Thames contest, victory would have perched on the Magenta colors.

Mr. JOHN MATTHEWS, of First-avenue, in this City, has a magnificent soda-water fountain, or rather a series of fountains combined, in the centre of the Rink, fitted up at an expense of $5,000, which is one of the most attractive features of the Fair, and where a corps of attendants are constantly dispensing soda and mineral waters. Adjoining is his new and improved apparatus for manufacturing the beverage, the operation of which is a decided novelty to most of the visitors, who now, for the first time, are let into the secret of knowing how the aerated beverages, so constantly in demand during the warm season, are produced.

The sheep-shearer has a crowd around him constantly. This is a Western fellow-citizen, who, discarding the tedious and troublesome plan of shearing by means of the old-fashioned shears, has invented a machine that "takes the wool off" in one-fifth the time, and does it better. Its motive power is pneumatic. The shears work on the same principle as a mowing-machine, and are so arranged that injury to the sheep by cutting the flesh is impossible. It is intended to get a few of the wool-covered animals, toward the close of the exhibition, and doff their curly coats with this apparatus, by way of putting it to a practical test.

Among the miscellaneous articles on exhibition are specimens of Astral oil and refined kerosene oils of various styles, by Mr. CHAS. PRATT, of Fulton-street, New-York. PRATT's oils are noted for their purity and non-explosive character, and have received the unqualified indorsement of Professor CHANDLER, Analytical Chemist to the Board of Health; a matter of decided importance in these days, when so many deaths and horrible disfigurements result from the use of illuminating compounds that, in many cases, are little better than pure benzine.

DEVOE, also of Fulton-street, makes an excellent show of goods in the same line. His patent safety cans, likewise exhibited, enable the purchaser to be assured of the purity of the oil sold him; for no adulturation of it, in second hands, can take place, unless the can be so tampered with as to make the fact known to every buyer who has caution enough to examine the package containing the fluid when it comes from the retailer.

Dr. E. FANCHER, of this City, exhibits his electric bath, for the treatment of nervous diseases; J. P. DINSMORE, of No. 36 Dey-street, has a good show of CARTER's combined writing and copying ink, which flows freely, does not fade or thicken, and can stand freezing without injury; CHAS. GULDEN & CO., No. 63 Elizabeth-street, have French and German mustards equal to the imported article, manufactured here; D. W. CLEGG has a combination ruler, which is, at the same time, an eraser, paper-cutter, and a measure; ALFRED SPEER, of No. 243 Broadway, makes an exhibit of his famous American grown port, Catawba and other wines, as also do the Urbana Wine Company, of Hammondsport, N. Y.; and JOHN C. HULL's son exhibits his soaps of all kinds and varieties. A small temple, composed of varicolored fancy soaps, worth $600, and made for the occasion, is one of the curiosities of the Fair.

The Wool department has received an important addition in a magnificent display of green wood and crimson Terrys, and a variety of patterns of reps—green, crimson, Solferino and tan ground—from the manufactory of Mr. ISAAC STEAD, of Philadelphia—agents, CHURCHILL & RHODES, No. 44 White-street, New-York. Mr. STEAD, who is a native Pennsylvanian, commenced manufacturing these goods (which were previously always imported) only two years ago, and has brought them to such perfection that he has driven the French, English and German manufacturers from the American market, and we now have as good reps and Terrys from his hands as can be found anywhere in the world. This display attracts much attention from the ladies.

The Steamer Pequot Purchased by the Haytian Government.

The screw steamer *Pequot*, of Cuban-fillibustering fame, has been purchased by SALNAVE's Government and will sail on Saturday next for the coast of Hayti. This vessel was [illegible] of, by the [illegible] to JOHN S. [illegible], of this City, for $[illegible], and sold by him to the Haytiens for $[illegible] in gold. The *Pequot* is well worth the purchase money, being a fast sailer, handsomely and compactly built, and superior in every respect to the abandoned *Algonquin*. She has a crew of thirty men and carries six guns.

THE SALT WATER PROJECT.

Details of the Plan for Extinguishing Fires and Washing Streets with Sea Water—Report of the Engineer of the Board of Health.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the following report of the Engineer of the Board was read, giving the details of the plan, some time since outlined in these columns, for extinguishing fires and cleaning the streets with salt water:

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER,
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
No. 301 MOTT-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1869.

Colonel Emmons Clark, Secretary Metropolitan Board of Health:

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of your honorable Board, "That the Sanitary Engineer be and is hereby directed to report to this Board a plan by which the streets of New-York may be flushed daily with sea water, with estimated expenses of the work, and such other facts and details as he may deem important," I herewith submit the accompanying report and plan:

REPORT.

In consideration of this subject, as the scheme is a perfectly practicable one, the question resolves itself into how can the plan be carried out most economically, both in first construction and in maintenance; how many pump districts is it best that the City should be divided into. The smaller the districts the less the length of main and branch pipes dependent on one pump, the less the diameter of the pipes and their consequent cost; but the number of engines and stations will be more, the cost of real estate greater and economy in working engines less. Without applying the test of actual estimate and plans, I have settled upon the plan of the division of the City below Fifty-ninth-street into two districts, the one below and the other above Fourteenth-street, with a pumping-engine station to each, the lower one at the corner of Canal and Walker streets, the upper at the Croton Reservior, on Fortieth-street, the general principle being that a central engine would distribute the water on either side of it with the same mains and pumps that would be served by two marginal or river stations that would distribute but to one side; the water to be conveyed to the pumping stations by brick conduits, delivering, by gravitation, into wells. Both pumping stations have other features to recommend them besides their central positions in their districts. On account of the low level of Canal-street, between Centre-street and North River, the influent coudiut can be constructed at comparatively small expense; and the angle of Canal and Walker streets offers great facilities for coal vaults, engine pumping and boiler-rooms, and for the location of a stand pipe without expense to the City for real estate. In like manner unused space beneath the Croton Reservoir at Fortieth-street will give vault and pumping engine and boiler room, with no cost but that of adaptation, which will more than offset the extra cost of influent conduit. In addition with steam power here located, the extra cost of a supplementary pumping engine to draw fresh water from the Croton Reservoir and raise it into an elevated tank for the supply of Murray Hill would be but comparatively small. The service of this high ground is now an imperative necessity, and there is no more ready means than this for the proposed. It has been adopted by the Croton Department for the supply of the elevated grounds above Manhattanville, and is now being carried out and nearly completed at High Bridge.

There is but little data by which to determine the quantity of water necessary for flushing the streets. It must depend somewhat on the condition of the streets, class of paving, grade of streets and character of inhabitants. I estimate that throughout this district a flow of 4 gallons per second, or 240 gallons per minute under the head which would be given by the pumping engine, would be ample, as some deduction should be made for the time occupied by the waterman in passing from one hydrant to another, in which there is no flow. The constant discharge has been estimated at 200 gallons per minute for a hydrant. It now follows to determine the number of hydrants which will be in use at one time. Below Fourteenth-street the miles of street measured on the top fall but little short of 120 miles, and the number of intersections of streets, 10,293. By placing a hydrant at each intersection the average distance under the control of each will be about 600 feet, or were the intersections uniformly crossings, 150 feet in each direction. If we suppose that twelve minutes would be necessary for the flushing of the street under the command of one hydrant and in passing to the next, then the total time occupied would be 12,348 minutes or 204 hours, or 25½ days of eight hours each. It may, therefore, be said that the force required to flush the City below Fourteenth-street would be twenty-six gangs, say of three men each, making eight hours per day or 78 men. The supply of water required would be 5,200 gallons per minute. In view of the establishment of pumping engines for flushing purposes, it seems expedient to consider whether there might not be other purposes served at the same time. During the past month the Croton River has been unusually low; most of the City supply has been drawn from the large reservoir in the Central Park, the flow of the river not being equal to the daily consumption of the City. Street sprinkling and sidewalk washing have lately been cut off, and were it possible, the use of water for fire purposes would have been stopped, and those purposes might be served by the sea water from the flushing engines, without the intervention of fire engines. For fire purposes, I estimate the greatest quantity that would ever be required at any fire equal to the delivering of seven of the best steam fire engines, discharging 600 gallons per minute, or 4,200 gallons total per minute, and there are but few places in the City where the Croton mains have ever furnished, or could furnish, such a quantity within the limits of draft at any one locality. To recapitulate the data on which the scheme herewith presented has been based: Estimated quantity for flushing, 5,200 gallons per minute; maximum for fire purposes occasional use, 4,200 gallons per minute. The engine house is supposed to be placed at the angle of Canal and Walker streets; the pumping engines to be two, each to be of daily working capacity of 6,000 gallons per minute, and in case of need a strength to distribute 9,000 gallons per minute, without risk, one engine only to be in use, the other to be a reserve engine in case of repair or accidents to the first. The pumps to deliver the water into a stand pipe under a head of 100 feet above the tide level; but this stand pipe to be high enough for a head of 150 feet. The 100 feet would be the usual working pressure, the 150 feet in cases of very large fires. The stand pipe to be four feet in diameter with stairs around and to the top of the same, thus adding an architectural feature to the locality. The pumps to draw their supply by gravitation from a well, fed by a four feet brick conduit from the river discharging into the stand pipe, and thence the distribution will be through mains of twenty-inch cast-iron pipe with gradual reduction to sixteen-inch, twelve-inch, eight-inch, and finally, for the last 200 feet, to six-inch. The cast-iron pipe to be of the heaviest Brooklyn pattern. The map will sufficiently explain the pipe distribution. I proceed to give the cost of construction by estimate and in items, that those conversant with these matters may judge of their correctness. Real estate and buildings, $125,000; stand pipe, $50,000; two engines and boilers, $100,000 each, $200,000; stand pipe, $20,000; 53,500 feet twenty-inch pipe at $8; 42,250 feet sixteen-inch pipe at $5 60, $236,100; 105,000 twelve-inch pipe at $3 60, $378,000; 105,700 eight-inch pipe at $2 20, $232,540; 36,200 six-inch pipe at $1 70, $61,540; 1,029 hydrants at $45, $46,305; gates, $5,000—$1,782,985, or say in round numbers, $2,000,000. The gross running expenses, estimated on the basis of the cost at the Ridgewood pumping engines, Brooklyn, would be about $30 per day; seventy six men at $2 per day, $152; total $182. The total expense of maintaining the force during the whole year and when not employed in flushing, attending to cleaning crosswalks, removing snow and the like, together with the entire pumping expense and that of superintendence and repairs would not probably exceed $65,000; thus affording a more cheap and effectual means of cleanliness than any now in use. In the district above Fourteenth-street, that is, between Fourteenth-street and Fifty-ninth-street, the numbers of miles estimated by the length as given in figures in the Directory, I find to be 117.4 miles, and the number of hydrants, placing one at each intersection of street and avenue, and one intermediate in the block is 1,106. By comparison of these figures with those at the district below Fourteenth-street, the difference is so small, that it will be perfectly safe to consider the water supply the same in both districts, and the pumping engines of same capacity. In fact, taking into consideration the condition of the streets and the purposes to which the edifices are applied, the water demand both for flushing and fire purposes should be less in the upper than in the lower; the pumps would therefore be of the same pattern as those in the lower district; but as a stand pipe might be an objectionable feature at the reservoir, it is proposed to put up an elevated tank over the central façade, either on Fortieth-street or Fifth-avenue, as shown in the vignette on the plan, which should be at sufficient height for the flushing service, and an arrangement of valves and air chambers by which the water pressure might be increased to any desirable extent in case of large fires. From the tank or rising main a twenty-four-inch main is laid through Fortieth-street to Lexington-avenue on the east, and Ninth-avenue on the west. From these points the distribution is by twenty, sixteen, twelve, eight and six-inch pipe, as in the lower district. The estimate of cost is as follow: Alteration beneath reservoir necessary for the reception of pumping engines and boilers, and coal space and chimney, $25,000; tunnel to East River, 4,200 feet, $20—$84,000; two engines and boilers, $100,000—$200,000; tanks and supports, valves and air chambers, $30,000; 5,025 feet twenty-four-inch [illegible] $1 60, $[illegible]; [illegible] feet [illegible] $[illegible]; 121,663 feet twelve-inch at $3 60, $[illegible]; [illegible] feet eight-inch at $2 20, $[illegible]; [illegible] feet six-inch at $1 70, $31,549; 1,169 hydrants, $45—$[illegible]; gates, $[illegible]. Total, $[illegible].

The remaining expenses and cost of maintenance may be fairly reckoned to be the same as in the first district, or $182 per day, and yearly, $65,000. The total cost and maintenance of apparatus for flushing and fire purposes in all that portion of the City below Fifty-ninth-street may be summed up as follows: Cost of construction below Fourteenth-street, $1,782,985; between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth streets, $1,947,954—total, $3,730,939; or in round numbers, $4,000,000. Cost of maintenance daily below Fourteenth-street, $182; between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth streets, $182; total, $364. Cost of maintenance yearly below Fourteenth-street, $65,000; between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth streets, $65,000; total, $130,000.

As there was some question how long cast-iron pipe would endure subject to the action of salt water, I have sent round to a number of sugar houses, whose pipes are in use for such purposes, to obtain their experience, and have inquired of others conversant with this matter, and find that the action of rust does not appear to be any more with salt water than with fresh water, and with the present practice of coating all cast-iron pipes with asphalt tar, the diameter of the pipes is a question of no moment. Under location of the pumping station in the upper district, it has been stated that the boilers located beneath the Reservoir could be used to supply steam to a supplementary pumping engine for the water service of Murray Hill, and in the small sketch given of the architectural feature for the support of the salt-water tank, it is intended that there should be a fresh-water tank beneath the salt one, of which no estimate of expense has been made. There are also other purposes to which the salt-water service could be applied besides flushing and fire, which would, it is true, somewhat increase the cost of construction, but by profitable returns would reduce that of maintenance very considerably. I refer particularly to the use of water for the purposes of power in cases where the cost of attending the engine is large in proportion to the fuel necessary for the power. Throughout the wholesale portion of the City, the use of steam hoists has become almost indispensable—an expedient costly in itself, requiring engines and boilers, and engine drivers. For the service alone in a first-class store the expense cannot be estimated at less than $500 per annum even when used in connection with steam-heating apparatus. At the London and Liverpool dock all hoisting has been done for years by hydraulic hoists, driven by pumps at the extremities of the docks, with mains along the sides of the dock connecting with the cylinders of the hoists. By the turn of a cock letting on the water, goods are raised from the holds of ships to the wharves, or distributed on the floors of the warehouses. The dock gates are swung in the same way, and the ships worked out of the docks by hydraulic capstans. In exactly the same way could the goods in our stores and warehouses and at our docks be distributed, using the flushing mains as the source of power. If the flushing be done after business hours the size of pipes would require less change dependent on the extent of the application to power purposes. In certain localities the disposition of the pipes would have to be changed, and more laid down, so that no wholesale business would be without its pipe throughout the extent to which it would be used. No estimate has been made of what would be the expense of such change in mains and pump as would include the purposes of power with those of flushing and fire. It is only offered as a suggestion that in this way also the use of Croton water as applied to steam purposes may be reduced, and the works made remunerative. In conclusion, this report, although not as complete in details as I could have wished, still I trust it is sufficiently so to show that the scheme is perfectly practicable, and well deserving of consideration for its economy of construction and maintenance. With improved system of sewerage and paving, the expense of street cleaning would be very much reduced, fire engines done away with, and a much better and more readily applicable service supplied. In addition, should it be considered expedient to adopt engines and mains for the purposes of power, the income from this service might soon make the whole apparatus almost self-sustaining, and with economy to the lessees of power.

Respectfully submitted,
W. E. WORTHEN, Engineer, M. B. H.

The report was referred to the Sanitary Committee, with directions to ascertain what sanitary effect the use of salt water would have upon the public health.

BOUNTY SWINDLE.

Examination in the Bliss Case—Further Testimony Against the Accused.

An examination was held before United States Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, in the case of JOHN T. BLISS, charged with having defrauded an ex-soldier named THOS. MEEHAN, formerly of Company C, Sixty-ninth Regiment New-York Volunteers, out of $100 bounty money. The accused is alleged to have been implicated in several similar swindles, being now under prosecution by the United States District-Attorney on four or five complaints. He has already been indicted and held for trial on one complaint.

MEEHAN gave testimony yesterday, showing that he had engaged BROWN & CO., of No. 229 Broadway, to procure his bounty money; that he was informed by a clerk that BLISS was a member of said firm; and that he was officially informed that his bounty money had been received from Washington, but that he was unable to get possession of it. He subsequently visited the defendant at his place of residence at Danbury, Conn., and was told by the former that he had got his bounty money, but that he could not pay it, stating as his reason that he would have to pay many more besides him if he did so; witness afterward met the defendant and was promised $50, but was unable to obtain the money. The further examination of the case was adjourned until Friday next.

Projected Buildings.

The following plans of projected buildings have been submitted to the Superintendent of Public Buildings for approval, during the week ending Oct. 13:

OCT. 7.—One four-story brick dwelling, east side of Tenth-avenue, 50 feet west of Sixty-fifth-street; owner, JOHN DORSHELL. A three-story brick stable south side of Twenty-first-street, 100 feet west of Tenth-avenue; owner, W. JONES. One four-story brick store and tenement No. 458 West Thirty-first-street; owner, J. STEWART. One four-story brick tenement, No. 19 Cornelia-street; owner, GEO. W. MCPHERSON. One brick dwelling, north side of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, 150 feet west of Tenth-avenue; owner, C. A. STODDARD.

OCT. 8.—Two three-story brick, brown-stone front, south side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, 200 feet east of Fifth-avenue; owners, JAMES MEAGHER and THOS. HANSEN, One four-story brick store and tenement, southeast corner of First-avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth-street; owner, JEREMIAH LEAMY. One four-story brick store and tenement, south side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, 100 feet west of Third-avenue; owner, MAURICE DILLON.

OCT. 9.—One four-story brick, brown-stone front, high stoop, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, 125 feet east of Eighth-avenue; owner, LUTHER BALDWIN. One five-story brick, freestone front, No. 18 Walker-street, owner, W. JONES. Five four-story brick brown-stone front, southwest corner of Sixty-first-street and Lexington-avenue; owner JOHN MCCOOL.

OCT. 11.—One one-story brick dwelling north side of Seventy-eighth-street, 200 feet west of First-avenue; owner, CHARLOTTE WOODSWORTH. One four-story brick basement No. 336 East Forty-eighth-street; owner, DANIEL CARTIN. Four five-story brick stores and tenements, high-stoop, Sixteenth-street, 150 feet east of Avenue B; owner, N. SEEGER.

OCT. 12.—Three three-story frame and corrugated iron dwellings Nos. 524, 526 and 528 West Thirty-fourth-street; owner, JOHN CODY.

Cuban Aid for the Wounded Gunner.

Three hundred dollars, the first installment of the Cuban subscription for the benefit of the wounded gunner, MANDRUS MURVA, were given to his wife yesterday. The Cubans in all parts of the Union are expected to contribute something toward placing the man above future want. Whatever may be received will be put into the hands of a respectable banker to be invested to the best advantage. It is believed by the Junta that $5,000 at least will be raised for this purpose.

More Ticket Agency Swindling.

J. W. FARLEY, of Richmond, Ky., complained at the Mayor's Office a few days ago that he had been swindled out of a quantity of gold coin, of the currency value of $650, at the European Ticket Agency, No. 3 Hudson-street. He left the coin on deposit, and when he went to claim it, received a belt purporting to contain the money, but which did not do so. Officer MCGRATH, after some trouble, succeeded in getting the money refunded.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met, somewhat unexpectedly, yesterday, but transacted very little business.

Messages were received from the Mayor vetoing the resolutions to lay Nicolson pavement in Twenty-fourth, Fifth and Fourth streets. They were laid over.

A resolution directing the Comptroller to purchase for the Police Department the premises No. 11 Oak-street was lost.

The Board adjourned to Monday next.

Illicit Tobacco Operations.

CHAS. A. EHRENBERG complained against F. CULLMAN and LEOPOLD LIPPMAN, before United States Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, charging them with having defrauded the Government while doing business as tobacco manufacturers at the corner of South Eighth and Third streets, Williamsburg. He testified that he was in the employ of the defendants from October, 1866, to April, 1867, and that he saw them placing false inspection stamps on barrels and packages of tobacco nearly every day during that time. He also alleged that they had removed manufactured tobacco from their factory to a place other than a bonded warehouse. The accused were held in $1,000 each to appear for examination on Saturday next.

Letter Embezzlement.

CHARLES BEST, formerly a Post Office clerk in Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y., was held in $2,500 by United States Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, to appear for trial on an indictment found against him last Spring, in which he is charged with having secreted and embezzled a letter belonging to Mme. B. T. THORNTON, of Hudson.

Geographical Society.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society will hold its regular monthly meeting this evening. Dr. D. B. SIMMONS, for many years a resident of Yeddo in a professional capacity, will read a paper on the topography of Japan and the Japanese earthquakes.

Custom House Changes.

The following appointments were made by the Collector yesterday: Night Inspector, A. C. PRICE, *vice* C. W. STRUCK, removed; Inspector, WM. M. GOULD, *vice* J. T. TOWNSEND, removed; Porter, THOS. RILEY, *vice* M. QUIGLY, declined.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
1833—Ward vs. Edey.
1835—Murphy vs. Edey.
1883—Martine vs. Life Assurance Society, London.
1885—Morris vs. Flemming.
1887—King vs. New-Haven Steam Transportation Co.
1889—Reinhardt vs. Simon.
1889½—Swords vs. Edgar.
1891—Whelpley vs. Cummings.
1893—Carpenter vs. Marshall.

Nos.
1895—Samuels vs. Edwards.
1897—Allen vs. Irving National Bank.
1899—Kelly vs. Kelly.
1903—Krutina vs. Hill.
1905—Searls vs. Blind.
1907½—Putzel vs. New.
1909—Finch vs. Franz.
1911—Walker vs. Winder.
1913—Bacon vs. Rice.
1915—Samuels vs. Erie Railroad Co.
1919—Andrews vs. McDermott.

Part II.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
892—Walker vs. Kelly.
1256—Mayer vs. Gaige.
792—Longfellow vs. De Voe.
530—Giessen vs. Haufman.
340—Wood vs. Lefferts.
1062—Nat. Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Curtis.
1400—Ederheimer vs. Keck.
1524—Gordon vs. Salomon.
1528—Wilcox vs. Bockover.
1538—Brinkerhoff vs. Cogan.
1540—Hatch vs. Teesinger.

Nos.
1544—Jones vs. Boughton.
802—Gallup vs. Leder.
1546—Judge vs. N. Y. and Albany Propeller Line.
748—White vs. The Mariposa Co.
1484—McLeod vs. Batjer.
1548—Weiman vs. Harris.
1554—Perkins vs. Sturges.
1558—Schelgel vs. Banst.
1560—Hough vs. Livingston.
656—Bassett, Jr., vs. Lederer.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
31—Vose vs. Reed.
22—Fisk, Jr., vs. Hastings.
25—Toole vs. Remsen.
26—Toole vs. Smith.
27—Toole vs. De Witt.

Nos.
44—Bigler vs. Furman.
18—Nicoll vs. Fash.
23—Machado vs. Machado.
38—Cantrell vs. Robinson.

Law and Fact.

Nos.
154—Thomas vs. Spencer.
211—Blyer vs. Trussell.
212—Mott vs. Sandford.
214—Bain vs. Brown.

Nos.
115—[illegible].
216—Gerding vs. [illegible].
218—O'Connor vs. [illegible].
136—[illegible] vs. Mason.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.

First Monday calendar exhausted.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, Ch. J.

Nos.
945—Wehrkamp vs. Germania Ins. Co.
965—Diamond vs. O'Brien.
1025—Brown vs. Cen. Park Railroad Co.
1131—Powers vs. Mabon.
999—Blumeling vs. Stahl.
1047—Robinson vs. Frey.
983—Arnord vs. Marks.
1161—Shea vs. Manhattan Heating Co.

Nos.
1163—Shea vs. Flynn.
1165—Robinson vs. Cooke.
1167—Coburn vs. Slattery.
1169—Hodgman vs. Smith & Rand Powder Co.
1175—Favorate vs. N. Y. Piano Co.
1179—Wheaty vs. Deleyer.
1181—Foster vs. Mooney.
1185—Drury vs. Bendall.

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J., and a Jury.

Nos.
654—Haywood vs. Benedict.
1052—Bylant vs. Sawyer.
1228—Lawles vs. Fitzen.
1094—Garwin vs. Mitchel.
1160—Vauman vs. Caldwell.
1284—Henis vs. Paine.
1122—Kerr vs. Forty-second-street Ferry.

Nos.
1166—Shafer vs. Lang.
1168—Coburn vs. Knapp.
1248—Combs vs. Lomer.
1252—Goodwin vs. Reilly.
1256—Feneral vs. Whitney.
1258—Farrington vs. Stead.
1260—Hammond vs. Cochrane.
1262—Muldoon vs. Clark.

MARINE COURT.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
3751—Dolan vs. Hart.
— —Ryan vs. Brokaw.
3646—Hard vs. Kellar.
3647—Same vs. Same.
3702—De Long vs. Fowler.
3724—Phipps vs. Merritt.
3752—Korman vs. Schneider.
3773—Schraidt vs. Freeman, Jr.

Nos.
3779—Lourels vs. Laurette.
3815—Frank vs. Simonson.
3837—Berheimer vs. Muller.
3893—Scharwarzer vs. Foss.
3915—Tufts vs. Goodell.
3916—Cook vs. Thayer.
3917—Johnson vs. McDonald.

Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
3068—McMullen vs. Oppenheimer.
3700—Feldman vs. Gebhard.
3790—Kessler vs. Nessler.
3802—Hewitt vs. Reilly.
3850—Molvant vs. O'Brien.
3885—Lynch vs. Myers.
3906½—Thorne vs. Rollings.
3907—Schaefer vs. Bohn.

Nos.
3908—Guggenheimer vs. Broadfield.
3909—Sager vs. Levy.
3910—Klein vs. Levy.
3911—Rosenbaum vs. O'Neil.
3912—Same vs. Levy.
3913—Same vs. Delacey.
3914—Quiller vs. Lenderberger.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 13.

By Judge Cardozo.

Kuhner *vs.* Kuhner; proof of publication and of default must be submitted.

In the matter of the application of Amelia Galler et al.; motion granted.

Joyce *vs.* Martha J. Thomson; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 13.

By Judge Jones.

John A. Weeks *vs.* Thomas Lowe; motion granted without costs.

First National Bank of Louisville *vs.* James Broadhew; motion granted on payment of $10 costs, with liberty to plaintiff to discontinue within twenty days, without costs.

Philip Speed *vs.* James Broadhew; same decision.

J. Henry Thorp *vs.* Charles K. Bradford et al.; motion granted without costs.

John L. Walker et al. *vs.* George F. Kissam; motion granted.

Thomas Orson *vs.* Oleander Muir et al.; motion granted.

James B. Thorp *vs.* Charles K. Bradford et al.; motion granted without costs.

Abraham Lowenheim et al. *vs.* Edward Wolfsohn; motion granted.

Oscar Hoyt et al. *vs.* Andrew C. Rust; motion granted.

Catharine Jerkin *vs.* John Platt; motion denied with $10 costs; liberty to renew on payment of costs.

C. Simons et al. *vs.* L. Lawrence et al.; motion granted without costs.

Harrison A. Johnson *vs.* Augustus L. Thomas; motion granted and bail reduced to $5,000.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 128.—*Moses Waring vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of Mobile, Error to the Supreme Court of Alabama.*—The appellant, a merchant residing in the City of Mobile, complains of a tax levied under State authority of 50 cents on $100 gross proceeds of sales. He is a vender of salt imported from Great Britain, and brought over as ballast by ships coming to Mobile for cotton. There being shoals which prevent the larger merchant ships from coming to the wharves of the city, their cargoes are discharged by lighters twenty-five or thirty miles below the city. Waring owns barges of this character which bring up his salt, which, when unladen at the wharf, is weighed, and subjected to duty by the Custom House officials. It is then stored in a warehouse rented by Waring, and by him sold and delivered to the purchaser. His sales are claimed to be always in the original packages, unbroken, and in the same form and condition as when received by him from the vessel of importation, and in quantities of twenty sacks and upward. The salt usually comes to Mobile laden on account of the ship and owners carrying it; and Waring sometimes purchases it while at sea "to arrive," and sometimes after the vessel on which it was laden has entered the bay. In all cases, however, he claims to have acquired the salt by purchase before it reaches the limits of the City of Mobile, before duties are paid or ascertained, and before the vessel's hatches are opened or cargo discharged. The transportation to the City is made by Waring at his own expense and risk. In 1866 the City authorities imposed by ordinance the tax complained of on sales of all goods and merchandise, except cotton, and sought to coerce from the plaintiff such payment. He, therefore, applied to the Chancellor and obtained an injunction restraining the collection on the ground that the tax was illegal, as to him, under the Constitution and laws of the United States; but on appeal to the Supreme Court of Alabama the Chancellor's decree was reversed, and the complaint dismissed, the Court sustaining the validity of the authority to make the exactions. The question to be decided here is, can the State of Alabama, either directly or indirectly, authorize interference with the [illegible] or its proceeds situated as it now is? The plaintiff claims that it cannot, and cites the constitutional provisions that "Congress shall have the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations," and that "no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws." The salt is claimed to be an import, and while in the hands of the plaintiff it remained in the original package as received by him from the officers of the United States. In that form only did he deal with it, and in that form it passed from his hands. It ceased to have the form of an import and became a part of the property of the State only when it passed from his hands; till then it and its proceeds are protected by the laws of the United States.

On the part of the City of Mobile it is contended that the owners or consignees of these cargoes of salt, when shipped, are importers, and that the plaintiff is a purchaser from them, and is therefore liable to the tax. The theory of the plaintiff that while the merchandise remains in unbroken package, it is to be regarded as an import, without reference to the question who imported it, the appellee contends, has been expressly overruled by the recent case of Pervear vs. Commonwealth (5 Wall, 475,) in which it is said "that the circumstance that the State law applies to the merchandise in original packages is wholly immaterial; that this circumstance is only available to the importer—merchandise in the original package, once sold by the importer, is taxable as other property." The local question is also involved as to what are the limits of the [illegible] of Mobile, with a view of deter-

[illegible] whether the plaintiff purchased the suit be- [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 13.

Before Judge Clerke.

DECISION UNDER THE ACT TO ABOLISH IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

In the matter of the Petition of Ramon S. Latorre.—In this case of the petitioner Latorre, who has been in Eldridge-street Jail for the last twenty months, was brought before the Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and his discharge asked for under the Non-imprisonment act, the following decision has been rendered:

CLERKE, J.—I have no doubt that the petitioner fraudulently contracted the debt, respecting which this action against him has been brought. But the question which I have to consider in this application is, has he now any property or rights of action which he fraudulently conceals, and which he unjustly refuses to apply to the payment of any judgment that has been or may be rendered against him. I do not think that there is positive reliable testimony contained in the examination submitted to me, to show convincingly that he possesses, or has control over any other property or rights in action which he has not disclosed in his petition. It is very natural, undoubtedly, to suspect that a man capable of contracting a debt fraudulently, is also capable of concealing his property for the purpose of avoiding the application of that property to the payment of the debt. To justify, however, the perpetual imprisonment of the petitioner, something more than suspicion is necessary. There must be circumstantial or positive proof of the falsehood of his allegations in respect to his property. He has been twenty months in jail; if he withholds, or has disposed of his property, so as to retain it for himself, instead of applying it to the satisfaction of his debts, he deserves to be incarcerated until he shal do so. But the testimony does not sufficiently convince me that he has any property left—at least I doubt whether he has; and I must give him the benefit of that doubt. I therefore decide that he shall be discharged as the act of 1831 provides.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE GOLD BROKERS' LITIGATION—ANSWER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE GOLD EXCHANGE.

Three orders to show cause in the Gold Exchange cases why injunctions should not be vacated, were obtained yesterday from a Judge of this Court. The object is to have the arguments in the several suits which have been brought against the President of the New-York Gold Exchange and others, heard at the same time.

The following is a synopsis of the answer of the defendants, Townsend Cox, President of the New-York Gold Exchange, and others, in the suit brought by Edward G. Willard. The complaint includes Thomas A. Hoyt, George H. Bend, Thomas P. Akers and George Phipps, who are joined with President Cox and sued as officials of the Gold Exchange.

The defendants say the New-York Gold Exchange is not a joint stock association, but a voluntary one. That for convenience in the prosecution of business the members formed this association to provide a common place for the transaction of such business, and they agreed among themselves to pay the expenses incident to a room therefor. Each of the associates has the right at stated hours of the day, and for his individual profit, to prosecute therein the business of buying, selling, loaning and borrowing gold, and may enter into separate engagements with his co-associates for that purpose. The association does not share in the losses of the individual associates, nor does it participate in their gains. The associates have not contributed any money to a common fund for the purpose of the transaction of business by the association. No stock has been issued in the association to any of the associates. The association is not engaged, as an association, in any business, and does not devote any funds to the prosecution of any undertaking for the profit of the associates. It makes no profits, nor has it any losses. It was organized for the purpose of filling a necessity for new and larger facilities for transactions in gold. For the purpose of conducting such business with facility, a constitution, with by-laws thereto appended, was adopted at the formation of the association for the governance and regulation of the association and of the associates in their connection therewith. Such constitution and by-laws contain all the stipulations of the associates in reference to the association, and form the organic law by which alone the organization either has an existence or is to be governed. Each associate on his admission to the association, is required to sign such constitution and by-laws. The plaintiff, on becoming a member of such association, subscribed to said constitution and by-laws in his own proper handwriting, and was the one hundred and seventy-third person who did so. Such constitution and by-laws constitute a contract by which the members of the association are bound to the association, and to and with each other.

Annexed to the answer is a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the association. There is in the pleading an allegation that the Gold Exchange Bank was used as a clearing house for the settling of contracts entered into by the individual members of the New-York Gold Exchange when some other mode of settlement was not expressed. Defendants do not know, they say, the amount of the transactions in gold at the New-York Gold Exchange on Friday, Sept. 24, 1869, but they aver, upon information and belief, that neither the plaintiff nor any other member of the Association ever entertained the belief that the rule with regard to the settlement of balances through the Gold Exchange Bank constituted any part or portion of his contract for the sale or loan of gold, until such member found himself embarrassed by his individual contracts, and then sought for some pretended means by which to relieve himself from responsibility therefor. Defendants aver that it was not, and is not utterly impossible, as in the complaint alleged, to perform the contracts relating to the sale of gold made on Friday, Sept. 24, 1869, by separate deliveries and payments, and on the contrary thereof they aver that it is within their own knowledge that members of the said association who made sales or purchases of gold on Friday, Sept. 24, 1869, at the said Exchange, have, without the instrumentality of the Gold Exchange Bank, and in honorable fulfillment of their engagements, entered into on the 24th day of September, 1869, paid and discharged all their legal obligations arising therefrom; and defendants in like manner further aver that if the plaintiff had so desired, and if he had the pecuniary ability so to do, he would have found no difficulty in settling with any one with whom, on the said 24th of September, 1869, he may have entered into contracts for the sale or purchase or loan of gold.

And defendants further aver that on the 29th day of September, 1869, at a meeting of the members of the said New-York Gold Exchange, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, viz.: "*Resolved*, That the transactions of Friday," (meaning thereby Friday, Sept. 24, 1869) "be settled ex clearing house to-morrow;" and that, as these defendants are informed and believe, the plaintiff or his duly constituted agent attended said meeting and voted in favor of said resolution.

These defendants admit that it was the intention of the Association at the time of the commencement of this suit, and is now, as alleged in said complaint, to enforce said provisions in its constitution and rules, whenever necessity arrives for its so doing; that such provisions are reasonable and prudent, and that the conduct of the plaintiff in refusing to comply with the same, is injurious to the reputation and destructive to the existence of said association. The defendants deny that they have ever claimed that the contracts relating to gold, which were made in the New-York Gold Exchange, should be settled by the rules of the New-York or any other Stock Exchange. Defendants respectfully insist that the New-York Gold Exchange is a simple association of members whose controlling principle is that of right, honorable and fair dealing as between themselves; that the constitution and rules which they in common with the plaintiff have adopted, are the only rules to which any of the members of the association can appeal for redress in case of default; and that such rules being voluntary and reasonable, the application thereof ought not to be restrained by judicial tribunals; that the existence of the association depends upon the faithful observance of such constitution and by-laws; and that if the plaintiff has sustained from any member of said association any loss arising from gold transactions, the said constitution and by-laws afford to the said plaintiff in a forum created by himself, an ample opportunity for redress against such defaulting member.

SUPREME COURT.

THE CONTEMPT CASES IN THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD LITIGATION.

The People ex. rel James Fisk, Jr., vs. Thomas C. Durant; Same vs. John Duff; Same vs. John B. Alley; Same vs. Oliver Ames; Same vs. Cornelius J. Bushnell; Same vs. Sidney Dillon; Same vs. John F. Tracy; Same vs. John J. Cisco; Same vs. Charles Tuttle.

The above batch of contempt cases, arising out of the Fisk suits against the Union Pacific Railroad Company and others, came up yesterday, but, by consent of counsel, the proceedings were all adjourned over until November.

Messrs. Field and Shearman for plaintiff; Messrs. Charles Tracy and Clark Bell for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I—OCT. 13.

Before Chief Justice Barbour and a Jury.

THE VALUE OF THREE BROKEN RIBS.

Daniel Belton vs. Edward Baxter et al.—In the month of March, 1868, the plaintiff was crossing Second-avenue, near Fourth-street, and while in that act was struck, and in attempting to save himself, was dragged some seventy feet by the wagon of the defendants, resulting in the breaking of three ribs of plaintiff, and his detention from labor eight weeks. It was claimed that the cart was being driven at an unlawful gait, and that it was through the carelessness of the defendants' servant the accident occurred. For these injuries $5,000 damages was claimed. In the course of the trial an interesting point arose as to the examination of one of the parties to the action. Under section 290 of the Code the defendant examined his adversary before trial. He now sought to examine him again on the trial, but the Court decided that the right to examine the adversary of a party to the action was derived solely from section 290 of the Code, which provided that such examination might be had either before or on the trial, and if examination is had before trial that exhausts the power conferred.

The testimony, in substance, was that the injury occurred during the evening; that when crossing the avenue the plaintiff saw one of the horse cars approaching, some seventy yards behind which was the cart of the defendants. Supposing he would have ample time to cross before encountering the horse car, he kept on his way, but after successfully passing it, was run down by the cart of defendants, which was going at a rate sufficient to pass the horse car, notwithstanding that was stated to have been going at the rate of seven miles an hour. The only excuse given for such reckless speed was, that the horse was slightly restive and hungry, and therefore anxious to get home at the close of the day's labor.

The jury found a verdict in favor of plaintiff, assessing the damages at $1,500, and the Court granted an allowance of $50.

Requier & Thompson for plaintiff; Paine & New for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—OCT. 13.

Before Judges Monell, McCunn and Fithian.

RAILROAD COLLISION—DAMAGES.

Anna Barrett, plaintiff and appellant vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company.—This is an appeal from an order granting a new trial. The original case was an action for damages arising out of a collision between one of the cars of the Third-avenue Railroad and a freight car of the Harlem Railroad. In December, 1865, as the Third-avenue car was coming down town at the crossing near Eighth-street, a Harlem car was ascending, and the night being dark and foggy, and the Harlem car without a light, it was not discovered until after the horse car had partially completed the crossing and the latter before getting entirely across was struck by the forward edge of the Harlem car, resulting in the death of one person and the injury of the present plaintiff with others. The injuries proven on the trial were not very serious, and the jury having awarded damages in the sum of $2,000, the verdict was set aside and a new trial ordered by Judge Jones. The appeal was elaborately argued by Mr. Chauncey Shaffer on behalf of the appellant and by Mr. Charles N. Potter appearing on the question of excessive damages; that the evidence did not fix negligence on the defendants, and that the defendants being jointly liable with the Harlem Company, if at all, were released by operation of a settlement made with the latter Company for $100. Decision reserved.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

There was one conviction and four acquittals in this Court yesterday.

STEALING FROM A BOARDING-HOUSE PROPRIETRESS.

Minnie Watson was found guilty of having stolen a quantity of clothing valued at $128, the property of Mary Ann Allen, of No. 53 East Broadway. The testimony showed that she engaged board at the complainant's house on the 4th of September, under the name of Williams, and that she disappeared after being there two days, the clothing being missed at the same time. She was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in State's Prison.

ACQUITTALS.

The following acquittals were rendered: Charles and Christian Start, charged with stealing 250 pairs of boots from Martin H. Bradford; William Johnson, charged with having received stolen goods; Richard McMekin, charged with having defrauded Charles Ingraham by means of a forged check, and Maurice McConnell, charged with having stolen a watch belonging to John Thompson.

The Court adjourned until to-day at 11 o'clock.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 13, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	119¾	500	Quicksil'r..b.c.b30	13⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	115⅛	100	N. Y. Cen.	175⅛
1,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	120	100	Erie.....bet. call.	32⅛
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	119⅜	100	Hudson R.	159
3,000	do.	119½	200	Reading	95⅛
25,000	U.S.5-20 C., '65 s3	119⅝	100	L. S. & M. So.	87
2,000	do.	119½	200	do.	87⅛
36,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	118⅛	50	do.	87⅛
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	118⅛	1600	do.	87⅛
75,000	do	118⅛	400	do. c	87
10,000	do. b3	118⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts.	99
62,000	do. s3	118⅛	400	do.	100
20,000	Tenn. 8s, n.	53⅛	5	Ill. Cen.	132
6,000	N. C. St. 6s, new	41	500	Chi. & N. W.	70⅛
4,000	do. spec. tax	46	60	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84
21,000	do.	45⅛	400	do.	83⅛
1,000	do.	45⅛	200	do.	83⅛
10,000	do. bet. call	45	1660	Chi. & R. I.	105⅛
6,000	do. 2d call	45⅛	200	Mil. & St. P.	65
6,000	N. C. St. 6s	48⅛	200	do.	65⅛
10,000	do. bet. call	48	300	do.	65⅛
1,000	Ala. S. 5s, bds.	92⅛	200	do.	65⅛
10,000	La. 6s, Lev. B.	64	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	80
2,000	Erie 4th M.	79	200	do.	79⅛
3,000	Chi. & N.W. 1st.	89	100	T. W. & W.	58⅛
2,000	do.	88⅛	225	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. guar.	85⅛
5,000	Gt. W. 2d M.	82⅛	426	do.	85⅛
4,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	94⅛	100	Ohio & Miss. R.	27⅛
500	Tol. & W. 2d M.	83⅛	100	Chic. & Alt. R.	140
100	do.	83⅛	400	do. b60	141
3,000	Lake S. Div. B.	83	100	do. b60	141⅛
10	Continental Bk.	100⅛	150	N. J. Cen.	100⅛
300	Cum. Coal Pf.	27	15	do.	101⅛
100	Pacific Mail	64⅜	50	Mor. & Ess. R.	88
25	do.	65⅛	20	do.	88⅛
200	Mariposa Min.	8	150	do. bet. call	88
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	22	17	N.Y. & N.H. Scrip	130⅛
300	do.	21⅜	20	Dub. & S. C.	110
100	Am. M. U. Ex.	34⅛	20	Col., C. & I. C. R.	25
40	do.	34⅛	20	Third-av. R.	197⅛

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$12,000	U. S. 5-20 C., 62.	120⅛	$58,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	118⅛
20,000	do.	120	180,000	do. s3	117⅞
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '64.	119⅛	16,000	do. b3	117⅜
2,000	do.	119⅛	15,000	U.S.5s. 10-40 R.	108⅛
1,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new c	118	15,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108⅛
10,000	do.	118	2,000	U. S. 6s Cur.	107⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x.c.	60⅛	1000	Reading	95⅛
1,000	do.	60⅛	200	Lake S. & M. S b30	87⅛
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s. n.	54⅛	100	do.	86⅛
10,000	do.	55	300	Chi. & N. W.	69⅛
20,000	N. C. St. 6s, n. bet. call	45	100	do.	69⅛
10,000	La. 6s, Lev. B.	64	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	83⅛
2,000	Mo. 6s.	86⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & Chi., guarant'd	85⅛
2,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s	108	100	do. s30	85⅛
1,000	Pac. 7s, Gu'd by State Mo.	90	100	do.	85⅛
100	Canton....bet. call	50	600	Ohio & Miss.	27⅛
100	N.Y. Cen. R.	175⅛	62	N. Y. & N. H.	133
200	Harlem	130⅛	100	Mor. & Es.	88⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$80,000	Amer'n Gold	130⅛	500	Clev. & Pitts.	101
100,000	do. b3	130⅛	200	do. b3	101⅛
100	Cum. Coal Pf.	26⅛	400	Chi. & N. W.	69⅛
100	do. s3	26⅛	100	do.	69⅛
100	Marip. Pf.	16	100	do.	69⅛
200	Pacific Mail	65	100	do. s3	69⅛
100	do.	64⅛	100	do.	69⅛
200	do. s3	64⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	83⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	175⅛	100	do.	83⅛
100	L. S. & M. S. R.	86⅛	200	Rock Island	105⅛
300	do.	86⅛	100	do.	105⅛
200	Reading b3	95⅛	100	Erie	32⅛
200	do. c	95⅛	200	do. s3	32⅛
500	do. s3	95⅛			

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13—P. M.

The sales of Gold have scarcely varied ⅛ of one ₱ cent. to-day. The business is very much reduced, and the chief transactions are to supply trade and exchange wants. The quotation through the day was 130⅛@130¼ ₱ cent. The Customs demand was $750,000. The Treasury Office will sell $1,000,000 at noon to-morrow and a like amount at noon on Friday. In Foreign Bills some further sales were made early in the forenoon for the Cunard steamer at 109⅛@109¼ for 60 days London. The market since has been quiet at these rates. Money again worked easy to the Brokers at 6@7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum.

The Public Funds opened with some firmness on the basis of 118⅛@118¼ ₱ cent. for the 5-20s of 1867, but the heavy offerings to the Sinking Fund at cheap figures caused the market to recede after the awards were made public, and the 1867s sold at the Second Board at 117⅞@117¾ ₱ cent., and the other Gold-bearing Bonds in proportion. The following were the offers to and awards by the Sinking Fund:

OFFERS TO SELL UNITED STATES 5-20s—OCT. 13.

Name.	Amount.	Price.
Jay Cooke & Co.	$1,000,000	115.87@116.50
J. J. Studwell	100,000	116.40
Frank & Gans	500,000	116.03@116.18
Quinion & Bro.	100,000	116.24
J. T. Bates	717,000	115.99@116.26
Vermilye & Co.	300,000	116 @116.25
J. A. Garland	371,000	116 @116.52
Chase & Higginson	110,000	116 @116.45
Marx & Co.	305,000	116.01@116.39
Lounsbery & Co.	900,000	115.84@116.10
Corne & Stanton	102,000	116.05@117.30
First National Bank	600,000	115.99
Buckingham & Brown	30,000	116.58@116.80
N. Russell & Co.	100,000	116.40@117.20
Hatch, Foote & Co.	107,000	115.99@116.50
White, Morris & Co.	51,000	116.20@116.70
Leland & Bros.	10,000	116.75
Friedman & Co.	158,000	115.95@116.24
Reed, Leo & Co.	200,000	116.14@116.74
E. Sweet & Co.	152,000	116
Baker & Kitchen	100,000	116.16@117.16
Kennedy & Co.	100,000	116.30@116.50
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	112,000	115.98@116.98
N. Doubleday	10,000	116.60@116.78
H. F. Verhueven	110,000	116.09@116.90
Trevor & Colgate	30,000	116.74
Heiser's Sons	187,000	115.90@116.39
Humbert Bros.	110,000	116.01@116.15
Seligman & Co.	300,000	116.50@117.25
Beekman, Bros. & Co.	5,000	116.40
W. H. Ballantyne	125,000	115.90
Lawrence Brothers	50,000	116.28
C. P. Bailey	20,000	116.53
W. H. Whittingham	56,000	115.25@117.26
Total	$7,249,000	

ACCEPTED OFFERS OF UNITED STATES 5-20S.

Jay Cooke & Co.	
$250,000 C., '65, n.	115.87
17,000 C., '65, n.	116
First National Bank.	
425,000 '67	115.99
175,000 '65, n.	115.99
Hatch, Foote & Co.	
1,000 R., '65, n.	115.99
1,500 R., '67	115.99
1,000 C., '65, n.	115.99
3,500 C., '68	115.99
Friedman & Salomon.	
3,000 C., '65, o.	115.95
300 C., '64	116
Leland Bros. & Co.	
10,000 C., '67	115.89
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	
10,000 R., '64	115.98
17,000 R., '65, n.	115.98
H. A. Heiser's Sons.	
1,000 R., '62	115.90
1,000 R., '64	115.90
100 C., '65, o.	115.90
5,000 R., '65, n.	115.98
10,100 R., '67	115.98
1,500 C., '65, n.	116
Chase & Higginson.	
3,000 C., '65	116
W. H. Ballantine.	
$20,000 R., '64	115.90
6,000 R., '62	115.90
1,000 R., '65	115.90
5,000 R., '65, n.	115.90
3,000 R., '67	115.90
50,000 C., '65, n.	115.98
50,000 C., '67	115.98
Lounsbery & Fanshawe.	
100,000 '67	115.84
100,000 —	115.87
150,000 —	115.90
150,000 —	115.95
J. T. Bates.	
20,000 '65, n.	115.99
87,500 —	115.99
5,000 R., '65, n.	115.88
54,000 R., '64	115.99
30,000 R., '62	115.88
30,000 '65, n.	115.99
170,000 '67	115.99
Vermilye & Co.	
17,000 R., '62	116
E. Sweet & Co.	
5,000 R., '65, n.	116
8,500 C., 65, n.	116
Total	$2,000,000

On the Stock Exchange the new Bonds of Tennessee turned upward again, and from 53 last night sold up to 55 this Afternoon. On the Railway list the principal attraction was Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, which made an ultimate advance of 2 ₱ cent. on the last price of yesterday. The Directors met again to-day pursuant to Friday's adjournment, and, from the course of the stock, an impression was created that the Company are on the eve of a favorable settlement with Messrs. LOCKWOOD. The other Western Stocks and New-York Central were barely steady, and, aside from the exceptional activity in Lake Shore, the dullness of the Railway speculation was quite general, and to the Brokers very discouraging for October commissions.

Late in the Afternoon the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, OCT. 13.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	108¾	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	120¼	120
United States 5-20s of 1867	118	117¾
American Gold Coin	130¼	130⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	53	55
Old Tennessees	61	61
North Carolina Bonds, new	48	48
Old North Carolinas	49	48
New-York Central	174¾	176
Reading Railway	95⅝	95⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅞	105⅜
Northwest Common	70⅝	70⅜
Northwest Preferred	83½	83⅜
Pacific Mail Company	64⅜	65⅛
St. Paul Preferred	80½	80
St. Paul Common	66⅜	66⅛
Hudson River	159	159
Lake Shore	86½	88⅛
Erie	32¾	33
Ohio and Mississippi	28	27⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	119⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	117⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	119⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	117⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	115⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	117⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	120⅛	10-40 reg.	108
5-20 coup., 1864	119⅛	10-40 coup.	108⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	119⅛	6s Currency	107⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Indiana 5 ₱ cent.	98⅛	North Car., Spe'l Tax	45⅛
Mich. 7 ₱ cent., 1878	100	South Car., n. bds.	65
Tennessee 6s, ex-c.	60⅛	Missouri 6s	86⅛
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.	53⅛	Louisiana 6s, L. Bds.	64
Virginia 6s, ex-c.	50⅛	Connecticut 6s	98
Virginia 6s, n. bds.	53	Alabama 8s	92
Georgia 7s, n. bds.	90⅛	N. Y. Coup. B'y L'n	107
North Car. 6s	48⅛	N. Y. 7s, C'l L'n, '70	99
North Car., n. bds.	41		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central, 6s, '83	90	Galena & Chic. Ext.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87⅛	Chic. & R. I., 1st M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	87⅛	Chic., R. I. & P.	94
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	83	Morris & Essex, 1st M.	99
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	79	Morris & Essex, 2d M.	90⅛
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	77⅛	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	97
H. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	102	N. J. Cen., 1st M.	97
M. S. 7 ₱ c., 2d M.	90	N. J. Cen., 2d M.	99
M.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ c.	98⅛	P., F.W. & Chi., 2d M.	95
Pac. R. 7s, guar. Mo.	90	Cleve. & Pitts., 2d M.	86
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	116	Cleve. & Pitts., 4th M.	72
Alton & T. H., 1st M.	92⅛	Chic. & Alton Inc.	90
Alton & T. H., 2d M. p.	80	Dub. & S. C., 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H., 2d M. Inc.	74	Peninsula R. R. B'ds.	80
Chi. & N. W., S. F.	92	St. Louis & I. M. B'ds.	81
Chi. & N. W., 1st M.	88	M. & S. P., 1st M., 8s	100
Consol. 7 ₱ c., conv.	90	M. & S. P. I. & M. d.	80
Han. & St. Jo. L'd G'r.	105	Mar. & Cin., 1st M.	86
Lack. & West. Bonds	92	Chi. & Mil., 1st M.	87
Del., Lack. & W., 1st M.	96	Col., Chi. & Ind., 1st M.	77⅛
Del. Lack. & W., 2d M.	92	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	93
T. & W. Equip. B'ds.	79	Tol. P. & W., E. D.	82⅛
T.W.&W., c. & S. F.	82	Central Pacific B'ds.	92⅛
Gt. West., 2d M., '93	81		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	131	Bank of the Republic	118
Manhattan	140	Hanover	108⅛
Mechanics'	142	Metropolitan	130
America	143	Market	124
City	205	Nassau	106
Phenix	109⅛	St. Nicholas	112⅛
North River	90	Commonwealth	94
Tradesmen's	150	Importers' & Traders'	140
Fulton	160	Park	165
National	116	Man. & Merchants'	100
Merch. Exchange	117	Central National	111
Seventh Ward	112	Fourth National	103
State of New-York	112	Ninth National	118
Commerce	126⅛	Oriental	150
Broadway	280	Gold Exchange	15
Ocean	94	Bank. & Bro. Asso'n	102
Amer. Exchange	116		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$9,240,175 34
Gold receipts	795,815 60
Gold payments	1,030,377 24
Gold balance	85,262,114 12
Currency receipts	1,546,848 23
Currency payments	409,152 09
Currency balance	6,723,584 82
General balance	92,318,084 93
Included in gold receipts—Customs	749,800 00

Mr. A. H. NICKOLAY, Auctioneer, advertises a sale of Illinois County Bonds at No. 111 Broadway, on Thursday, (to-morrow.) For particulars we refer to the notice of the auctioneer, on another page.

The Toledo and Wabash Road earned in

First week in October, 1869	$112,548
Same week, 1868	95,922
Increase	$16,626

We understand that Mr. LOCKWOOD has made no assignment of his separate estate, other than in conjunction with his firm, to Captain ACKER, on the 29th September.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of Sept. 30, publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	Sept. 23. Francs.	Sept. 29. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,339,143,400	1,394,352,900
Bank notes to order	46,092,750	47,562,391
Treasury account	196,870,421	194,965,105
Current accounts	350,340,497	350,323,982
Current branch banks	44,308,480	44,915,514
Dividends payable	1,357,444	1,313,271
Discounts	4,482,874	5,002,488
Rediscounted	991,660	991,660
Sundries	7,362,776	6,994,452
Total	2,206,600,831	2,262,072,292
Cash in hand	1,240,078,207	1,230,826,851
Commercial bills overdue	239,126	118,808
Commercial not yet due	317,214,265	369,471,233
Commercial branch banks	256,386,576	289,354,342
Advances on bullion	16,709,500	17,155,000
Branch banks	7,102,500	6,062,900
French public securities	17,647,500	17,792,100
Branch banks	7,376,250	7,565,250
On railway shares, &c.	38,640,200	39,081,000
By the branch banks	31,479,100	31,878,900
On Credit Foncier	1,086,100	1,048,800
Branches	1,155,800	1,161,700
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,605,187	80,605,187
Rentes immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	9,148,794	9,155,380
Expenses of management	1,389,618	1,553,741
Sundries	7,362,355	6,260,348
Total	2,206,600,831	2,262,072,292

The Chicago *Republican* of Oct. 11, says of the wheat movement there:

"The receipts continue liberal, the shipping demand limited, and the tone of the advices from New-York and Buffalo discouraging—particularly the latter. There was a strong disposition on the part of holders to realize, and in order to do so they had to find speculators and a few shippers—the former having contracts to settle and the latter cargoes to make up. The market was decidedly panicky, and prices suffered a decline of 2c.@2½c. ₱ bushel."

The *Republican* also gives the following table showing the closing prices on the articles mentioned at the close of each of the last two weeks:

Articles.	Oct. 9, 1869.	Oct. 2, 1869.
No. 2 Wheat	$1 00 @$1 00¾	$1 07¼@$1 07
No. 2 Corn	61¾@ 62	69 @ ....
No. 2 Oats	37¼@	39½@ ....
No. 2 Rye	74 @ 75	79 @ ....
No. 2 Barley	1 20 @	1 20 @ 1 22
Mess Pork	32 00 @	32 75 @33 00
D. S. Shoulders	14½@ 14¾	14¾@ 15
S. P. Hams	17 @	17½@ ....
Lard	17½@ 17¾	18 @ ....

Comparative Receipts at Chicago for week ending Oct. 9.

	1869.	1868.
Flour, barrels	42,560	61,359
Wheat, bushels	524,974	646,774
Corn, bushels	544,355	352,112
Oats, bushels	440,183	707,904
Rye, bushels	48,459	67,311
Barley, bushels	53,979	147,265

Comparative Shipments from Chicago for week ending Oct. 9.

	1869.	1868.
Flour, barrels	46,233	65,317
Wheat, bushels	395,767	529,417
Corn, bushels	394,339	510,339
Oats, bushels	25,282	92,618
Rye, bushels	10,345	35,842

Of the Chicago Money market, the *Evening Journal* of Oct. 11 says:

"The rate of interest is still kept up. In many instances, money on the street commands from 12 to 15 per cent. interest. Light shipments of currency from the interior are reported by banks doing a mercantile business. The drain of currency is countryward still. The farmers are not selling, if they can avoid it, their grain, but many are obliged to raise the money, even when grain commands only the present low price."

Of Money at Cincinnati last week, the *Enquirer* of the 11th says:

"There were some indications early in the week of a relaxation in the stringency of the money market, but during the past four days there has been an active demand for loans, and some houses to-day reported it pressing.

Collections in the interior are reported far from satisfactory, which is one cause for the increased demand for loans, but a considerable amount of produce is being carried, holders anticipating better prices soon. In the open market 12@15 ₱ cent. are the ruling figures for first-class signatures and good commercial bills, but on the street as high as 18@24 ₱ cent. has been paid by outside parties for temporary accommodation. Between bankers and depositors 9@10 ₱ cent. are the current rates. There is not much long-dated paper offering, the demand being for short loans.

There was a firm market for exchange during the greater portion of the week. The receipts were large, but the demand was active and the sales fully up to the supply. To-day the receipts were heavy, while the demand was not so strong, and some houses were compelled to sell exchange to raise currency. The banks are receiving it of depositors at par."

The Toledo *Blade* of Oct. 11 says:

The exports of flour and grain from this port since the 1st of January last have been greater than in any corresponding year, with a single exception, (1862,) since Toledo assumed any commercial importance. A comparison of the eastward movement of flour and grain for the past two seasons shows that there is an excess this year of nearly 5,000,000 bushels. The following is a comparative exhibit:

	1869.	1868.
Flour, bbls	694,376	536,349
Wheat, bushels	5,449,596	1,872,977
Corn, bushels	4,516,412	4,301,508
Oats, bushels	1,345,138	1,250,793
Rye, bushels	99,776	43,228
Barley, bushels	18,779	8,543
Total V. [illegible] to Wheat	14,901,881	10,158,750
Increase		[illegible]

The *Alta Californian* of Oct. [illegible] says:

"The exports of treasure for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1869, and the same compared with a like period of 1868, were as follows:

To	1868.	1869.
China	$3,978,069 65	$4,493,836 09
Central American Ports	142,200 00	1,522,678 94
England	1,689,459 20	9,482,322 32
France	491,558 47	1,598,831 38
Japan	352,450 48	2,450,277 10
Manila		8,000 00
Mexico	8,000 00	
New-York	18,460,421 30	10,869,849 29
Peru		30,780 40
Sandwich Islands	50,000 00	
Vancouver Island	95,000 00	
Totals	$29,058,103 78	$30,488,766 52
Add duties	6,560,729 95	6,340,977 69
Grand totals	$35,618,833 73	$36,829,744 21
Decrease		$1,210,910 48

EXPORT OF TREASURE VIA PANAMA PER STEAMERS.

1869.	Gold Bars.	Silver Bars.	Gold Coin.	Totals.
Jan. 4	$382,463 96	$264,035 57	$118,000 00	$764,499 50
Jan. 14	346,001 58	360,778 68	60,936 00	767,716 26
Jan. 22	450,789 48	220,249 54	175,927 60	846,966 62
Jan. 30	177,852 22	169,682 92	32,400 00	379,935 14
Feb. 1	546,107 74	172,531 96	20,000 00	738,639 70
Feb. 13	366,753 21	235,336 52	190,525 73	792,615 46
Feb. 22	441,813 69	233,596 32	275,157 60	950,567 61
Mar. 1	191,585 75	106,325 88	50,448 64	348,360 27
Mar. 10	599,899 63	319,219 22	190,000 00	1,109,118 85
Mar. 18	409,918 19	207,494 61	64,500 00	681,912 20
Mar. 30	277,203 11	213,289 15	367,242 07	857,734 33
Apr. 9	177,738 19	....	560,000 00	737,738 19
Apr. 17	247,215 52	101,844 33	316,479 58	665,549 43
Apr. 30	450,590 58	239,597 06	289,168 65	905,905 56
May 8	358,925 81	155,190 47	116,000 00	630,116 28
May 18	463,003 67	164,266 71	115,896 97	745,697 35
June 1	355,259 10	389,226 25	40,000 00	784,485 35
June 9	333,821 97	79,508 14	85,246 24	496,576 35
June 18	221,771 99	329,038 38	45,086 35	764,927 24
June 30	68,828 62	356,250 08	10,000 00	436,882 70
Railr'd—May 8 to June 30, incl'e	411,461 95	....	980,500 00	1,421,811 95
July 9	9,996 00	140,698 16	60,443 83	219,379 06
July 17	91,267 82	174,691 12	10,000 00	285,948 94
July 30	249,042 02	175,667 23	73,226 76	504,659 51
Aug. 9	332,372 22	264,241 03	66,187 87	679,680 40
Aug. 18	1,276 23	212,554 24	56,460 00	280,290 47
Aug. 30	183,973 85	228,604 79	9,000 00	429,578 64
Sept. 14	185,747 63	520,452 07	140,774 50	858,914 20
Sept. 17	....	....	....	10,000 00
Sept. 30	299,530 47	335,163 04	20,000 00	666,557 01
Railr'd—July 1 to Sept. 30, incl'e	1,550,962 49	120,728 00	1,828,523 00	3,634,433 59
Total	$10,185,108 64	$6,490,248 87	$6,361,361 80*	$23,487,398 16

* $219,866 01 Legal Tender, $43,000 Silver Coin, $179,670 84 Mexican Dollars and $8,148 Doubloons included in total.

EXPORT TO CHINA, &C., PER STEAMER AND SAIL VESSELS.

	Gold Bars.	Silver Bars.	Gold Coin.	Mexican Dollars.	Total.
To China.					
Jan. 4	$58,526	$128,540	$25,414	$282,362	$571,701 21
Feb. 4	80,920	124,949	26,141	121,670	355,209 77
Mar. 5	123,020	107,723	62,381	442,397	735,521 18
Apr. 5	86,292	90,809	27,666	115,961	322,526 52
May 4	72,192	252,888	67,328	279,635	672,182 42
June 4	150,469	308,389	91,269	189,872	742,098 30
July 3	111,698	23,546	76,031	16,890	230,405 35
Aug. 4	104,667	32,564	65,733	140,330	346,973 35
Sept. 4	165,239	119,287	58,049	169,302	516,218 04
To Japan.					
Jan. 4	63,156	118,437	......	......	181,593 28
Feb. 1	......	......	......	6,000	6,000 00
Feb. 4	......	123,849	......	......	123,849 43
Mch. 5	25,459	84,564	......	......	110,032 57
Apr. 5	51,882	92,829	......	24,000	168,710 82
May 4	92,123	357,258	......	212,358	661,739 06
June 4	74,430	136,374	......	216,150	426,954 08
July 3	......	124,643	......	295,583	420,226 13
Aug. 3	......	265,204	......	61,200	326,403 92
Sept. 4	......	......	......	24,878	24,878 00
To Victoria.					
Jan. 16	......	......	20,100	......	20,100 00
To San Jose de Guatemala.					
Feb. 11	......	1,055	12,000	......	19,055 17
To Manila.					
July 3	......	......	8,000	......	8,000 00
Total	$1,260,073	$2,562,908	$556,202	$2,598,588	$7,001,368 36

* $23,597 50 Gold Dust and $6,000 Silver Coin included in total.

The merchandise exports of the port, foreign and domestic inclusive, for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1869 and 1868, respectively, were as follows:

To	1868.	1869.
Australia and New S'h Wales	$780,357	$164,377
Brazil	102,940	207,381
Central America	331,874	305,416
Chili	65,678	133,732
China	880,790	1,004,937
East Indies	72,867	64,852
France	24,604	200
Great Britain	4,460,225	6,139,853
Islands in Pacific	1,600	....
Japan	295,160	423,703
Java	....	18,271
Ladrone Islands	5,475	20,328
Mauritius Island	38,930	....
Mexico	1,239,608	799,677
New-Zealand	175,928	48,396
Peru	241,895	265,633
Pacific Russia	105,238	151,817
Sandwich Islands	386,721	402,903
Society Islands	77,854	68,435
Spain	21,245	....
South Africa	129,131	....
Uruguay	....	125,739
Vancouver I. & Br. Columbia	752,548	581,604
Atlantic Domestic Ports—		
Boston	50,723	97,206
New-York	5,707,354	4,308,793
Philadelphia	37,500	....
Totals	$16,186,245	$15,312,654
Decrease 1869		$873,591

The exports of Treasure and Merchandise aggregated thus compare for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1868 and 1869, respectively:

	1868.	1869.
Domestic Produce Merchandise	$12,583,810	$12,265,764
Foreign and East'n Merchandise	3,602,435	3,046,890
Treasure	29,058,104	30,488,767
Totals	$45,244,349	$45,801,421
Increase, 1869		$557,072

The Pennsylvania Petroleum Trade in September.

The Titusville *Morning Herald* of Oct. 11, says:

"The production underwent a considerable increase during the period under review on account of an unusually great degree of success having attended the development during the latter part of August and nearly the whole of September. The average daily product during the month, as obtained from the difference in stocks and shipments, was 12,645 barrels of forty-three gallons, an enlargement of about 500 barrels over the daily average during August, and an enlargement, as compared with the daily average for September last year, of about 1,140 barrels.

The increase was general throughout the region. The yield of only one district decreased in any important measure, while that of but a few others decreased slightly. The most noticeable enlargement was in the Pleasantville District. The yield of this district had steadily fallen off from January last up to the latter part of August when gas pumps or 'blowers' were applied to many of the wells in the northern part of the district, and since then the product has increased. The yield of some of the farms was doubled during September by the application of gas pumps, and the product of the whole district was enlarged 160 barrels per day for the month. The total daily yield of this district during September, as shown by the shipments from it and the difference in stocks, was 1,280 barrels. There was a falling off of consequence in only one district—that of Cherrytree Run. In this district the product of the J. Pierson farm fell off about one hundred barrels; that of the Baney farm about eighty, and that of two or three other tracts and farms, from ten to forty barrels each. On a few of the smaller producing tracts there was a slight enlargement. The total product of this district during September was 1,089 barrels against 1,231 barrels during August. Beside this decrease there were five or six farms in different parts of the region on which the yield decreased from ten to twenty-five barrels.

The following table shows the production during September, the average per day, the production previously reported in 1869, and the average per day since Jan. 1; the product from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1 last year, and the average per day for the same time:

	Barrels.
Total shipment of Crude for September of barrels, of 45 gallons each	401,248
Add to reduce to barrels of 43 gallons each	17,833
Total shipments of barrels of 43 gallons each	419,081
Stock on hand Sept. 1	332,129
Stock on hand Oct. 1	292,419
Deduct decrease Oct. 1	39,710
Total production during September	379,371
Average ₱ day for 31 days	12,645
Production previously reported	2,632,861
Total production since Jan. 1	3,012,232
Average ₱ day for 273 days	11,033
Total production same time last year	2,747,371
Average ₱ day same time last year, (274 days)	10,026
Average per day during September last year	11,486

The annexed table shows the amount in iron tankage and the total stock at the dates named:

	Amount in iron tankage, bbls.	Total stock, bbls.
Nov. 7, 1867	459,000	655,000
Jan. 7, 1868	466,500	534,600
April 7, 1868	486,600	559,100
July 1, 1868	231,059	278,450
Oct. 1, 1868	175,608	263,808
Jan. 1, 1869	172,505	264,805
Feb. 1, 1869	195,967	274,167
March 1, 1869	196,730	282,450
April 1, 1869	231,675	329,324
May 1, 1869	275,395	365,970
June 1, 1869	265,406	365,484
July 1, 1869	230,956	309,266
Aug. 1, 1869	228,596	307,136
Sept. 1, 1869	249,892	332,129
Oct. 1, 1869	210,259	292,419

During September the shipment was larger than during any other month in 1868 or 1869. The total shipment of Crude equivalent, by all routes, reached over 401,000 bbls. of forty-five gallons, or about 420,000 of forty-three gallons, an average of 14,000 bbls. daily. The shipment by the Allegheny River was [illegible].

The following shows the amount of Refined, including the shipments, and the difference between it and Crude:

Amount Refined shipped, bbls	32,607
Difference, bbls	14,346

Recapitulation of the shipments:

To	Bbls.
New-York	165,063
Cleveland	122,387
Boston	16,271
Philadelphia	16,562
Pittsburg	97,810
Portland	4,365
Other points	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Difference between Crude and Refined, bbls	14,346
Shipment of Crude equivalent, bbls	401,248

The following were the shipments previously reported:

To	Bbls.
New-York	710,514
Cleveland	728,808
Boston	90,824
Philadelphia	119,486
Pittsburg	548,961
Portland	22,818
Other points	140,210
Total	2,361,621
Difference between Crude and the Refined shipped	95,164
Shipment of Crude equivalent	2,456,785

The following were the shipments from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1869, and the Crude equivalent:

To	Bbls.
New-York	815,577
Cleveland	751,175
Boston	107,095
Philadelphia	136,038
Pittsburg	646,771
Portland	27,103
Other points	164,764
Total	2,748,523
Difference between Crude and Refined shipped	109,510
Shipment of Crude equivalent	2,858,033

There were no material fluctuations in the price of Oil on the creek during the month under review. Quotations varied from $5 40 to $5 60 on the Lower Creek, and from $5 20 to $5 40 on the Upper Creek. These figures, however, represent the extremes, and but few sales were made at them. Of the amount that changed hands on the creek probably not more than 10,000 barrels were sold at the prices named, and the balance was disposed of at quotations ranging from $5 45 to $5 55 on the Lower Creek, and $5 25 to $5 35 on the Upper Creek. At the close of the month the stock on the hands of well owners, unsold, was very light.

The Barley Trade.

The Albany *Argus* of Oct. 11 says:

"There has been less barley reported sold this week, though the actual sales, probably, are larger than they were last week. The market, contrary to general expectation, has ruled lower; the upward movement looked for, on account of the canal breaks, being met by a very flat market, most of the week at Oswego, and the difficulty of procuring currency in the country. At Toronto prices have fallen off during the week from 85c. to 75c. for the best samples with large receipts; how far the receipts will be checked by the decline, remains to be seen. In this market, the reported sales of the week are 43,900 bushels, including 500 bushels rejected, $1 15; 1,500 bushels ordinary Chicago, to arrive, at $1 15; 4,500 bushels No. 3 State, two rowed, and 4,000 bushels No. 2 State, two rowed, taken together, at $1 18@$1 22; 500 bushels No. 3 State, two rowed, $1 17; 600 bushels No. 2 State, two rowed, bagged, early in the week, $1 30; 4,000 bushels No. 2 State, two rowed, part bagged, $1 20, and 12,500 bushels No. 2 State, two rowed, on private terms; 2,000 bushels No. 1, two rowed, $1 25 and 1,500 bushels No. 1 State, two rowed, private terms; 400 bushels dark four rowed State, $1 25; 3,000 bushels No. 2 four rowed, $1 40; 400 bushels No. 2 four rowed, bagged, $1 35; 2,000 bushels No. 2 four rowed, on private terms, and 1,400 bushels No. 2, four rowed, early in the week, $1 45; 3,000 bushels Lake Shore, to arrive by canal, $1 45, and 8,500 bushels two and four rowed, to arrive by canal, $1 35. The receipts at Oswego, so far this season, are about 570,000 bushels against 1,200,400 bushels for the corresponding period in 1868. We notice the shipment from San Francisco to New-York, between Sept. 13 and 27, of 46,300 centals of Barley."

The Toledo *Blade* of Oct. 7 says:

"The first of the fleet of vessels to be employed this Fall in importing barley from Canada for this and Southern markets, have arrived. Two cargoes were received last night—one of which is consigned in bond to Cincinnati. We hear of other cargoes on the way to this port and the traffic, until the close of navigation, will be active.

We understand that the quality of Canada barley does not realize expectation, and is much below that promised by Canadian parties just after harvest. A large proportion of that already received is very yellow in color and a little musty, so much so that brewers will be shy in receiving it. One cargo consigned to parties in this city is to be litigated, the parties here claiming that the quality is inferior to that purchased, and they therefore refuse to pay for it."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD IS rapidly becoming one of the great successful enterprises of the time. It was built with unparalleled energy, equipped with rapidity, and its operation, from the beginning, has been remarkably profitable. The net earnings, after the payment of operating expenses before its completion, EXCEEDED FOUR MILLION IN COIN; while its interest liabilities during the same period were only $1,800,000. Since its connection with the Eastern roads, and the consequent addition of the vast through traffic, the gross earnings have been at the rate of seven millions per annum in gold—EQUAL TO MORE THAN NINE MILLIONS IN CURRENCY—and the business is steadily increasing. The proportion of net earnings is over $3,000,000 gold, while the annual interest payments are only about $1,000,000. The financial strength of the Company is therefore well assured.

The Six per Cent. Gold FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, having thirty years to run, are entitled to the fullest confidence, and afford a valuable and attractive investment. We are prepared to fill orders at current market rates.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 5 Nassau-st.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST 6 PER CENT. IN GOLD. Since the opening of the Pacific Railroad, May 10, its earnings have been at the rate of about EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS PER YEAR. The earnings for September were $762,177 43. The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, amount to $28,816,000, and the interest liability to $1,728,960, gold, or about $2,334,096 in currency. It will be noticed that the present earnings provide an ample fund for the payment of this interest and leave a large surplus. THE LAND GRANT BONDS, to the amount of Ten Million Dollars, were issued to obtain means to finish the Road, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the entire Land Grant of the Company, amounting to 13,824,000 acres. The sales of land were opened in Omaha, July 27, and average at the rate of $200,000 per month.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS ARE RECEIVED in payment for all the Company's lands, at par, and the demand from actual settlers will give them a certain market. They run twenty years and pay 7 per cent. interest in currency.

Although the Company have disposed of all their bonds, yet, as they are offered in market we continue to fill orders at the current rates.

We have no hesitation in recommending both the First Mortgage and the Land Grant Bonds as a very valuable and perfectly safe investment. JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD is 367 miles long, cost (with equipment) $15,286,000, and is doing a large and steadily increasing business, the earnings for August, 1869, being $53,725 53 more than for the corresponding month of 1868. The road has a bonded debt of but $2,334,000. To retire this debt at maturity, and to effect certain valuable extensions which will largely increase their business, the Company have mortgaged the entire road, rolling-stock, franchise and income, to James Punnett and Junius B. Alexander, of New-York, to secure the payment of eight million dollars of First Mortgage Bonds, which are now offered for sale at ninety and accrued interest. The bonds are for one thousand dollars each, have thirty years to run, and bear seven per cent. interest annually, payable in April and October, at the Bank of America, in this City. The security is undoubted, and the bonds constitute a perfectly safe and very desirable investment. The agents of the Company in New-York are Messrs. J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st., and JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
Issued by the
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class investment.

At the price they yield about 10 per cent. interest per annum.

Only a limited amount are offered before advancing the rate.

Pamphlets and full particulars can be had on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Financial Agents of the Company.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ THE APRIL AND OCTOBER INTEREST on the Special Tax Bonds of the State of North Carolina will be paid on presentation at the banking house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

D. A. JENKINS,
Treasurer State North Carolina.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	10	Leather, sides	300
Beeswax, pkgs	8	Spirits Turp., bbls	615
Cotton, bales	3,126	Resin, bbls	[illegible]
Copper, bbls	[illegible]	Tar, bbls	706
Dried Fruit, pkgs	[illegible]	Petroleum, ref., bbls	3,425
Eggs, bbls	480	Pork, bbls	386
Flour, bbls	12,855	Beef, pkgs	50
Wheat, bushels	32,554	Lard, kegs	300
Corn, bushels	16,631	Butter, pkgs	1,674
Oats, bushels	33,060	Cheese, boxes	5,459
Flaxseed, bushels	467	Tallow, pkgs	37
Beans, bushels	63	Starch, boxes	710
Peas, bushels	369	Tobacco, hhds	100
Cornmeal, bbls	560	Tobacco, t'ces and cs.	27
Blackeye Peas, bags	113	Whisky, bbls	1,169
Hops, bales	301	Wool, bales	147
Hides, No	57	Sumac, bags	200

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamship *Manhattan*, for Liverpool—2,110 bales Cotton, 35,080 bushels Wheat, 420 bales Hops, 43,444 lbs. Lard, 215,860 lbs. Cheese, 117,072 lbs. Tallow, 50 bbls. Pork, 10,332 lbs. Bacon, 8,000 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 75 cases Shells, 2 cases Primers, 1 box Cutlery, 53,000 lbs. Oil Cake.

By the bark *Kallisto*, for Cork—15,837 bushels Wheat.

By the steamship *Hammonia*, for Hamburg—862 cases Sewing Machines, 1,007 bales Cotton, 20 cases Manufactured Tobacco, 32 hogsheads Tobacco, 803 bales Tobacco, 1,875 bags Coffee 471 bags Cocoa, 109 cases Cigars, 213 bbls. Resin, 25 boxes Clocks, 750 boxes Extract.

By the brig *L. Staples*, for Cette—58,800 Staves.

ASHES—Have been quiet, but unchanged in price. Pots, $7 37½@$7 62½; Pearls, $9@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been freely purchased to-day at very firm prices; sales, 3,250 bags by the *Christine*, 2,437 bags by the *Century*, 1,328 bags by the *Donati*, and 978 bags by the *St. Ursula*, on private terms. Other kinds have been inactive, but held confidently. We quote: Java, 22c.@24½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 8¼c.@12c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 18c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been more sought after, chiefly by export buyers, though to a considerable extent by spinners, at a shade firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,297 bales, (of which 200 bales were to arrive,) including 2,822 bales to shippers, 990 bales to spinners, 185 bales to speculators, and 300 bales in transit. Also, 1,600 bales for forward delivery, including 300 bales, basis of Low Middling, for Oct. 28, at 25¼c.; 200 bales, basis of Low Middling, for October, at 25¼c.; 200 bales, basis of Low Middling, for November, at 25¼c.; 400 bales, basis of Low Middling, for December, at 25¼c.@26c.; 100 bales, basis of Low Middling, for January, at 25¼c.; 50 bales, basis of Low Middling, free on board at Savannah, on private terms, and 350 bales, basis of Low Middling, free on board at New-Orleans, at 25c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	24	24⅛	24½	24½
Good Ordinary	25	25⅛	25½	25¾
Low Middling	26	26⅛	26⅜	26⅜
Middling	26⅝	26¾	27	27¼
Good Middling	27	27¼	27½	27¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	14,999
Receipts last week	20,014
Receipts the preceding week	18,865
Receipts since Sept. 1	79,382
Receipts since Jan. 1	445,007
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,727
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	698,886
Export clearances since our last	3,117
Exports since Sept. 1	30,026
Exports since Jan. 1	215,823
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	228,479
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Stock here	13,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a less liberal offering of desirable lots of State and Western Flour reported to-day, and prices have been generally quoted a shade firmer, on, however, a comparatively moderate business. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,850 bbls., including poor to common Superfine State and Western at $5 45@$5 75; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 70@$6 20; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 20@$6 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 90@$6 20 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 45@$5 75
Extra State	5 70@ 6 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 80@ 7 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 20@ 7 75
Extra Genesee	6 75@ 7 75
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 85@ 9 50

Southern Flour has been in demand and quoted about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 550 bbls., at $6@$6 60 for very poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 60@$10 50 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra ₱ bbl. California Flour continues quiet and nominal at $6 25@$8 75 for Extra ₱ 196 lbs. Rye Flour has been in fair request at $4 20@$6 05 for very inferior to Choice ₱ bbl.; sales 550 bbls. Cornmeal continues very quiet at $5@$5 50 for Western, $5 25@$5 50 for Jersey, $6 15 for Southern, and $6 15@$6 25 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.: sales 100 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is selling slowly at from $4@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in reduced supply and quoted a shade higher, but has been without notable activity. Sales have been reported since our last of 112,500 bushels, chiefly for export, including White Western at $1 45@$1 58; Red and Amber do., very poor to choice, at $1 28@$1 46½; No. 1 Spring at $1 44; No. 2 Spring at $1 40; Mixed Nos. 1 and 2 Spring at $1 35@$1 37½; No. 3 Spring at $1 30; Rejected Spring at $1 07½@$125; White State at $1 54@$1 70, the latter rate for very choice; Red and Amber State at $1 43@$1 46; Red and Amber Southern at $1 44@$1 47½; and White California at $1 65 ₱ bushel. Corn has been offered less freely, and has been in fair demand at a further advance in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 48,500 bushels, in lots, at 85c.@99c. for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1@$1 08 for poor to very choice Mixed Western; $1 09@$1 11 for White, and $1 10@$1 12½ for Yellow Western ₱ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 4,250 bushels at $1 12@$1 20 for Western and State, from depot and delivered, ₱ bushel; market heavy. Barley has been quiet at, however, well supported prices. Sales have been reported of 5,200 bushels Canada West at $1 50@$1 55 ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been in good demand, and sales have been reported of 8,300 bushels at $1 45@$1 60 for State, and $1 70 for Canada West, ₱ bushel. Oats have been less sought after and quoted easier in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 46,500 bushels at 62c.@67c. for Jersey, Southern, Western and State, closing at about 65c.@66c. as the best for Western, ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 35,080 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 15,837 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders.

GUNNY CLOTH—A sale of 30 bales was reported at 23¼c. ₱ yard.

HAY—Bale Hay has been rather more inquired for at 60c.@65c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 10 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in demand at 60c.@$1 05 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Of recent movements in this line, Messrs. HULL & Co. write thus: "The receipts for the week are only moderate, being 18,367 Hides in all, including two lighter loads from the wreck of the *Sarah Elizabeth*. Nearly if not quite all of the above cargo will be saved in a partially damaged condition. Sales have been light for the season, embracing 34,180 Hides and 165 bales, leaving a slightly diminished stock of 175,400 Hides and 860 bales. *Dry Hides*—The market has ruled comparatively quiet throughout the week under a moderate demand from the trade and out-of-town buyers, but with well-sustained prices. Importers, in view of the high cost of present and prospective receipts, manifest considerable firmness, and few parcels are offering to arrive. The expected sale of the cargo of the *Sarah Elizabeth* at auction, together with the difficulty of shipping to the tanneries, owing to damage to railroads and canals by the recent storm, no doubt influence the postponement of purchases. *Wet Salted Hides*—The demand continues good for Foreign descriptions, at unchanged prices, while Domestic Slaughters are neglected. *Upper Leather Hides*—Are in fair request at full prices; market bare of stock. *Calcutta Hides*—We have to report an improvement in the demand for both Cows and Buffaloes, and several parcels have changed hands at our quotations."

HOPS—Have been quoted firm and in moderate request, including New-York State, New, at 15c.@20c.; Eastern, New, 12c.@17c.; Ohio, New, 13c.@15c.; Yearlings, 4c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@3c. ₱ lb. Receipts, 594 bales; exports, 420 bales.

LEATHER—Has been firm in price and moderately inquired for.

LUMBER—In Albany, according to the *Argus*, "during the early part of last week trade throughout the district was much interfered with by the freshet. The receipts, confined to all that was east of the breaks on both the Erie and Champlain Canals, have been moderate; but, as will be seen, are larger than is generally supposed. Since the subsidence of the freshet, large sales have been effected, followed by active shipments. Much delay must take place on the repair of the canal breaks, from the large accumulation of boats, and for several days their progress to tidewater will be slow. The breaks at this late season, when high rates of freight are being paid for the carrying of Grain, added to which are the monetary troubles, must have their effect on future receipts. From the 8th October last year, to the close of navigation, about 110,000,000 feet were received here by canal. How about the future receipts of the present season? The chances are now that the season will close with a shortened stock of all kinds, and of coarse Lumber especially. The shipments from the Saginaw River to Oct. 1 were 361,460,000 feet, against 399,900,000 feet to Oct. 1, 1868. The receipts at Chicago for the week ending Oct. 9 were 45,439,000 feet, against 23,777,000 feet for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week, 13,936,000 feet, against 15,763,000 feet for the corresponding week in 1868. The aggregate receipts since Jan. 1 are 813,168,000 feet, against 826,843,000 feet in 1868. The aggregate shipments since Jan. 1 are 493,144,000 feet, against 431,983,000 feet in 1868. The following figures give the reported receipts at Buffalo and Oswego for the week ending Oct. 11, 1869 and 1868:

	1869.	1868.
Buffalo	8,690,000 feet.	4,382,400 feet.
Oswego	8,746,000 feet.	6,028,800 feet.
Total	17,436,000 feet.	10,411,200 feet.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the first week of October were:

	Bdls. and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. feet.	Staves, lbs.
1869	10,308,000	219	....	250,000
1868	13,153,800	353	5,200	1,862,100

Of the Boards and Scantling received, 5,853,000 feet were by the Erie, and 4,454,800 feet by the Champlain Canal.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Oct. 8 were:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. feet.	Staves, lbs.
1869	330,943,300	34,559	10,000	5,975,300
1868	337,981,300	35,291	65,686	25,842,400

The receipts of 1868 include some 11,000,000 feet Boards and Scantling detained on the canal during the Winter 1867-68.

There has been a good shipping trade since our last report. Freights are unchanged."

MOLASSES—The market has been quiet but steady to-day. We quote: Porto Rico at 50c.@73c.; Cuba at 35c.@58c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@85c. ₱ gallon; and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@37c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba, Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@50c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	46c.@52c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@56c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	58c.@73c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	80c.@85c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in light demand on the basis of $2 10@$2 15 for common strained ₱ 280 lbs. The receipts were 3,236 bbls.; exports, 213 bbls. Tar has been dull at old figures; 706 bbls. arrived. Crude Turpentine has been quiet and nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been inactive and quoted weak on the basis of [illegible] for merchantable [illegible] ₱ gallon, [illegible] bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine [illegible] 43½c.@45c., closing at 43½c.@44c., for [illegible] ₱ gallon; Crude, [illegible]; Resin at $2 [illegible] ₱ 280 lbs., the highest for Choice White; Tar at [illegible]; Pitch at [illegible] ₱ bbl.

OILS—The market has been generally dull, but no important variation has occurred in prices. We quote: Crude Whale at 90c.@$1 00 for Southern and Western; Bleached Whale at $1 10@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $1 80@$1 85; Bleached Sperm at $1 90@$1 95; Lard Oil at $1 42½@$1 50; Red Oil at 85c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 98c.@$1 02, in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 47½@$1 50; Menhaden, 62½c.@63½c.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending Oct. 11.—*Sperm*—In Sperm we have no transactions to report. *Whale*—200 bbls. of Arctic Whale Oil were sold on private terms for manufacture. *Whalebone*—3,000 lbs. Cumberland Inlet Bone, recent importation at New London, were sold at $1 35.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	bbls. Sperm.	bbls. Whale.	lbs. Bone.
New-Bedford.			
Bark Marcella	210	35	......
Ship Robt. Edwards	200	600	......
Fairhaven.			
Ship General Scott	250	1,450	......
Sagharbor.			
Bark Concordia	116	220	3,000
Provincetown.			
Schr. Mary E. Simmons	140	15	......
Mary G. Curren	230	......	......
New-York.			
Valparaiso	....	117	......
Total	1,146	2,437	3,000
Previously, (corrected)	37,159	76,749	567,628
From Jan. 1 to date	38,305	79,186	570,628
Same time last year	41,699	68,650	771,497
Exports for the week ending Oct. 11, 1869	2,508	......	3,030
Previously	15,265	139	224,016
From Jan. 1 to date	17,773	139	227,046
Same time last year	12,752	7,927	574,038

—*Whaleman's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—There has been less activity in the general market, but prices have been pretty well supported in most instances. Crude has been in fair request at 17¼c.@17½c., in bulk, with sales reported of 1,450 bbls. at these figures, and 23c., in bbls., ₱ gallon. No receipts of Crude were made public. At Philadelphia 830 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been moderately sought after, mainly for export, at slightly modified prices, closing steadily at about 32½c. for Standard White, here, ₱ gallon. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,500 bbls. Standard White, for October delivery, at 32½c.@32¾c., mainly at 32½c., ₱ gallon. And at Philadelphia, 6,500 bbls. Standard White, for October delivery, at 32½c.@32¼c., chiefly at 32¼c.; 10,500 bbls. do., October to December, at 32¼c., and 1,000 bbls. do., November and December, @32¼c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 3,425 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 2,100 bbls. No export clearances were reported. Standard White in cases continues in good demand at 38½c.@39c., with sales reported of 2,250 cases, chiefly at 39c.; and Prime White at 39c.@39½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha continues in fair request at 10½c.@11c., with sales of 1,500 bbls., and 16c.@18½c., in cases, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered and purchased more freely, but at lower prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $29 75@$30 50, closing at $30, for Western Mess; $32 50@$34 for City Mess; $28 75@$29 50 for Prime Mess, and $25 25@$26 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. The market closed rather more steadily. Dressed Hogs have been very moderately dealt in at 13½c.@13¾c. for City, ₱ lb. Cutmeats have been firm and in demand; sales have been reported equal to 180 pkgs. at 14¼c.@15¼c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders, 16c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 19c.@23c. for Bagged Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon has been quiet but held with confidence, on a light available supply. Sales have been reported of 90 boxes Ice-cured at 17½c.@17¾c. ₱ lb. Lard has been in less demand and a trifle cheaper. Sales have been reported of 375 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 17c.@18½c. for Poor No. 1 to Choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17¼c.@18c. for City, and 17¼c.@18c. for good to prime Steam, ₱ lb. Also 250 tierces prime Steam, buyer October, at 17¼c. ₱ lb. Beef has been in moderate request at steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 135 bbls., at $6@$13 for Plain Mess; $12 50@$17 50 for Extra Mess, and $3 50@$5 50 for inferior grades barreled Mess Beef. Tierce Beef continues quiet and nominal. Beef Hams are dull at from $17@$26 ₱ bbl.; sales, 120 bbls., in lots. Butter continues in demand and steady, including State, Common to very Good, 28c.@43c.; Prime to Fancy, 45c.@52½c., and Western, Inferior to Prime, 20c.@32c. ₱ lb. The receipts to-day were 1,674 pkgs. Cheese is in fair request at from 10c.@17¼c. as the extremes, ₱ lb.; the sales of the day were 5,459 boxes.

SEEDS—Sales, 2,500 bags Calcutta Linseed at $2 17½, gold, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw Sugars have been in fair demand at firm prices. Sales, 1,035 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 11¼c.@13c., and 757 boxes Havana at from 11¾c.@12½c.; chiefly at 12c.@12¼c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in much better request and buoyant in price at from 14¾c.@16c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 170,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¼c.@11⅜c.; also, 22,500 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@19¼c., and 30,000 lbs. Grease at 10¼c.@13¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 325 bbls., in lots, at $1 21@$1 22 ₱ gallon. Market firm. Receipts, 1,169 bbls.

WOOL—In view of the moderate supplies immediately available, and the light current arrivals of domestic, holders are generally firm in their views, though the demand from all sources is quite limited at present. Manufacturers are buying sparingly, and only as they really need to replenish their stocks. Very little call is noted for foreign, which is more or less nominal.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

	Cents. ₱ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	45@48
½ and ¾ blood fleece	47@50
Common and ¼ blood fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@65
Extra and XX fleece	48@52
½ and ¾ blood fleece	47@50
Common and ¼ fleece	
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	44@47
½ and ¾-blood fleece	47@50
Common and ¼ fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	44@50
Unwashed fleeces	32@37
Unwashed fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	30@34
Common fleece	25@27
Common fleece, burry	18@23
Santa Fe.	
Washed white fleece	30@35
Unwashed white fleece	20@31
Black fleece	20@25
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	33@36
Spring Clip, A 1	30@35
Spring Clip, A 2	27@30
Spring Clip, B	24@26
Spring Clip, S	20@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	28@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	25@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	21@24
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	20@22
Burry lots 3c.@10c. ₱ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	37@45
Super	42@46
No. 1	28@35
No. 2	12@16
Lambs	35@42
Western limed pulled	35@44
Southern limed pulled	[illegible]
[illegible] shed	34@40

FREIGHTS—Have been less active and irregular. To Liverpool, there were taken 1,870 bales Cotton at [illegible], by sail, and 7-16d.@½d., by steam, ₱ lb.; 1,700 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d., by sail, and 2s. 10½d. by steam, ₱ bbl.; 22,500 bushels Wheat, part by steam, at 8½d. ₱ bushel; 3,800 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 45s.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 30s. ₱ ton. For a continental port direct, a vessel with 3,100 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 6s. ₱ bbl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1869.

At One Hundredth-street market this morning the arrivals still continue short in consequence of the yet disturbed state of the traffic on the Erie Railroad, consequent on the breaks on that line. Fifty-eight car loads were expected this morning, and had not arrived at 11:30 A. M.; still larger consignments are known to be on the road awaiting transit. Meantime prices are higher than last week, and the market closed firm at the following quotations:

Prime Bullocks, 16½c.; First Quality, 15½c.; Second Quality, 13½c.@14c.; Third Quality, 12c. ₱ lb.; average this day, 15c. ₱ lb.

T. C. EASTMAN sold for A. MANN, 116 Illinois, mixed lot, from common to prime, from 12½c. to 16c. ₱ lb.; weight on an average, 7 cwt.; 16 Kentuckys, fair, for 15½c. ₱ lb.; weight, 7½ cwt. H. MYERS sold for self 58 State Cattle, uneven and mixed lot, from 13c. to 15c. ₱ lb.; weight, 5 cwt. to 10 cwt. C. G. LEE sold for A. DOOS 35 Kentuckys, prime, from 15½c.@16½c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; also, for H. W. DREW, 30 State Cattle, good, from 15c.@15½c. ₱ lb.; weight from 8½ cwt. to 9 cwt. HEALY & Co. sold 133 Illinois Common for $70 ₱ head. J. WHEELER sold 60 State Cattle from 13c.@15c. ₱ lb.; weight 7½ cwt.; 41 Michigan Cattle at 13c. ₱ lb.; weight 7¼ cwt. 36 Indianas at 13½c. ₱ lb.; weight 6 cwt. E. P. MULOCK sold 6 Dry Cows, ordinary grade at $57 ₱ head. T. H. WILLIAMS sold 115 Ohios, fair lot, from 14c.@15½c. ₱ lb.; weight 7½ cwt. H. HURD sold 51 Illinois, fair lot, at 14½c. ₱ lb.; weight 6¼ cwt. P. P. CAREY sold 60 Illinois and State Cattle, mixed in one lot, from 14c.@15½c. ₱ lb.; weight, on an average, 6¾ cwt. BRIGHT & FAGAN sold 86 Ohioes from 13c.@16c. ₱ lb.; weight 6¾ cwt.

SHEEP MARKET, ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET.

Good fair Sheep sold this morning at 5½c. ₱ lb. on an average; Good Veals went at 12c. ₱ lb., and Common Calves from 8c.@9c. ₱ lb., both grades lower than last week; Bobs from $2 50@$3 ₱ head. Gross arrivals for the week ending Oct. 13, 1869: Horned Cattle, 330; Sheep and Lambs, 703.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

J. KIRBY sold 49 Lambs, weight 2,880 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 35 Lambs, weight 2,480 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 43 Lambs, weight, 2,870 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 42 Lambs, weight 2,800 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 24 Lambs, weight 1,800 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; 29 Lambs, weight 1,820 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; 34 Lambs, weight 2,300 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; 33 Lambs, weight 1,840 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; 138 Sheep, weight 14,030 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 16 Sheep, weight 1,680 lbs. at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 51 Sheep, weight 4,300 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 20 Sheep, weight 1,780 lbs. at 5¾c. ₱ lb. MCGRAW & REID, sold 14 Lambs, weight 1,020 lbs. at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 33 Lambs, weight 2,[illegible] lbs. at 8c. ₱ lb.; 37 Lambs, weight, [illegible] lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; [illegible] Lambs, weight [illegible], at [illegible] ₱ lb.; [illegible] Lambs, weight 4,[illegible] lbs. at [illegible] ₱ lb.; 15 Lambs at $2 75 ₱ head; 34 Sheep, weight [illegible] 3,465 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 56 Sheep, weight, [illegible] lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 55 Sheep, weight 4,420 lbs., at [illegible] ₱ lb.; 37 Sheep, weight 3,920 lbs. at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 87 Sheep, weight 7,[illegible] lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 100 Sheep, weight 8,[illegible] lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 86 Sheep, weight 8,010 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 72 Sheep, weight 6,190 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 5 Sheep at $4 75 ₱ head.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

No sales this day by E. VAN WERT, on the part of ASBURY & LERCH, owing to non-arrival of stock.

HOG MARKET, FORTIETH-STREET.

DOMON & Co. sold one car of Michigan Hogs at 9¾c. ₱ lb.; one car Ohio Hogs at 10¼c. ₱ lb.; one car State Hogs at 10½c. ₱ lb. Gross arrivals this morning, 21 cars. Market dull, with a downward tendency, owing to a glut of stock likely to come in.

Last week's sales at Fortieth-street Sheep market by E. VAN WERT, for ASBURY & LERCH, 1,[illegible] Sheep, weight, [illegible] lbs.; average ₱ head, [illegible] lbs. Sale of Calves by same company, [illegible] gross Calves, weight [illegible] lbs.; average ₱ head, [illegible].

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 14, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
At the Empire City Rink, 3d-av., near 63d-st.
GRAND EXHIBITION. Open Day and Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th av.
LEAH. Leading character by Miss Kate Bateman.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Leading characters by Messrs. Wheatleigh, Taylor, Miss Annie Deland and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
PROGRESS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Miss Louisa Moore and others.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
TWELFTH NIGHT. Leading characters by Mrs. Scott-Siddons, Messrs. Davidge, Lewis and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORMOSA. Leading characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Pearson, Miss Newton and Miss Lonsdale.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
SAM. Leading character by Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Leading characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Studley and Miss Eliza Newton.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
OLITIPA, YANKEE JACK and THE BUCCANEER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving place.
FEATS OF MAGIC AND LEGERDEMAIN, by Professor Hermann.

WOOD'S MUSEUM,
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon—PERIL. Evening—MASSANIELLO. Large collection of curiosities.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.	

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last six months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A fight is reported to have taken place near Valentia, Spain, in which 250 of the combatants were killed and wounded. The Government troops are intrenched before the city, waiting for reinforcements before making an attack.

Madrid dispatches report that the interruption of communication throughout Spain by reason of the insurrection renders it difficult to get at facts. The Government claims that the rebellion is dying out, and this the Republicans desire. The conduct of such Deputies as are supposed to sympathize with the rising is to be inquired into by the Cortes. SALVOYCHEA and FRAXTON commanded the defeated insurgents at Saragossa. Martial law exists at Malaga, and General PRIM reviewed the Madrid garrison yesterday.

CHARLES AUGUSTINE SAINTE BEUVE, the distinguished critic and a Senator of France, died yesterday, nearly 65 years of age.

Several public reunions have been announced to take place in Paris and disorders are threatened, but the *Journal Officiel* states that all such assemblages will be dispersed. The *Patrie* denies this and says the Government only means to give warning, so that such meetings may not provoke insurrection.

Deputy POUYER-QUERTIER made a speech at Rouen on Tuesday night, in which he opposed the system of commercial treaties.

The condition of Lord DERBY is most serious, and he is not expected to recover.

The nomination of Rev. Mr. TEMPLE as Bishop of Exeter, it is said, will not be confirmed by the Diocese.

It is reported in Australia that the Figi Islanders have asked the American Government to assume the protectorate of the island.

The Sultan of Egypt, it is said, will preside at the opening of the Suez Canal.

GENERAL.

Major-General WM. M. BELKNAP, of Keokuk, Iowa, a graduate of Princeton College, and formerly an officer serving with distinction under General SHERMAN, has been appointed by the President, Secretary of War.

Admiral FARRAGUT has so far recovered from his recent serious illness at Chicago as to be considered out of danger.

Two sailors named ALEXANDER FISHER, of Bath, Me., and MICHAEL MCMANN, of Elyria, Ohio, were burned to death yesterday morning at Charlotte, a village near Rochester, the lockup in which they were imprisoned being destroyed by fire.

Three hundred and fifty English Mormons arrived at Omaha on Monday, on their way to Utah.

The Wyoming Territorial Legislature met on Tuesday, and L. D. MARVIN, of Laramie, and JOHN HERRICK, of Albany Counties, were respectively elected to preside in the two branches.

Vice-President COLFAX left Omaha for home on Tuesday, and General DIX has arrived at St. Louis.

JOSEPH DUNN, a hackman, was killed at Memphis, Tenn., yesterday, by J. M. HARRIS, a young lawyer, whom DUNN was assaulting at the time.

A locomotive and two cars were thrown off the track on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, on Tuesday, near Harpersville. Several passengers were injured.

At the meeting of the High Tent of the Order of Rechabites held at Baltimore, Md., this week, BENJAMIN ALLEN was chosen the first officer for the ensuing year, and Syracuse selected as the next place of meeting. Delegates were present from Maryland, New-York, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

The signal tower of the Mine Hill Railroad at Schuylkill Haven, Penn., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday, and the watchman, OWEN FEENY, his wife and two children were burned to death. The fire originating in the lower story of the tower, escape was thus cut off.

Forty-seven illicit stills, calculated to produce over 3,000 gallons per day, have been destroyed in Virginia. The officers visited seven counties in twenty-three days, and traveled 2,000 miles. Eight hundred gallons of apple brandy were confiscated.

The American Social Science Association, which met in Boston, Mass., yesterday, elected SAMUEL ELIOT, President, and appointed F. B. SANBORN, with the President, to represent the Society at the International Congress, at the request of the New-York Prison Association.

ABNER WOOD, who killed DAVID HAYNER at Babcock Corners, in July last, has been acquitted at Albany on the ground of acting in self-defence.

In 1863, Dr. EBEN SWIFT, a surgeon in the United States Army, was traveling with his family on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, when the whole of his baggage, instruments, &c., was lost, has obtained a judgment in the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis for $6,537 50.

A Committee was appointed by the Boston Board of Trade, yesterday, to appear before the Congressional Committee now sitting in New-York, to investigate the cause of the decline in American commerce.

FRANCIS PHINNEY, baggage master at Saxonville depot, Mass., has been arrested for embezzling funds of the Albany and Boston Railroad, and is reported to have confessed the crime.

The Commercial Convention at Louisville, Ky., completed its permanent organization yesterday, and appointed a number of working committees. The subject of the protection of labor was made the order of business. A resolution of respect to the memory of Ex-President PIERCE was unanimously adopted.

A negro who had assaulted and nearly killed a young lady, a school teacher, near Fort Washington, sixteen miles from the Capitol, on Monday, and who was arrested the same day, was taken from the officers who were conveying him to Marlboro, the county seat, by a party of disguised men and hanged to a tree.

LOCAL.

An important meeting of the Shipowners' Association of New-York was held yesterday, at which there was a free interchange of views with regard to the measures best calculated to promote American shipping interests. A Committee of the Association presented its views to the Congressional Committee appointed to consider this subject, whose first formal meeting will be held to-day.

The Providence Light Infantry arrived in this City yesterday on a visit to the Twenty-second Regiment. A collation was given to the battalion at the armory, and a grand promenade concert and hop took place last night, the affair proving a decided success.

The Board of Health yesterday received the report of Engineer WORTHEN on the plan for flooding the streets with salt water, and referred it to the Sanitary Committee. A form of permit was also adopted to be issued to persons allowed to carry on the business of fat boiling.

The Union Republican General Committee met last evening for the purpose of making county and Judiciary nominations. They selected a ticket headed by the name of ISAAC DAYTON for Surrogate, but subsequently referred the nominations to the Committee of Conference, authorizing them to confer with the Conference Committees representing the Twenty-second-street and Twenty-eighth-street Committees.

A mass meeting of the Nineteenth Ward citizens and the East Side Association was held last evening at Masonic Hall, in Eighty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue, having for its object the establishment of new lines of stages to Yorkville. There was a large attendance.

The Twenty-eighth-street Republican Committee voted last evening to resolve itself into a nominating Convention to make up a county and Judicial ticket. The Convention will meet on Friday night at Apollo Hall.

Rev. Dr. O. W. WITTAKER was yesterday consecrated Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of Nevada and Arizona.

The Republican County Convention met last evening and appointed a Committee of Conference to meet similar Committees from the various Republican General Committees of the City, and consult in relation to the nominations for City and county officers. On an informal vote HENRY SMITH was almost the unanimous candidate of the Convention for Supervisor.

The California Pioneers dined with their old friends and associates residing in New-York at Delmonico's last evening, when speeches were made by W. T. COLEMAN, General MCDOWELL, Senator CASSERLY, HORACE GREELEY and others.

The Elections.

The Republican triumph in Pennsylvania is rendered all the more satisfactory by the difficulties under which it was accomplished. To widespread apathy was added the weakness incident to the hostility cherished by many Republicans to the present State Administration. That Governor GEARY has fallen behind the rest of the ticket is less surprising than that he is elected at all,—seeing that his nomination was made in spite of the opposition of powerful leaders, who, moreover, showed more than indifference during the canvass. Victory achieved in the presence of dissension as well as unwonted quiet, and of a condition of business affairs which weans the thoughts of multitudes from political discussion, implies devotion on the part of the people to the principles and purposes of the Republican Party. In spite of all disadvantages the State has reaffirmed its adherence to the Republican Party, and has proclaimed its confidence in the course and aims of the National Administration. The Legislature is Republican, and the contests for local officers have resulted not less satisfactorily.

From Ohio the returns continue less conclusive. Democratic arithmeticians have a strange method of converting minorities into majorities, and by this sort of hocus pocus they have declared PENDLETON elected, with scarcely a single figure to warrant their conclusion. The facts received point to the reelection of HAYES, by a comparatively narrow majority indeed, but still a majority sufficiently large to redeem the State from the suspicion of complicity with the repudiators and their schemes. Apart from the financial issue, the Democrats have concentrated their efforts upon the Legislature with the view of preventing the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. There is some reason to fear that their exertions in this respect have not been unsuccessful; for, though the Senate is undoubtedly Republican, the House may possibly be Democratic by a single vote. More precise information may remove this source of regret. At present, however, the prospect is that a vote adverse to the Amendment is secured—a vote, we must remember, which jeopardizes its ratification, and prolongs the contest it was designed to terminate.

Iowa, the third State whose election is regarded as important, is so happily constituted that the only open question relates to the majority with which it has pronounced afresh its fidelity to Republican principles.

The New Secretary of War.

The vacancy in the Cabinet created by the death of the lamented RAWLINS has at length been filled. Brevet Major-General WILLIAM W. BELKNAP, a volunteer officer of distinction during the war, and at present the Collector of the First Revenue District in Iowa, has received the honorable appointment, and is already on his way from Keokuk, Iowa, to enter upon the duties of the office which he has definitely accepted.

There are some noteworthy parallels between the experiences of Generals RAWLINS and BELKNAP, which inspire the belief that the latter will prove a worthy successor to the officer whose untimely death the whole country has lately mourned. He is a lawyer by profession; he was a volunteer soldier during the war, steadily rising, like RAWLINS, through several grades, and, like him, beginning his military career in 1861, and ending it only with the end of the rebellion. Like RAWLINS, he was a special favorite of GRANT and SHERMAN, serving in the Western armies with credit, and being particularly distinguished in the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta in 1864, and afterward in the "March to the sea," and the "March across the Carolinas." In the latter he held command of a division of the Fifteenth Corps. The intimate relations established between General BELKNAP and Generals GRANT and SHERMAN is a happy omen that the harmony which has hitherto distinguished the Cabinet will remain with the introduction of this new officer.

On the decease of General RAWLINS, it was well understood that sufficient time should be allowed to elapse before the appointment of his successor, to testify to that sincere sorrow and that respect for his memory which were everywhere felt, and nowhere more than at Washington. It was then generally expected that his successor would come from Iowa; but the name of General DODGE was mentioned as the probable selection from that State. In appointing General BELKNAP, the President seems to have kept steadily in view his purpose of carrying out the policy in the War Department which he himself began—the "army view" of etiquette, discipline and needs. With GRANT, SCHOFIELD, RAWLINS, SHERMAN, and now BELKNAP successively at the head of the Department, its method and record will be uniform. The War Bureau has, indeed, sunk in comparative importance since the days of the war, when it overtopped all others; but we believe that the present appointment is likely to prove in every way satisfactory. What may be said without reserve is that General BELKNAP has already, both in the army and in his late position as Collector, given proofs of unusual administrative and executive ability—qualities needed above all in his new position.

The Democracy and the People.

It is really pitiful to see the quivering of the once "unterrified." Not the fabled Regulus, with his eyelids torn away, and his uncurtained eyes exposed to the noontide glare of the Carthagenian sun, recoiled more sensitively than does now the Democratic Party from the fiery eye of the people. Everywhere it is all the same—nothing but shrinking and evasion. Instead of plunging recklessly into the fight as of old, they are all taken up with the thought of avoiding close quarters, and so shifting as to escape further punishment.

They would give all the world to get in a telling blow upon the Administration, but can find no point where they durst plant themselves to attempt it. If they try the national debt, and open ever so shyly upon the only alternative, repudiation, they prick the people's honesty and rouse an anger which threatens to annihilate them. They are no better off if they make a bolt at the President's strict and liberal policy of reconstruction, for there again they wound the people's old-fashioned loyalty and love of order. What makes it all the worse is that they cannot shake off their old notoriety, and are suspected at every glance and turn. Their past sins are still so fresh in the recollection that, by an inevitable law of association, the people connect therewith all present Democratic motives and designs. Every movement is referred to the lingering disposition of the time when the party practically turned against the Government, and sided with traitors. It is felt that the attempt to balk reconstruction is all of a piece with the attempt to balk the war which saved us from destruction—that the temper which opposed the raising of a dollar is just the temper which would refuse the payment of every dollar—that the spirit which was factiously hostile to the patriotic devotion of President LINCOLN is precisely that which is now engaged in hostility to President GRANT. No amount of protestation or sophistical explanation helps the matter. All that has been tried to the last possibility, and the only result has been sorer punishment than ever. The people will not give up their old memories. Their old instincts and reasonings will stick. The party, after a great deal of vain struggling, has become sensible of the actual case, and it weighs upon them like a sense of doom. In spite of all their high talk they know in their hearts that there is no withstanding the force against them. They are as completely demoralized as were even the rebels in the last stage of the war.

It is needless to say that this cannot last. The very vitality of any party is in its strong hopeful spirit. The day *that* ends decay begins. A spiritless party is a dying party. It lives only to pine, fade and shrivel, and to drop away by inches into its original elements. It may be that outright dissolution will not overtake the Democratic Party for many years to come. But that matters little. The mere formal organization is nothing. When a party gets too weak to be longer formidable, it ceases to exist for any practical purpose. Without the ability to regain public confidence and its old power—having rendered all retreat to old principles ridiculous, and to old regards impossible, the Democratic Party has actually nothing left to live for. The utmost it can do is mischief.

The Gold Gamblers and the Law on Conspiracies.

The Usury law having been enforced against the money lenders of Wall-street, how can the authorities refuse to enforce the Conspiracy statute against the gold gamblers? The Usury law had long remained a dead letter on the statute book—so long, indeed, that we doubt whether, previous to its recent resurrection by the District-Attorney, half of the present dealers in Wall-street knew of its existence. The Courts, however, declared that while it remains a law it must be enforced. After such an announcement in reference to usury, how can the District-Attorney, with any propriety, refrain from enforcing the law against conspiracy? There is certainly a greater necessity for vigorous legal action against the latter than against the former of these offences. Enactments which are designed to protect other than commercial communities from the grasp of the money lender are of but little if any benefit in great cities; while laws designed for the benefit of trade and commerce need to be enforced in commercial centres.

It is reasonably certain that the conspiracy law as it it now stands, faithfully enforced, is comprehensive enough to protect our merchants and the manufacturing interests from money panics which are the result of illegal and speculative conspiracies in Wall-street. The combinations to lock up greenbacks, which for the last year have proved so disastrous to legitimate business, have been formed and carried on in violation of law. Those who engage in them are clearly liable to indictment. The District-Attorney could scarcely render a greater service to the community than by evincing his purpose so to enforce the law that all who enter into these combinations shall do so at their peril. If he has determined to do this, the operations of the "Gold Ring" furnish an excellent occasion for beginning. Since it transpired that "Erie" was the owner of a majority of the stock of several railroads, which it was forced to carry during the money panics of last Summer, the public think they have discovered that the Erie interest was punished by the money lenders on that occasion. And curiosity is consequently excited as to whether this fact accounts for their having been indicted. The action of the District-Attorney toward the gold gamblers will go far to settle this question. It is difficult for those who are not lawyers to understand why, if it be illegal for the money lenders to combine to put up the price of money against GOULD & FISK, it is not also illegal for GOULD & FISK to combine to put up gold against our merchants and traders?

The Erie Ring seem able to dictate to some of our Judges when injunctions shall issue and when receivers shall be appointed, but we do not believe they are yet able to dictate who shall or shall not be indicted. This rests solely with District-Attorney GARVIN, whose hands are unrestrained. We have confidence not only in his integrity but in his firmness, and we believe that his action will satisfy the just expectations of the public.

The Imp of the Private Bottle.

Medical men in all parts of the world have startling facts brought to their knowledge in reference to family affairs. It is fortunate for the peace of households that doctors, as a rule, set a guard upon their tongues, and that it is deemed a breach of professional etiquette to disclose the secrets they learn in the course of their practice. Sometimes, however, a habit becomes so common that it is no longer possible to keep silence respecting it. It saps the vigor of thousands, causes unspeakable anxiety and misery, sows dissensions in innumerable households, and finally hurries the unhappy victims into a premature grave. Unless the evidence of medical men is to be rejected, such a habit is now running its course among us. The indications of it cannot be misunderstood by the professional eye. Every doctor has had cases produced by it within the range of his experience. And it is scarcely possible that his skill can be exercised upon a more insidious or hopeless malady. We refer, of course, to the custom of dram drinking in private, under pretence of taking a "wholesome tonic" as a restorative of the system. The tonic, no matter under what false name it is sold, is generally a mischievous alcoholic stimulant, which, by the spirits of evil let loose from a bottle by the traveler in the *Arabian Nights*, proves the bane of young and old, the curse of every household into which it enters, and the ruin of every woman who is foolish enough to place herself beneath its spell.

The "mysterious maladies" which alarm the heads of households are frequently to be traced to the deleterious compounds sold as "bitters," and warranted by the makers to cure half the diseases flesh is heir to. The basis of these mixtures is nothing but whisky, flavored and disguised to give some excuse for the pretext under which it is sold. Analysis will show that what is represented as a glass of healthy bitters is almost always the Circean cup, destined to acquire an increasing influence over the unhappy dupe who drains it, until at last she becomes hopelessly degraded. The victims are chiefly women, for when men want to drink they can find plenty of opportunities of doing it openly. They can ask for whisky over a counter without exciting scandal. But a woman cannot walk into a barroom and call for "bourbon" or "rye." It is for her, therefore, that preparations of bitters, under all sorts of fantastic names, are scattered broadcast over the land. She is innocent of any ill intention in taking them. She is not aware that she is really ruining her constitution by imbibing daily doses of alcohol. But in the course of time her husband notices that her health is failing. Her nervous system is deranged, her appetite disappears, she rises in the morning tired and feverish, her head is always aching, her hand shakes, and she is subject to constant depression of spirits. The husband looks on at these symptoms with pain and grief, but he is at a loss to account for them, because he does not suspect the demon which lurks in the apparently harmless bottle of "bitters" stowed away in the cupboard. He tries change of air, but it does no good, and no wonder—the fatal bottle goes with his wife, in her trunk. At last the doctor is called in, and he at once detects in the unfortunate woman all the disastrous effects of hard drinking. We have heard on good authority that the patient is sometimes discovered to be on the very verge of *delirium tremens!* The horror of the husband, when this fact comes to his knowledge, may be imagined; but although his wife may be temporarily cured, the evil ascendency too often returns, and the flower of her life is cruelly poisoned.

Any medical man in large practice would vouch for it that we do not exaggerate the deplorable wreck of mind and body produced by this kind of dram drinking. It is extending everywhere, although not under identically the same disguises. In France the concoction may be called a "water," in England "spirits of orange-flower," but everywhere it is the same baleful compound—alcohol is present beneath all the artifices that may be employed, and when once a woman has sold herself to the evil spirit her freedom, her happiness, and her health are alike sacrificed. She may not know what she is doing. She feels that her strength is failing, and she finds that the habit of sipping at the black bottle infuses into her for a time new animation. She may sincerely believe that the fatal draught is really composed, as its makers assert, of some life-giving herb or plant. She ascribes her declining health to any and every cause but the right one. Consequently she goes on tippling until it is too late to undo the mischief which has been wrought. The bottle of "bitters" is often replenished, and each dose inflicts a new blow upon her constitution. But the taste for it increases rapidly, until in the end it becomes unconquerable and the wretched slave to the bottle has remorse for her companion until her last hour. It is a melancholy picture, but it would startle all of us if we knew how often the physician is compelled to gaze upon it. The secret potations of the drawing room are not less disastrous in their consequences than the more vulgar carousals of the drinking saloon or the barroom. Tobacco and whisky are now doing harm enough in almost every community, without women abandoning themselves to the same malign influences. Beware of the bottle, no matter under what shape it may seek admission into the household! The only safe tonics are to be found in regular hours, good exercise, simple fare, and a needful proportion of sleep. The truth is as old as the hills, but it is not superfluous to enforce it once more, when City life and quackery combined are destroying the energy and vivacity of youth, and bringing down gray heads in sorrow to the grave.

Democratic Inspectors of Election in Brooklyn.

The Democratic Supervisors of Brooklyn refused to give to the Republicans of that city a single inspector or canvasser of election in most of the election districts; even in districts where the majority of the voters are Republicans, all the inspectors are Democrats. It is not surprising, therefore, that the proceedings of officials thus appointed should be in consonance with the spirit which dictated their selection. In some of the strong Republican districts these men, who met on Tuesday as a Board of Registry for the first time, adjourned at noon; thus excluding from the roll all who came to register their names after 12 o'clock, or compelling them to come on some other day.

The excuse given for this action was, that the law does not in so many words say that they shall sit all day. The statute says that they shall meet at 9 A. M. on that day, "and make a list of all persons qualified and entitled to vote at the ensuing election;" that no person's name shall be put on the list "unless he shall appear in person" before them; and that they have power to "sit two days" if the district polls more than four hundred votes. Now, to hold that they may sit only three hours is an outrage on common sense. They might just as well have adjourned after sitting five minutes as three hours. The spirit of the law clearly requires that they should sit all day for the purpose of registering the names of voters. This purpose they disregarded; the voters who attended in the afternoon were not put on the list, and the fault rests with the inspectors alone.

We hope that this display of partisan trickery will stimulate every Republican to prompt and earnest work.

The Astor Library.

Our people boast, and probably justly, of being the most generally educated people on the face of the earth. It is therefore the more remarkable that our country does not possess a single first-class public library. Scattered throughout this vast land there are a large number of mercantile subscription libraries and some few others which owe their foundation to private munificence; but we have no institution of a national, or even State, character, and which can bear comparison with the libraries of Paris, London, Munich, Berlin or even, it seems, that of the very modern colonial capital, Melbourne.

This defect may, probably, in part, arise from the fact of having no national capital which really deserves the name—Washington being so merely in a political point of view. But this drawback is surely one which need not prevent the establishment of such an institution in the State of New-York, whose Metropolis is becoming every day more and more the centre of the nation.

A correspondent has alluded in a letter which appears to-day in our columns, to the public library of Melbourne, the capital of the small but wealthy and energetic colony of Victoria. It is scarcely thirty-five years since that great and thriving city, now containing some hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, was a mere collection of wooden huts. The men who first settled on its shores were sheep and cattle farmers, who had for the most part enjoyed but few advantages in the way of education, while those who soon after were added to their number were principally adventurers who sought the shores of Australia attracted by the dazzling prospect held out by the discovery of gold. It is, surely, marvelously to the credit of these men that they should have founded the magnificent institution known as the Melbourne Public Library quite in the infancy of their settlement, and we cannot but feel it to be equally to the discredit of our own State that, while many times older and a thousand times wealthier than Victoria, it is without a public library such as hers.

We are, of course, justly proud of the existence of the splendid foundation of the late Mr. ASTOR, augmented by the munificence of his son. But without intending to cast the slightest disparagement upon the library established by these public-spirited citizens, we must point to the fact that it is not a national or even State institution, and although, for a private foundation, most liberally endowed, fails to accomplish what the library at Melbourne appears to succeed in doing.

The Astor Library is necessarily very limited, and many works of established excellence are not to be found upon its shelves. It is, moreover, only open at hours which render it perfectly useless to the great bulk of the people, and consequently fails in being of use to that portion of the public for which a free library is most essential.

New-York is already the central point for business and pleasure, and the citizens would do wisely and well to make it the one for literature also, by establishing the finest library, both for reference and reading, in the United States. The Astor Library, if subsidized by an annual State grant of $25,000, would, in a few years, under judicious management, attain the requisite standard in point of completeness, while this addition to the funds would permit arrangements to be made for lighting the library at night, and for defraying the expenses of additional attendants.

An important Convention, looking to the reformation of our canal system and the correction of its abuses, is to be held in this City on Tuesday next, the 19th inst., at the instigation of the Citizens' Association. The most prominent individuals in the canal interests have been invited, and delegates from the Chamber of Commerce, Produce Exchange and Citizens' Association, of New-York, will be in attendance. The canals of the State are at present in a deplorable condition, and are rapidly declining in the matter of business. During the past five years but half as many boats were built as during the preceding five years, and the dividends have dwindled to a mere nothing as compared with what they might be under a better administration of affairs. The maintenance of the present high rates of toll is hastening the decay, by throwing nearly all the freights of shippers into the hands of competing railroad companies who are shrewd enough to take advantage of the situation. If speedy and energetic measures are not taken by the commercial interests of the City and State to protect the canals they must all, eventually, be closed, and vast sums of money invested in them (aggregating to nearly $150,000,000) must be sacrificed. The outlook is sufficiently alarming to call for decided action on the part of the Convention. Let us hope that good will come out of its deliberations.

Governor SENTER has demolished the allegations and insinuations of his enemies by the tone and recommendations of his message to the Tennessee Legislature. He has been charged with insincerity; and he replies by urging upon the assembled legislators the immediate recognition of the principles and purposes which he professed prior to his election. He counsels the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment and the adoption of a policy which, while securing the enfranchisement of those on whom the law has placed disabilities, shall secure the rights and guard the interests of all. The free school system receives his hearty commendation; in the effects it has already produced he sees the strongest reasons for enlarging and perfecting its operation. He denounces repudiation in all forms, and advocates the employment of means which will preserve the State credit and at the same time relieve the taxpayers. That these views will meet the approval of a majority in the Legislature, we may well doubt. A body which can even entertain the pretensions of ANDREW JOHNSON to the vacant Senatorship is not likely to be over-nice in its discrimination of wisdom from folly, right from wrong. But Governor SENTER has at least vindicated his integrity and the reliance placed on him by his Republican friends.

The terrible murders of seven persons which lately took place at Pantin, in France, have been commented on as additional instances of the ferocity which sometimes exhibits itself among the French people. But it is due to justice in this case to notice that the names of those concerned in the fatal affair—as far as discovery has gone—are not French, but German. The horrible TRAUPMANN is evidently not French by descent, even if he should have been born in France. But whatever nationality has the right to claim him, it would be absurd to found a theory upon a crime which, though startling, has been paralleled in bloodthirstiness at one time or other in every nation on earth.

The shooting of a drunken man named DOUGHERTY, by Officer BURKE, in Brooklyn, a few days since, furnishes another illustration of the recklessness with which many policeman are accustomed to regard the lives of defenceless prisoners who are unfortunate enough to fall into their clutches. The victim in this instance refused to leave a barroom in Fulton-street at the hour of midnight, when the proprietor was about to close his establishment, and the officer was called in to eject him. He resisted when force was used, and consequently was thrust into the street, whereupon he abused the officer roundly, but only in words. The result was that he was arrested for disorderly conduct. On the way to the Station House, he broke loose from his guardian, and sought to escape, when the officer, greatly enraged, drew a revolver from his pocket, and fired two shots at him, one of which took effect in the fugitive's back, producing a severe, and it may be, a fatal wound. The act was unjustifiable, and calls for prompt and exemplary measures at the hands of the District-Attorney. The shooting could only have been justified by the officer's life having been in danger, but it was not so. The law allows no man, policeman or otherwise, to take life save in self-defence; and firing at a man under any other circumstances is attempted murder. It is time that policemen were taken in hand by the law for the needless clubbing and shooting of harmless prisoners, and the sooner 'tis done the better.

The Italians have resolved not to be behind the other nationalities in this country, in the matter of their honorary anniversaries. The Scotch have their BURNS, the Germans their HUMBOLDT, the English their apocryphal St. George, and the Irish their traditional St. Patrick. Our Italians, in the same retrospective spirit, have been celebrating the landing of COLUMBUS in the New World—as good an anniversary as any of the others, though some may be disposed to think of it in a slighting way. The courageous COLUMBUS, "the man of two worlds," well deserves his day of remembrance on any spot of American ground. And still further, should the Scandinavians be for an anniversary—if they can make out the date—for LEIF, son of ERIC, who once did something also in the way of discovery, we do not see why they should not enjoy it.

The *Scientific American*, in its "Facts About the Croton Water Supply," which we elsewhere republish, gives some interesting statements regarding the storage reservoirs. It is clear from this article that if the original plan for these storage reservoirs had been consummated we should have had no trouble this year; but delay in fulfilling the contracts for their completion has, in connection with the drought, caused all the trouble. It is pleasant to know that at least a remedy is possible, and that with the proper mechanical appliances, the City of New-York can have all the Croton water it needs, even in the driest of dry times. But when is official delay to end?

The chimerical proposition of the New-Orleans *Picayune* to exact gold, cash down, or the equivalent of gold, for cotton, is sharply rebuked and exposed by the *Bulletin* and *Bee* of the same city. The currency of the country is not so remarkably steady as to need a new disturbing element of this sort, which would probably help to make a "confusion worse confounded." For this "short cut to specie" like so many other "short and easy ways" to desired blessings, would prove even worse in practice than it seems in theory.

The way in which Englishwomen allow themselves to be duped by adventurers from the East, whom they take to be Princes, was happily ridiculed by THACKERAY in the *Newcomes*. Everybody who has read that charming story must remember "Rummun Lott," before whom English society prostrated itself, until Colonel Newcome recognized in the "Prince" a discharged servant. But Englishwomen are still ready to fall captives to the lures of these Oriental sharpers. Not long ago a beautiful girl, the daughter of a rich banker, saw from the grating of the ladies' gallery in the House of Commons a pensive Mahomedan. His rich dress proclaimed him a noble. His melancholy eyes showed that he had been deprived of his kingdom. Pity moved the heart of the young lady—the pair met, loved, and were married. The nobleman took his wife to Calcutta, where she was much amazed to find herself driven to a wretched dwelling in which three other wives of her husband were already installed. Being a woman of some firmness and courage, she returned to England by the ship which had brought her to India. Her husband turned out to be a "Moonshee"—a teacher of languages—earning 60 rupees (about $30 gold) a month. One young woman at least has got over all silly notions about the "romance of the East" for the rest of her life.

How is it possible to prevent the occurrence of strikes? We observe that the champions of the "Third Party" make no reference to this question, although it vitally affects the interests of all workingmen. Elsewhere, however, the laboring classes are resolving to abolish strikes. They effect their object by establishing "Boards of Arbitration and Conciliation." In the centre of the great iron district in the Northern Division of England the system has recently been tried with the happiest results. The workmen had a very serious difference with their employers, and a general strike seemed unavoidable. At the last moment a council consisting of twenty employers and twenty workmen was appointed, with power to refer to an arbitrator in case they could not agree. They found themselves obliged to appeal to the arbitrator, and he made an award which amply satisfied both parties. The loss and misery unavoidably involved in a strike were consequently warded off. Industrial partnerships such as Messrs. BREWSTER, of this City, have instituted, and Boards of Arbitration and Conciliation, are among the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yet the theorists who talk of establishing a special party for workingmen say nothing about either. Is this a sign of their competency to act as leaders at a critical time like the present?

Apropos of the late troubles in Wall-street, the Chicago *Times*—a Democrat of the straightest sect—remarks:

> "As the national bank circulation is secured by Government bonds, the breaking of heavy banking houses in New-York, or in any part of the country, will not have such disastrous effects as like failures had under our old banking system."

True, undoubtedly. The security provided for the redemption of the national bank currency, and the uniformity of its value wherever issued, are advantages which place the system far above the old State bank plan. These advantages, however, the Democrats have persistently disregarded. They have in almost every State assailed the system under which greater security is obtainable, and have urged its abolition. The folly of the demand is shown by the fact we have cited from an oracle which has hitherto echoed the party attacks upon national banks and the law under which they exist.

Croquet is now a very popular game in this country, but we doubt whether quite so much enjoyment is derived from it in this City as it is capable of affording. Where there is no garden or yard at all to a house it is, of course, impossible to get up a game on the premises but the Commissioners of the Central Park allow it to be played in several most convenient situations. How is it, then, that a larger number of croquet parties are not arranged? The Park is not far away, and once there a level green sward, well rolled and watered, may easily be obtained. Jerome Park also offers temptations for a most attractive combination of a picnic and croquet party. Why not have more of these pleasant holidays in the open air, instead of the perpetual round of midnight festivities? The sunshine must be healthier than gaslight—especially such gaslight as we in this City are at present favored with. Croquet is an amusing game, and it affords plenty of facilities [illegible] The only objection which "fashion" [illegible] to it is that it must be played by [illegible] and in the open air. But to people who value their health, and who think of the future years, this ought to be its strongest recommendation. The croquet mallet is far better for our young men than the billiard cue, and our maidens will find no balm or balsam so good for the complexion as a day spent beneath the open sky.

The method by which it is proposed to utilize the river water in this City possesses features which entitle it to be considered practical. The use of tanks to be filled by force-pumps, and from which distributing mains and smaller pipes shall extend, insures a plentiful supply of water in every direction, by which the effective washing of the streets can be accomplished. The suggestion that this supply be made available in case of fire is, however, open to some doubt. There are a large number of fires which of themselves are destructive to but little property, while the damage by water is considerable. This damage would, it seems to us, be much augmented by the use of salt water, which is, in fact, fatally injurious to most descriptions of dry goods which do not suffer in a very large degree by wetting by the Croton. As to the objections raised in some quarters that the health of the City would suffer from flooding with salt water, there can be no serious hesitation. The Health Board have no fears of increased miasmatic influences, and may be trusted upon that subject. And it is absurd to suppose that the temperature of the soil of the City would be lowered to any appreciable extent in Winter, while if that result followed in Summer, perspiring humanity would not object. Besides, the purpose is to wash away the filthy accumulations now so prejudicial to health and comfort; and so long as water runs down hill it will keep them company until they reach their destination, and with them pass entirely away.

KANSAS.

As It Was and as It Is—Its Present Prosperity—The Emigration to the Country—Superior Character of the Settlers—The Kansas Pacific—Further Developments.

From Our Special Correspondent.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Sunday, Sept. 26, 1869.

If you would see how the "warm and plastic elements of empire" are rounding into form in this fecund and teeming land of the New West; how our spatular-handed, earth-compelling Saxon brood are subjecting the wild to their own will, run out here to Kansas and behold with your own eyes the magic and the miracle of Western improvisation. The drastic and scented air of the prairies will renew within you the joy of life, and give a fillep to every sense, while the observer would be dull indeed whom the swarm and stir of activities here did not stimulate to larger thoughts and inspire with fresh conceptions of American growth and destinies.

TOPEKA AS A CENTRAL POINT.

I have chosen Topeka as the initial point for some letters descriptive of the later and latest phases of Kansas material development. It is the chief centre for the land sales of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, which are so rapidly settling up this broad region. Hither are now flocking endless successions of hardy emigrants, who from here go out to convert the buffalo ranges into rich farms, adorned with happy homes. In this letter I shall confine myself to some general views of Kansas progress and prospects, particularly in connection with its railroad system, reserving for future communications a more detailed description of the country and the civilization growing up on this soil. I may premise that, by whatever route the traveler comes to Kansas, he will reach the beginning of his journey through this State either at Leavenworth City, Kansas, or Kansas City, Mo.—the twin eastern termini of that great trunk line, the Kansas Pacific Railroad, which runs to the far western boundary of this State, 400 miles or more west of the Missouri River.

KANSAS OF THE PRESENT.

Kansas, "bleeding Kansas," where were sown dragon's teeth of civil strife that sprang up in armed men, Kansas, born amid the ante-birth throes of the great Rebellion—nurtured upon much crude and windy pabulum of so-called "ideas"—has, nevertheless, made its way up to the full stature of manhood. With manhood it has left behind it many of its youthful extravagances, while it has preserved a fine enthusiasm and ardor, a hospitality to all new things, and a fresh, bounding vitality. This free intellectual atmosphere, this utter absence of conventionalism, form a powerful attraction to draw men to Kansas. And when we add to this moral element its unequaled material advantages of rich and cheap soil, we have a sufficient reason why this State is the main focus of emigration to the west of the Mississippi. As a consequence its recent growth has been absolutely marvelous, and a count of its population to-day would show above 450,000 souls!

REASONS FOR THE STATE'S PROSPERITY.

For this lusty growth Kansas is largely, I may say mainly, indebted to that trunk line of railroad which runs through its vast stretch from its eastern to its western boundary—the Kansas Pacific Railroad. It is one of the phenomena which differentiate Western from Eastern progress that in the East railroads have grown out of the necessities of population, while in the West, and more especially in the trans-Mississippi region, population has sprung from the railroads, which have preceded and *made* population. And I may mention here that one very striking result of this peculiarity in the manner of emigration to this Kansas country is the superior character of the settlers. I have seen hundreds of the new-comers moving with their families and household goods and gods from here to the quarter or half sections they had purchased; and it was very noticeable that the emigrants were almost universally of that class aptly described by the phrase "well-to-do people." Almost invariably they go with means to stock their farms and not only so, but in many cases with tastes for the amenities of life and with resources to gratify these tastes. I could not resist a smile of pleasurable gratification this morning as I stood at the station and saw a colony of some twoscore families move off by the cars to their new-bought distant homes, two hundred miles west of here; for among their possessions (which loaded five freight cars) were half-a-dozen pianos! *There* was indeed a conjunction of earliest and latest—of primeval prairie (but yesterday the home of the buffalo and his equally untameable compeer, the Red Man) and of that last music-blossom of Yankee civilization!

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad—which designation Congress last Winter gave it, in lieu of its former clumsy misnomer, the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division"—was the creation of that same act of the National Legislature which brought into existence the Union and the Central Pacific Railroads, which now stretch in continuous line across the continent from Omaha to San Francisco. Under the same subsidies and land grants conceded to these latter roads, it was pushed out through Kansas to the western borders of that State. Thence it was designed that the Kansas Pacific Road should curve northwestward up to Denver, tapping there the gold region of Colorado, and then up to Cheyenne, at which point it would connect with the Union Pacific Road. At the same time the line was, from Western Kansas, to tread off to the northwest through the regions of New-Mexico and Arizona—a country in which the highest military authorities, including both SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, had pronounced the road a "military necessity,"—and thence was to seek the Pacific coast on a line whereon a railroad *must* ere long be built as an absolute requirement of transcontinental traffic and travel.

THE FUTURE OF THE ROAD.

While acknowledged to be at least *as deserving* as the Union and the Central Pacific, the Kansas Pacific was not as *lucky* as its compeers; for when the [illegible] had been built to a distance of [illegible] miles, Congress suddenly [illegible] down on [illegible] further subsidy. However, the road was last year, by private enterprise, pushed out some miles further, and it now abuts at Sheridan, 400 miles west of the Missouri River. From Sheridan preparations are under way to extend the line 225 miles to its natural terminus at Denver, whence it will connect with the Union Pacific, by the "Denver Pacific Railroad," now actively under construction and to be finished this year. But of this hereafter; and first, of the road as it is and its relations to the development of population and productive forces in this vivacious and crescent State.

THE GOVERNMENT LAND GRANTS.

Government was liberal in its grants of public land to the builders of the Kansas Pacific Road; and it is mainly to this circumstance that the already-mentioned astonishing progress of the State of Kansas is attributable. The concession, as is well known, was of the alternate section within twenty miles of the road on each side. This gave the Company above six million acres of land lying between Kansas City and Denver. It is worthy of remark, in passing, that this provision on the part of the Government (by which the railroad receives only the alternate or "odd-numbered" section) is regarded by the people here as an exceedingly wise one, for it completely baulks the speculators who would, otherwise, absorb large tracts of land to hold for a rise. At the same time, parties buying lands in bulk from the Railroad Company and settling them with actual settlers are enabled to obtain, under the Homestead law, the adjoining ("even-numbered") sections from Government.

ACTION OF THE RAILWAY CORPORATION.

To people the wilderness through which the road runs was, of course, the first care of the corporation, and to this end judicious measures were taken. The Company has been selling and is going to sell, at very low prices, farms to actual settlers; and it is these sales and the settlements which follow that now form the striking aspect of life in Kansas. I have been at pains to collect, at the office of the Land Company, at this place, some late statistics bearing on this subject, and I cannot do better than embody them here.

LAND SALES BY THE COMPANY.

In a general way, then, I may state that the Kansas Pacific Road has this year sold upwards of 275,000 acres. With unimportant exceptions these sales have been made to actual settlers, as, indeed, is sufficiently evinced by the fact that the purchases have been from eighty to 320 acres each, and that the sales have been made to over 2,000 different individuals. The price has varied from $2 to $6 per acre. The gross receipts of the Kansas Pacific Company from these land sales have reached the large aggregate of above $600,000, which would make the price per acre something less than $3. These sales are increasing in a wonderful ratio, while the perfect satisfaction which emigrants have found in the climate, soil and rich agricultural rewards of Kansas forms a powerful attraction with those who hear from their old neighbors such good accounts. I have seen numberless letters from farmers in all parts of the Western States who announce their desire and intention of seeking homes here. In Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, where this year's crops have surpassed the yields of many previous years, farmers have gathered in their rich harvests with unprecedented eagerness, anxious to visit this new West. Men who have dug comparative wealth from the semi-unproductive soil of Indiana and Ohio are preparing to leave homes made comfortable by years of attention and seek in this virgin land a meet fruition for their toil. Nor is this movement confined to our own countrymen: for, owing to the systematic organization of the National Land Company, which works in concert with the Kansas Pacific Road, very large sales of land have of late been made to English, German and Swedish colonists. Here, for instance, are two or three illustrations. They are samples from among many.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN COLONIES.

1. A single English colony, a few weeks ago, bought 30,000 acres of land here. The tract is to be divided among no less than *twelve hundred different families*, the families of well-to-do English farmers and artisans. I saw a score of these families who have already arrived. They bring with them the means to stock their farms, and build themselves houses, and they have already bought mowing machines, feed for their cattle, &c. 2. A German colony has recently brought some 24,000 acres north of Junction City, (130 miles west of the Missouri,) upon which one hundred and twenty families are to be established. 3. A Swedish colony, a year ago, bought 15,000 acres south of Salina. This colony has already sent out over two hundred families.

THE ELDORADO OF EMIGRANTS.

I cannot but believe that these are merely the vanguard of immense columns of emigration that will rapidly fill these Kansas prairies with the most skillful, thrifty and industrious of the European populations. And certainly the rewards which have crowned the labors of the Kansas farmers this year are enough to stimulate a prodigious influx.

Throughout the whole State the crops this year have been remarkable. In many cases, as at St. Mary's Mission, the yield of wheat has been over 42 bushels per acre, and there are large districts in this region that have averaged 52 bushels to the acre. All other cereals have produced in the same proportion. The corn has been very fine in the uplands as well as in the lowlands, and, indeed, farmers have learnt with gratification and surprise that, in respect of corn, the upper plateaus show as good results as the bottom lands. Nor, indeed, does there seem to be any limit—even to the farthermost Western border of Kansas—at which, if you tickle the soil with a hoe, it will not laugh with a harvest. At Sheridan this Spring a field of corn was planted as an experiment to see what could be grown on these higher plateaus, (for the country around Sheridan has an elevation of over 3,000 feet above the sea-level.) Well, to the astonishment and delight of those who made this initial trial, the field has yielded above forty bushels to the acre. Let me mention another "big thing," by way of sample of what this productive land can do. In a garden in Elsworth, which is 223 miles west of the Missouri River, and which but a twelvemonth ago was fifty miles beyond any cultivated settlement, there was grown this Summer a squash six feet long, four feet in circumference, and weighing 286 pounds. It was exhibited at the State Fair, recently over, and is to be sent east as a good specimen of the productions of the Great American Desert—as a sample of what can be grown in a region where you may still see hundreds of buffalo skulls strewing the ground, and where but last year the bison and the elk ranged sole inhabitants. And so passes away the fiction of the "Great American Desert."

THE COUNTRY ALONG THE RAILWAY'S LINE.

I shall have the opportunity in subsequent letters to describe in detail the country along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway, and the resources and prospects of that road, and its extension to Denver, which is a matter that excites the deepest interest on the part of the people of this State and of the territories that lie beyond, and which are to be so greatly benefited by this extension. In a general way, however, I may state that while the Kansas Pacific Road has been so wonderfully aided in the development of this State, the Company has met a proportionate reward in the business it has created; and I shall have occasion to show that its prosperity, present and actual, and not merely prospective, forms the amplest guarantee for whatever aid may be needed for the construction of the line to Denver—where it will prove the true key to unlock the "strong box" in which our national treasures lie—and, indeed, for its extension at no distant day, through the splendid regions of New-Mexico and Arizona, to the shores of the Pacific.

W. S.

Progress of Orangeism.

A lecture upon the origin, progress and principles of Orangeism was delivered last evening at the Masonic Hall, by Rev. Dr. HUTCHINSON, of Nova Scotia. Grand Master BOND presided. The lecturer said that the organization was regarded by some people as an enemy to peace and order, but when the [illegible] the remark [illegible] Orangeism started hand in hand with [illegible] ation of the sixteenth century. [illegible] Germany under the Prince of ORANGE [illegible] troduced it in England when he landed [illegible] 600 men. The first organization in England [illegible] instituted at Exeter, around the altar of [illegible] Cathedral, and since then it had thrived in [illegible] country and Europe to an incalculable magnitude.

CURRENT NOTES.

Hon. HORACE AUSTIN, Republican candidate for Governor of Minnesota, recently challenged Hon. GEORGE L. OTIS, his opponent, to a series of joint discussions, but the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee has declined it, assigning as a reason that "Mr. OTIS is a busy and honest practicing attorney," whose entire attention is demanded by the interests of his numerous body of clients in the Courts now sitting.

Judge LOUIS DENT has accepted the proposition of General ALCORN for a joint canvass in Mississippi, with an additional debater on each side, naming General LOWRY, the candidate for Attorney-General, for his own associate.

After attentively considering some curious verdicts given in criminal cases recently, the Detroit *Post* has come to the conclusion that juries are sometimes insane.

The Boston *Transcript* says that Rev. Dr. PEABODY's prayer at a church in Cambridgeport, on Sunday morning, that the beloved pastor might soon be again with them, met with a speedy answer, as at its close Rev. Dr. BRIGGS was discovered in the congregation, and received the welcome alike of preacher and people. He had stopped at the church on the way to his house, having just landed in the steamer from Europe.

Three Virginia ladies, including the wife of General ROBERT E. LEE, have published in Richmond papers an appeal for aid to remove the Confederate dead from Gettysburg to Hollywood Cemetery. They say that General LEE approves their plan to remove the bodies of those "who bore the flag of our nation's trust, and fell in the cause, though lost, still just."

The State Central Committee of the Labor Reform Party of Massachusetts recommend their candidates as "not graduates of Harvard, but rather of the field, the farm and the workshop." It might be as troublesome to their candidate for Governor as to General CARY, of Ohio, to exhibit a diploma obtained by even a brief course of study in the field, the farm or the workshop.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* thinks it not improbable that Colonel ROBERT L. OWEN, of that city, and Judge EDWARD PENDLETON, of Wythe, will be the United States Senators from Virginia. But, it says, Judge JOHNSTON, of Abingdon, General MILLSON, Mr. STEARNS and Lieutenant-Governor LEWIS, have all earnest friends and active supporters.

London, Ontario, was painfully agitated on Sunday last by two conflicting rumors respecting Prince ARTHUR—one to the effect that he had been assassinated in Montreal; another that he had been abducted into Vermont by a party of Fenians. The citizens were greatly relieved when they learned that there was not a word of truth in either report.

Chief Justice SCOTT, of Baltimore, has decided that the Maryland State law prohibiting the Baltimore and Fredericktown Turnpike Road Company from collecting tolls from funeral processions is unconstitutional.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *State Journal* publishes a letter from "an Ex-Colored Democrat," but unfortunately does not tell us what is the color of this Democrat now.

Boston is to have a new weekly paper, called *The Wheel of Progress*,—"apparently humorous in character," says the *Advertiser*, judging from the prospectus. Being published at the Hub, we suppose the paper must be looked upon as a wheel within a wheel.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* says that the trouble in relation to the State bonds springs not from a wish to repudiate them, but from "the corruption attending their issue and sale." It adds that the people of the State will do all in their power to pay their honest debts, but that there must be retrenchment and reform, or the bonds of North Carolina will never improve, and the payment of the interest will be made only by the utter ruin of the people.

Friends of Hon. CHARLES E. PERRY, United States Consul at Aspinwall, will learn with regret of the recent death of his son, ALFRED SHEPARD PERRY, at Albany. This bereavement follows the recent loss of another child and the untimely death of ALFRED D. SHEPARD, father of Mrs. PERRY.

OBITUARY.

Sainte Beuve, the French Critic.

CHARLES AUGUSTINE SAINTE BEUVE, the eminent French literary critic, best known by his *Causeries du Lundi*, whose death in Paris yesterday is reported, was born on the 23d of December, 1804, at Boulogne-sur-Mer. His mother, a lady of English parentage, devoted herself to his early education, his father having died before his birth. He completed his studies at the College Charlemagne, in Paris, where he went at the age of fourteen. He afterward studied medicine, and was appointed one of the surgeons at the Hospital of St. Louis. The profession of medicine was, however, most distasteful to him, and he soon resigned his position, having resolved to devote himself to literary pursuits. He was a devoted admirer of VICTOR HUGO, and after reading his "Odes and Ballads," determined to be presented to him, which wish was gratified.

Before the revolution of 1830, he, with DE MUSSET, edited the *Cénacle*, which paper was extinguished during the excitement of that period. He then joined the staff of the *Globe*, but growing tired of the associations of that paper, he became connected with the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in which he resumed the publication of a series of literary portraits previously commenced in the *Revue de Paris*. Not long after he joined the *National*, at the head of which then stood ARMAND CARREL, and while connected with that able journal, contributed many excellent papers to its columns. In 1837 he visited Switzerland, and then formed the idea of writing a "History of Port Royal." In 1840 he was made one of the librarians in the Mazarin Library, and in 1845 he was admitted into the French Academy to fill the vacancy caused by the death of DE CAVIGNE.

In 1850 he became one of the editors of the *Constitutionnel*, and it was in this journal that he first began the publication of his famous "Causeries du Lundi," or Monday Conversations, a collection of literary biographies and criticisms, which established his reputation as the first literary critic of the Empire. In 1851 he became attached to the *Moniteur*, and was appointed Professor of Latin Poetry at the College of France. This last position he was obliged to resign, owing to the insubordination of the students exhibited at his first lecture. In 1857 he was made Professor at the Normal School. He entered into politics late in life. It was in 1865 that he was appointed by the Emperor a Senator of France, as a mark of esteem for his distinguished abilities. In 1867, he was chosen by the Academy as one of the Committee of five to superintend a new edition of the *Historical Dictionary of the French Language*. He has written a number of works, all of which bear the impress of his genius. As a poet he had considerable ability, but his reputation as a man of letters was founded principally, if not entirely, upon his admirable criticisms of the men and manners of his time.

M. SAINTE BEUVE, according to the latest French newspapers, proposed soon to address the Senate on the issues of the day. Referring to his intended speech, in a letter to the *Paris* under date of Sept. 15, he thus embodies his political views: "If the handling and care-taking (*ménagement*) of men was ever an element of the art of government, no Government cared less for this art than the very one that thought itself so strong. How came it that the high moral intentions of the chief were so isolated, so surrounded by impassable barriers, and so ill-served? A genius was wanting, and it will be said that under such circumstances it was to be."

Richard L. Allen.

We regret to record the decease of Mr. RICHARD L. ALLEN, of this City, of the Agricultural Implements Warehouse, in Water-street. He died suddenly in Stockholm, Sweden, while traveling with his family in Europe. He was a most amiable and eminently useful citizen, thoroughly identified, like his father, A. B. ALLEN, of Western New-York, with the cause of agriculture and the constant improvements going on in its labor-saving implements. For some of these improvements he was the patentee. Although

THE CALIFORNIA PIONEERS.

A Dinner with their Old Friends [illegible] New-York—Friendly Greetings [illegible] Reminiscences and Interchange of Sentiments—Speeches by Senator Casserly, General McDowell, W. T. Coleman, Horace Greeley, and Others.

One of the most sociable and enjoyable reunions that have taken place in this City for many a day, was that which took place on the occasion of the banquet given at Delmonico's last evening by old Californians now resident in New-York to the California Pioneers whose arrival in this City by the Overland Railroad has already been chronicled. About 200 members of the Society of California Pioneers came East on the excursion, but since their arrival they have distributed themselves in various parts of the country, visiting their friends, so that only about one-fourth of the number were able to be present at the dinner last evening. These, with the California residents in this City, made up a party of 150 or more, who sat down to one of DELMONICO's best feasts and enjoyed themselves, without formality, as only Californians know how to do. The tables were adorned with ornamental pieces illustrating the early history of California, and in the rear of the head table was suspended the banner of the Pioneer Association of Sacramento, representing a view of General SUTTER's mansion and the scene of the first discovery of gold in California. W. T. COLEMAN presided, and on his right and left were seated General McDOWELL, Senator CASSERLY, Rev. Dr. SCOTT, HORACE GREELEY, C. D. CARTER, Hon. JAMES BROOKS and one or two other gentlemen.

After revelling for a couple of hours in the luxuries of DELMONICO's bounteous *menu*, the Chairman diverted the attention of the banqueters from their wine and cigars by extending to the Pioneers a cordial welcome to the hospitalities of New-York. The California Pioneers, he said, were the advanced guard of emigration to the Pacific Coast. Two decades had past since they left the Atlantic Coast for the Pacific, and what changes had occurred since that time! In looking back to that period and to this who would have thought that in twenty years these same pioneers would be welcomed back to the Metropolis of the East as the founders of a new empire? What changes had taken place since that time? What dangers had our country passed? Politically the country was stronger now than ever before. (Applause.) And looking forward to the next twenty years could we not see our country the empress of the world. (Applause.) And among her brightest jewels would be California.

The Chairman closed by reading a letter in answer to an invitation to be present from President GRANT, which was received with three cheers. Mr. J. W. SIMONTON then read a letter from Mr. McCLATCHEN, President of the Pioneer Association of Sacramento, who is now on a visit to his relatives in Prince Edward Island, which was kindly received. Letters were also announced as having been received from Governor Hoffman, General Hooker, General Butterfield, General Meade, General Sherman, Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, Judge Field, Governor Haight, of California, (whose name was greeted with cheers,) and others.

The Chairman then announced the regular toasts in their order, as follows:

1. *The President of the United States.*
2. *Our Guests*—With glowing recollections of our own abode by the Western shore we greet our sojourning friends, and bid them welcome as brothers.
3. *New-York and California*—The two States whose position, resources and energy fit them best to be the seats of the two cities which are destined to be the great centres of commerce and finance for the Western world.
4. *The Pioneers of California*—The men whose bold enterprise, clear heads, strong hearts and sturdy hands laid broad and deep the foundations of an empire on the Pacific.
5. *The Pacific Railroad*—That wonder of the century which has compressed the tedious journey of one hundred days into a pleasant excursion of one hundred hours.
6. *The Memories of California*—Ever green in the hearts of her absent sons.

To the first toast General McDOWELL responded. He said that although he was not a California pioneer, yet a residence of four years in that State had entitled him to rank as a California resident in New-York. As to the subject of the toast he regarded him as one of the most remarkable men of the age; for, although he said nothing, yet he was better known to the people than any man in this country. [Applause.]

The second toast was responded to by CHAS. D. CARTER, Vice-President of the San Francisco Pioneers, who expressed the gratification that the California Pioneers had felt at the hearty and generous reception that had been given them by their friends in New-York. They felt that in New-York they were at home. The great problem of the equality of mankind, about which Utopians had written and dreamed so long, he said, was realized in the early history of California. At that epoch in her history one man, whatever his occupation, was as good as the next man, if not better. He closed by assuring his hearers that whenever they visited California they would meet as hearty a reception as the California Pioneers had received here to-night.

To the third toast HORACE GREELEY was called upon to respond, and on rising was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. He said he put a higher emphasis on the energy of the people of New-York and California than upon their natural resources. It was the energies of the people of these States that had given them their present position. This energy was due, in great measure, to the infusion of Anglo-Saxon and Irish blood. If the Cities of New-York and San Francisco were to be great, they would be so on account of the energy and foresight and genius of the men who inhabit them. Had it not been for the genius of DE WITT CLINTON, New-York would not have been what it is to-day. So would it be with San Francisco. She would maintain her position if her great men in finance and capital shall plan new enterprises, and avail themselves of opportunities to promote the growth of that metropolis of the Pacific. There was always a future for those who were disposed to make a future for themselves. He trusted that the merchants and business men of San Francisco would fulfil the trust that was imposed upon them in helping to realize the exalted position that is prophesied for San Francisco in the future. [Great applause.]

Senator CASSERLY being called on to respond to the same toast on behalf of California, said he was not a Californian of the memorable year of 1849, but did not arrive there till the following year. He laid no claim to the talent of making after-dinner speeches. In speaking for California what could he say but words of commendation and affection. Since the Pacific Railroad opened California had been visited by crowds of travelers from the East, and Californians were pleased with the encomiums they had received. One traveler had spoken of it as a land for gentlemen of wealth who sought a life of luxury and ease, but complained that he saw no homes of mechanics and workingmen. This he regarded as an unjust and untrue criticism. He claimed that in no State of the Union did the mechanics and laboring men occupy so independent, honorable and easy position as in California. He believed there was no instance in history where a political organization and State Government were evolved so speedily and over so many difficulties as the State of California. The conduct of the people of California during our recent struggle was worthy of the highest praise. California, he said, was an epitome of the people of the whole Union, and the products of her soil also embraced everything that was required in any and all the other States. In conclusion he hoped that the utmost harmony and unity of feeling would always exist between the Cities of San Francisco and New-York.

Mr. SIMONTON then read a lengthy and humorous letter from "Mark Twain," containing reminiscences of his California life.

To the fourth toast, HENRY L. MIZNER responded briefly, and the fifth was replied to by Hon. JAS. BROOKS.

To the sixth and last regular toast J. W. SIMONTON responded. He recalled the many pleasant memories connected with his residence in California, and closed by saying: "May we not quote the glowing lines of GOLDSMITH and say for each of you here present who soon will seek again that favored shore towards which our memories turn with longing eyes—say for each and all of us, wanderers as we are from the shrine of our fondest love:

> Where'er we roam, whatever realms we see,
> Our hearts untraveled fondly turn to thee.

Many volunteer toasts were then given and responded to, and the interchange of sentiments and greetings was kept up to a late hour.

Masonic Funeral.

The brotherly feeling existing between Free Masons was exemplified a few days ago at the funeral of JOHN W. SHAW, a sojourning member of Pearl Lodge No. 23, of Jackson, Miss., who, while on his way home, was taken ill, and died at the St. Nicholas Hotel. On Sunday afternoon, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a large number of the brethren from Independent Royal Arch Lodge No. 2, Prince of Orange No. 16, Howard No. 35, Montgomery No. 68, St. Nicholas No. 321, Adelphic No. 348, Kane No. 454, Perfect Ashlar No. 604, Republic No. 690, and others, and Brothers H. D. COLEMAN, of New-Orleans, TANNER, of Richmond, Va., and Governor HAIGHT, of California, attended the funeral, and paid the last token of respect to their deceased brother. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. SCOTT, D. D., pastor of the Forty-second-street Presbyterian Church. The arrangements, under the direction of Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., were very complete. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: R. W. John H. Anthon, R. W. James M. Austin, R. W. Jerome Buck, W. Charles A. Budd, W. Charles Roome, W. H. B. Thorne, and Brothers W. D. Everit and Henry D. Walker.

Visit of the Providence Light Infantry [illegible]

The steamer which came from the City of [illegible] brought the Providence Light Infantry, yesterday, on visit to their friends of the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard. As the storm which occurred during the night had not subsided when the steamer reached her dock, the reception ceremonies were somewhat delayed and curtailed. The Twenty-second Regiment, under the command of Colonel PORTER, marched from their armory, in fatigue uniform, to the foot of Canal-street, where the visiting battalion was duly received and escorted, after a brief parade, to the armory. The Light Infantry was accompanied by General BROWN, who was Captain of the corps for thirty-two years, and a large body of veteran and honorary members. The infantry number nearly 150 muskets, and are a very fine body of men, their uniform being handsome and in excellent trim. As soon as the column reached the armory of the Twenty-second, the visitors were made to feel at home by the officers and members of Companies B, D and G, who visited Providence last year. After a sumptuous collation had been enjoyed Mayor HALL was introduced, and welcomed the Providence military in a witty and very happy address. The Infantry responded through their Chaplain, Mr. COOPER, who expressed himself as exceedingly gratified at the warm welcome that had been so far accorded his comrades. Soon after the visitors were escorted to the Brevoort House, where they will remain during their stay.

Last evening the officers and members of the Twenty-second Regiment gave their visitors a full dress promenade concert and hop, in the large drill room of their armory. The entire interior had been most effectively decorated with banners and streamers, and the scene while the evening festivities were at their height was a brilliant one. Among the guests were noticed nearly all the distinguished officers of the First Division, as well as many prominent citizens. Dancing commenced at 10 P. M., and was kept up until after 1 A. M. The entire affair was a splendid success. To-day the Providence battalion will visit the public institutions in the harbor, and return home by the night boat of the Stonington line. Captain DENIS is the commandant of the Light Infantry.

Members of the Twenty-second Regiment who are to parade with Companies B, D and G to-day, are to report to Captain VOSE, at the armory, at 2 o'clock promptly, instead of 3:30. The Providence Company will be escorted by these companies to the boat, and the route of march will be through Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Fifth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Broadway, to the Stonington boat.

Hermann, the Prestidigitateur.

HERMANN reappears at the Academy of Music this evening, and offers a *matinée* representation at the same house on Saturday next. A programme of novel elements is to be offered on each occasion.

Consecration of Bishop Whittaker.

At St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, yesterday, Rev. O. H. WHITTAKER, the newly-elected Missionary Bishop of Nevada and Arizona, was consecrated. The services began at 10:30 A. M. by the singing of a voluntary by the choir, during which the procession of Bishops and clergy entered the church. In the chancel were Right Rev. Bishops McIlvaine, Potter, Atkinson, Odenheimer, Bedell, Clarkson, Talbot, Johns, Green, Lee of Delaware, McCrosky, Mealy and others. Morning prayer was read by Rev. Dr. SCHENCK, of Brooklyn, assisted by Rev. Drs. IRVING and TYNG. The sermon was preached by the venerable Bishop JOHNS of Virginia, from the text, "Brethren pray for us that the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified." Bishops CLARKSON and ODENHEIMER read the ante-communion service, which was succeeded by the office of consecration. The Bishop elect was presented to the Right Rev. Bishop McILVAINE of Ohio—who, by right of seniority, presided—by Right Revs. POTTER and TALBOT. After undergoing the usual examination, the candidate for Episcopal honors clothed himself in his official robes and knelt to receive the imposition of hands. This act was performed by the presiding Bishop, assisted by Bishops ODENHEIMER and TALBOT. Being now fully consecrated the new Bishop was led into the chancel by the Right Rev. the Bishop of New-York.

The service closed with the celebration of Holy Communion by Bishops McILVAINE, LEE and BEDELL.

Jerome Park Races—Entries for To-Day.

The following are the entries and starters in the races at Jerome Park to-day, (Thursday:)

FIRST RACE.—Purse $600, mile heats, for all ages.

J. W. Weldon's Local.
H. P. McGrath's Biddy Malone.
J. O'Donnell's R. B. Connolly.
R. W. Walden's Metairie.
D. McDaniels' Lizzie Rogers.
R. W. Cameron's Inveruglass.

SECOND RACE.—Champagne Stakes, for two-year olds; $100 each, half forfeit, with $500 added; one mile.

I. W. Pennock's b. c. by Norton.
H. P. McGrath's br. c. Harbinger.
A. Belmont's Telegram and Finesse, with others.

THIRD RACE.—The Grand National Handicap for all ages; $100 each, $1,000 added; two miles and a quarter; twenty-one nominations.

R. W. Walden's ch. h. General Yorke, 5 years	116 lbs.
J. O'Donnell's ch. h. General Duke, 4 years	109 lbs.
M. H. Sanford's b. m. La Polka, 4 years	100 lbs.
D. McDaniels' b. m. Sarah B., 4 years	100 lbs.
Hunter & Travers' blk. m. Nemesis, 4 years	98 lbs.
R. W. Cameron's blk. f. Invercauld, 3 years	92 lbs.
Bowie & Hall's b. c. Legatee, 3 years	90 lbs.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $500, for all ages; one mile and three-quarters; for beaten horses.

H. P. McGrath's Duffy	80 lbs.
L. B. Holland's Corsican	105 lbs.
R. W. Walden's Sanford	101 lbs.
James Thompson's Lobelia	108 lbs.
R. W. Cameron's Inverness	80 lbs.

Produce Exchange—Change of Hours.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange have given notice to the members of that institution that on and after Oct. 15, the daily business hours will end and the Exchange will be closed at 12:30 P. M. It is to be hoped that the merchants will accord a general support to the management, in the effort to effect this reform, which will tend to facilitate the winding up of each day's wholesale operations in breadstuffs and provisions at a reasonable hour in the afternoon. At present, though 'Change hours, according to the old official regulation, are nominally over at 1 o'clock, many members linger within the building, and continue negotiations, in one form or another, until well on to 2 o'clock daily, thus making the daily session extend to within an hour or so of the closing of the banks and the early afternoon mails—a system that is the reverse of convenient to the bulk of the subscribers to the Exchange.

Price of Coal.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company leads off in making a further reduction in the retail price of coal to $7 for chestnut, and $8 for other sizes, of Pittston, per ton of 2,000 pounds, delivered from yard, which rates are full 50 cents to $1 per short ton below the current rates for Lackawanna and Scranton coals.

Personal.

Dr. H. CARLOS will deliver a free lecture on "The Origin of the French Language," this evening, at Steck's Hall, No. 141 Eighth-street, near Broadway. Those wishing to learn to speak this language will be able to obtain much valuable information.

Among the arrivals by the steamer *City of Washington*, from Liverpool, was Mr. A. C. CAMERON, the American delegate to the late International Labor Congress.

The recent heavy rains have providentially averted the danger of a drought for the present, yet all unnecessary waste of Croton should be avoided. The practice of allowing the water remaining overnight in lead and iron pipes to run to waste on account of the danger of "lead water" and "iron-rust" has had much to do with the scarcity of the supply. This waste, we are pleased to learn, is diminishing daily by the introduction of the lead-encased block tin pipe, in which water remains at all times as pure and clean as in the reservoir.

Scarcity of Croton.

At the present time when our supply is so short no water should be wasted; plenty of that luxury may be had all over the house for twenty-five cents a week by using the Ericsson Pumper, which is easily managed by any servant, and does away with that domestic drudgery, hand pumping. No water tax is charged on them as none is wasted. Call and see one at No. 164 Duane-st.—*Advertisement.*

Middletown Mineral Spring Water

Will positively cure Dyspepsia, Constipation and all diseases of the skin and blood. Principal depot No. 193 Broadway and 56 Liberty-street.—*Advertisement.*

Cantrell's Boots and Shoes.

Store No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.—*Advertisement.*

"Pleasures Banish Pain"

At COLTON'S, 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral to stop your Colds, Coughs and Bronchial Affections before they run into Consumption that you cannot stop.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & CO., 189 Broadway, New-York [illegible]

THE HAIR COLORING PREPARATIONS DOOMED.—Beware of [illegible] dyes in the shape of silver hair [illegible] and sediment fluids. They are all pestiferous and dangerous. PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, a perfectly pure, transparent, harmless and agreeable preparation, is the only agent that will change gray hair to its natural color without risk or any disgusting consequences.—*Advertisement.*

Mosquito Bites.

A never-failing antidote for the poison of mosquitoes, flies and other insects has been found in BURNETT'S KALLISTON, for sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

A Political, Literary and Miscellaneous Newspaper.

The NEW-YORK TIMES,—started in September, 1851,—has for many years been recognized as among the most successful, popular and influential newspapers in the country. It is still under the control and management of its original founders, who, with greatly increased resources and experience, will spare no pains to extend and strengthen its claims upon the confidence and support of the public.

The TIMES is a Republican journal, and will be devoted, as in the past, to an intelligent support of the Republican Party. It will sustain, with all its ability, the principles and policy of General GRANT's administration. It will advocate those measures by which the honor, the peace and the prosperity of the nation can be best conserved and promoted. It will vindicate our dignity before foreign nations, and will discountenance aught by which our self respect or our love for republican institutions could be endangered.

The TIMES desires to be judged by the highest possible standard of journalism. Its EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT will be conducted in a spirit of fairness and impartiality, free alike from personal rancor or undue favoritism; and will be the production of the ablest and most experienced writers upon all the subjects treated. Its CORRESPONDENCE will be full and timely. Its REPORTS will be prepared with the utmost care, and will embrace every fact or public utterance of opinion that possesses interest and importance. The LITERARY DEPARTMENT will be in thoroughly capable hands, and will present a full review of the literature, the fine arts, the music, and the drama of the day.

The Sunday edition of the TIMES will include, in addition to all the news, selected and original literary matter of the most varied and agreeable character.

The WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY editions of the TIMES will be compiled with the greatest care, and will contain selections from the most important contents of the Daily issue, besides matters of interest to the agricultural sections of the country. All who prefer a newspaper but once or twice a week will find these editions admirably suited to their requirements.

A special edition of the TIMES for EUROPEAN circulation will be published every Wednesday and Saturday, in time for the European mails, and will be valuable and welcome to our friends abroad, whether Americans or of any other nationality than our own.

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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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The Elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania; Financial Condition of Tennessee—Important Letter from the Secretary of State; The Virginia Legislature; Speech of Secretary Boutwell at Philadelphia—How the National Debt Must be Paid; Discussion Between Horace Greeley and Professor Perry on Free Trade and Protection.

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List of State and County Officers; Review of the Cattle and Produce Markets; How to Feed Hogs and Dress Pork; Brevities; The Wool Manufactures of the United States.

General Topics.

THE STORM: Its Effects in Maine, New-Jersey and New-Brunswick; A Thrilling Incident; How a Bridal Party got to Church.

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Editorial Comments.

Senator Morton's Speech in Ohio; The Mississippi Grain Route; The President and his Traducers; The Virginia Legislature; The Republican Nominations; The State Elections; Mr. Boutwell and the Finances; Political Accidents; The *Hornet* as a Pirate.

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The Swiss Mf. Co., No. 9 East 14th-st., Union-square, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]—BARNARD.—At [illegible] on [illegible] by Rev. Thomas [illegible] to MARY ANTOINETTE, [illegible] of [illegible] Barnard, of the former place. [illegible]

BROWN—DAWSON.—At the Church of the Ascension, on Tuesday, Oct. 12, by [illegible] assisted by [illegible] BROWN to ANNA [illegible] late R. F. Dawson.

CROWELL—FLETCHER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 12, in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Thomson, D. D., JAMES C. CROWELL to [illegible], daughter of William Fletcher, Esq., all of this City.

DODD—PETERS.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 13, by Rev. Dr. J. N. Stearns, EDWARD V. B. DODD to HELEN M., daughter of the late Geo. H. Peters.

ENO—LANE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Adams, Dr. HENRY C. ENO to NELLIE, daughter of Geo. W. Lane, Esq., all of this City.

GOODNOW—STRONG.—On Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1869, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. A. J. Canfield, WILLIAM H. GOODNOW to CLARA W. B., second daughter of Demas Strong, Esq., all of Brooklyn, E. D. No cards.

JONES—LESTER.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 6, by Rev. W. W. Newell, D. D., CHAS. H. JONES to ADA, oldest daughter of Joseph W. Lester.

KELLOGG—BOWEN.—At Christ Church, Cambridge, Mass., on Monday, Oct. 11, by Right Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D., assisted by Rev. Dr. Hoppin, M. M. KELLOGG, M. D., of New-York, to FANNY A., daughter of the late Charles Bowen.

OSBORNE—LELAND.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 12, at the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Eddy, JOHN B. OSBORN, of Boston, Mass., to LIZZIE, eldest daughter of Hastings Leland. No cards.

PIGOTT—EMMONS.—At Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1869, by Rev. M. Yarrington, Rector, assisted by Rev. J. H. Hobart De Mille, Rev. WILLIAM J. PIGOTT, Rector of St. Mark's Church, Newark, Wayne County, N. Y., to AMELIA, second daughter of Isaac Emmons, Esq., of Greenwich.

PLATT—BUSHNELL.—In this City, on Monday, Oct. 11, at the Church of the Covenant, by Rev. Hamilton B. Holmes, of Kingston, N. Y., NATHAN C. PLATT to ANNA BUSSING, daughter of the late Orsamus Bushnell, of this City.

RUSSEL—PURVIANCE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 12, at Zion Church, Madison-av., by Rev. Bishop Southgate, WM. F. RUSSEL to CLARA M. PURVIANCE, all of this City.

WILSON—DE RO.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Oct. 12, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Dr. Fullerton, assisted by Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Lieutenant THOMAS P. WILSON, U. S. N., of New-York, to CHARLOTTE B., daughter of Charles De Ro, Esq., of San Francisco.

DIED.

ALLEN.—Suddenly, in Stockholm, Sweden, on Wednesday, Sept. 22, RICHARD L. ALLEN, of this City.

BRUSH.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 12, CALEB BRUSH, Jr., in the 54th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 7 West 46th-st., on Friday, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH.—Suddenly, at Washington Heights, on Tuesday, Oct. 12, JOHN B., only son of John B. Church, Jr., aged 11 months.

Funeral from St. Mary's Church, Manhattanville, on Thursday, Oct. 14, at 3½ P. M. Train leaves Hudson River Railroad Depot, 30th-st., at 2:45 P. M., and returning leaves Manhattanville at 4:24 P. M.

RICHMOND.—In this City, suddenly, on Tuesday, Oct. 12, GEORGE MURRAY RICHMOND, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, William Herries, No. 150 Rutledge-st., near Marcy-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock.

SPAULDING.—On Monday, Oct. 11, MORRILL B. SPAULDING, in the 53d year of his age.

The friends of the family, the members of the Manhattan Club, Holland Lodge No. 8, Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, and Coeur de Lion Commandery No. 23, are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 72 7th-av., on Friday, Oct. 15, at 2 P. M.

WOODRUFF.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 13, PETER MYERS, son of Franklin and Phebe J. Woodruff, aged 2 years, 3 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 101 Joralemon-st.

YATES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 13, at the residence of his brother-in-law, N. B. Graham, FREDERICK L. YATES, aged 57 years.

Funeral services will take place at St. Peter's Church, in Albany, on Friday, the 15th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT.

TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Oct. 15, sale of valuable imported thoroughbred stock, including the stallions *Leamington, Warminster, Hampton Court* and *Glenmerts*; nine imported mares, horses in training, foals, &c., at Clifton Stud Farm, Staten Island. Sale at 1 o'clock, after arrival of 12 o'clock boat. Cars meet the boat at Vanderbilt's Landing. Each animal will have an upset price and there will be no bid on owner's account.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

Coin vs. Currency—The Chinese—Their Ways and Peculiarities—The Red Stockings—California Hospitality—Drives—Sunday in San Francisco—Incidentals.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Oct. 3, 1869.

The feeling with which I put my hand in my pocket and touch the silver coins, and the pleasure I take in hearing again their harmonious jingle, is beyond all analyzing. Absence has given to the dimes, quarters, halves, and above all to the gold pieces, charms which I never before knew they possessed. Everything that Californians call "so cheap" seems so dear when it subtracts one or two from the coin pile. There is a peculiarity about the currency of this region which has often been remarked. Here they have neither five-cent pieces nor pennies. Everything goes by "bits." The "bit" in turn is "long andshort," e. g., two dimes are each short bits; a quarter is two long bits. Now this system has many drawbacks. A daily paper costs ten cents in silver. If you have the dime, all right, but if not and you give a quarter you only receive ten cents in return, *i. e.*, your paper has cost you fifteen cents in silver. And so it is with everything. Then, again, while the expenses of living here are less than in the East, and I have been assured that this is a fact by those who ought to know, the cost of little things, of which you want an unlimited number every day, is about double. Salaries seem very high to the stranger because they are paid in gold, but things also are sold on the same basis, so that practically at least $3,000 in gold will purchase very little more here than $3,000 in greenbacks in the East, and finally, so far as this money question is considered, the price of gold in New-York affects gold here very little. The rate remains about the same, and greenbacks are worth from 75 to 77 cents gold, and *vice versa*. Still the recent crisis in New-York made greenbacks fluctuate considerably for a day or two.

JOHN CHINAMAN.

John Chinaman is occupying a large share of the public attention at present, and is likely to do so for some time to come. In order to learn as much as possible about this curious race, I have visited their homes, been to their places of amusement, watched them work, conversed with them, (that is with those of them who speak English, for I have not as yet mastered the Chinese tongue,) and inquired about them as much as possible. Almost every one, doubtless, is familiar with the appearance of the almond-eyed Celestial, and their appearance is a fair indication of their predominant characteristic, their good nature. To a great extent their good nature is natural, but I have no doubt it is also largely inspired by their fear, for they are, in California at any rate, a very cowardly race. To illustrate this: A large force of Chinamen were employed on the Virginia City and Truckee Railroad. The Irishmen—their relentless persecutors in Virginia—under pretence that the employment of the Chinese kept white men out of work, started out in goodly numbers to drive the Chinese from their labor. Now, what would any other race of men, Yankees, Irish, Germans, or what not, have done? Pitched in and fought for their rights of course. What did the Chinese do? As soon as the head of the column came in sight they dropped their tools and started on a full run, with pigtails flying and yells unearthly, for their camp. They saw the enemy; that was enough. The pretext for the attack was an utterly false one, as the men engaged in it were miners with plenty of work; the real reason was the natural disposition of the Irishmen to bully what they regard as an inferior race, and their jealousy of the Chinese generally; a disposition to gratify which fills the police columns of the daily papers with accounts of young Chinese boys beaten almost to death by Irishmen twice their size. And you might as well expect to fill a bucket with the bottom out, as to obtain justice for the Chinaman. Whether the Fifteenth Amendment will ameliorate their condition or not remains to be seen. Socially their life seems as free from pleasure as it is in the outside world. Here at least they can do as they choose. In small rooms 9x10, perhaps, you will find whole families lying on their rice mattings, which form their only couch, while three or four keep up a ceaseless puffing of their opium pipes. In another room, of the same size, a dozen Chinamen will be making cigars on their own account, still smoking their omnipresent opium pipe. They work all day for their employers, then all night for themselves. The stench in these rooms is intolerable, yet here they live, work and die. It is their home. What more need be said. To see them in their happy moments visit them in their own theatre. To act one of their plays through requires, on an average, from two to three weeks. Here they sit and smoke and enjoy themselves. They take their revenge on the whites by charging them four times as much for admittance as they do those of their own race. Although they have no women actresses, yet their plays are on the "Formosa" style, and are of the broadest kind, certainly in action and presumably so in language. The music (pardon me, O Polyhymnia, for thus blaspheming your favorite art) keeps up a ceaseless din, and as the instruments are a triangle, drum, two one-string fiddles and a tin pan, you can judge of its quality better than words can tell. Its quantity is infinite. As servants, the Chinese are tolerably faithful, industrious and cheap. As washer*men* they excel. Their *modus operandi* is peculiar. Chy Lung comes for your clothes and takes them to Wah Lee. The clothes are put to soak in a tub of soapsuds until Wah Lee sees fit, when he takes them out and beats them on a sort of a washboard. No rubbing but plenty of pounding. When dry, the clothes are taken to Hun Kee, who laying them out before him, fills his mouth with water and then squirts the water on the cloth. Their dexterity at this operation is so great that the shower is very fine, and spreads everywhere. Through the kindness of a friend I visited one of the large cigar manufactories, where hundreds of Chinese were at work. They are very expert and quick, and I trust I shall not shock any one's nerves by saying that every cigar smoked, that is not known to be imported, has probably been bitten and suffered salivation at the mouth of some Chinaman. So much for the Celestial, who is as patient, industrious, hard worked a beast of burden as I ever saw. Nevertheless he is sharp at a bargain, and makes a good, thrifty merchant.

FRUIT.

The first investment I made here was in some fruit, and as it is exceedingly cheap most every-one does the same. Just at present we have melons, pears, apples, (I saw one at the fair weighing one pound ten ounces,) grapes of all kinds, strawberries, peaches, nectarines and fresh figs. The grapes, which are the same as those we raise in hot-houses, and pay from one to two dollars a pound for, cost about twenty-five cents for four pounds. Other fruits in proportion. The fruit is all of great size, and is not of as delicate a flavor as the smaller kinds of the East. Greatness is a characteristic of this country, and the mammoth fruit, mammoth farms and mammoth hearts of California and Californians are celebrated in prose and verse.

THE RED STOCKINGS.

In the famous City of Porkopolis, vulgarly called Cincinnati, there lived and flourished an institution known as the Red Stocking Base-ball Club. This Club, large in numbers, influential in position and exceedingly wealthy, succeeded, by the offer of liberal salaries, in getting together a first nine that can beat any other nine in the United States. Having made the tour of the Eastern States, and been victorious in every match, they sought the Pacific coast in the vain hope of meeting "foemen worthy of their steel." Not only have they beaten everything so far, but they have been compelled to play poorly in order not to disgrace their hosts. The papers are trying to console their clubs with the reflection that this is a professional club in constant practice, &c. True enough; but they knew that before the Red Stockings came here. The club arrived on the 2nd, and, notwithstanding the necessary fatigue, &c., of the trip, they began their series of games with the base-ball clubs of this State by [illegible] day, the 26th. An immense crowd was assembled, and everything favored a good game. I will merely append a summary of the score, as it tells its own story:

RUNS IN EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eagles	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	—4
Red Stockings	12	3	2	4	2	1	4	1	6	—35

Home Runs—G. Wright, 2; Gould, 1.

On Monday they met the same club again.

RUNS IN EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eagles	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4
Red Stockings	8	0	6	4	7	14	3	4	12	—58

Home Runs—Leonard, 1; Sweesy, 1; Brainard, 1; Waterman, 1; H. Wright, 1.

On Tuesday the Californians thought they would vary the monotony of constant victory by a little game of cricket. They could play cricket anyhow. At the close of this game, one inning for the Red Stockings and two for the Californians, the Eastern boys stood 118 to 79 for their opponents. So back they went to base ball.

On Wednesday they met the Pacifics. At the end of the sixth inning it was understood the game was to be ended, owing to the lateness of the hour. All games begin at 2:30 P. M.

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	
Red Stockings	8	17	24	13	4	0	—66
Pacifics	1	0	0	0	0	3	—4

Home Runs—Gould, 2; Leonard, 3.

On Thursday they disposed of the Pacifics again.

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Pacifics	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Red Stockings	17	4	1	0	3	12	8	7	2	—55

On Friday the invincible club met the Atlantics, and were obliged to stop playing at the end of the fifth inning.

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	
Atlantics	0	0	0	4	1	—5
Red Stockings	5	16	14	40	1	—76

On Saturday the Red Stockings met a picked nine from all the city clubs. The game was much more interesting than any of the preceding, but the Red Stockings played very carelessly.

RUNS IN EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Red Stockings	10	4	5	3	9	3	2	5	5	—46
Picked Nine	1	4	2	2	1	3	1	0	0	—14

To-morrow the nine are to divide, and filling up the two nines from Californians, they will play an exhibition game. Tuesday they play a game at Sacramento and then leave for home. They carry home a good record and evidently enjoy their trip.

EASTERN EXCURSIONS FROM THE EAST.

Countless excursions have been made to San Francisco by large parties from the East. Every party has received in full measure their share of that hospitality for which Californians are noted. Everything and everybody has been at their disposal and they have been fed from the "fat of the land." As a paper puts it, seeing the notice that a new party was about to make an excursion this way: "We have been Chicago-Board-of-Trade-ized, Cincinnati ized, Odd Fellow-ized, Seward-ized, Colfax-ized, Congressmen-ized, Ways-and-Means-ed, Red-Stockinged and Retrenched, and we crave a little respite." The *News Letter*, a spicy little paper, also contains a little item to the effect that "A Member of Congress has been here *incog*. It's too late now; he's gone home." Some of the residences are kept up in princely style and their owners always keep "open house" for strangers. Notably so the splendid residence of Mr. W. C. RALSTON, whose hospitality so many have experienced.

DRIVES IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The drives are not numerous, that is the pleasant ones. There is no shade, and although cool enough along the coast, it is pretty warm in the interior. Just now it is very warm everywhere and is what is called earthquake weather. We had a very slight shock the other night, but nothing worth speaking of. The drive to the Cliff House is *the* drive. Here, from the balcony of a large hotel built on the very edge of high cliffs, with the Golden Gate to the right, a long, hard beach on the left, and in front the mighty Pacific, whose surf beats with ceaseless roar at the foot of the cliffs, San Franciscans and strangers find their substitute for Central Park or other place of public resort; and here is a curious sight. Three rocks rise abruptly out of the water about one hundred yards from the shore. The waves beat angrily about them, but there they stand. Every available ledge on their weather-beaten sides is covered with multitudes of sea lions, the real article and no mistake. Here they roar and fight or lie basking in the sun, ever and anon plunging off into the waters. They form a very interesting object to the sight-seer, and the privilege of thus seeing them "at home" is found seldom so near so large a city.

INCIDENTALS.

But I must close this rather rambling letter. A few "incidentals" and I will put by my pen, to be taken in hand again when I reach Salt Lake City. I made a trip partly around this magnificent harbor on the Government boat. Alcatraces Island seems about as impregnable a fortress as man and nature together can construct. In location and the general features of its fortifications, it bears a strong resemblance to Ehrenbreitstein on the Rhine. At Oakland I paid a visit to the California University in its temporary quarters. The beauties of the place were pointed out by Professor SWINTON, a name familiar enough to TIMES readers. Eventually the college will have some superb buildings, and be as complete as any college in the country. It is very richly endowed indeed.

Sunday in San Francisco bears but little resemblance to a Sunday at home. The billiard saloons are in full blast, the bars and free lunches are constantly busy, and the streets are filled with pleasure-seekers. Ritualism has infected one of the Episcopal Churches, known a Father EAGAN'S, but I am happy to see that its own violence bids fair to prove its ruin. It is more like the Catholic service than two peas are alike, for one of the two latter may be the smaller, and there is no possibility of any such distinction here. Acolytes and crosses, robes and processions, with chants and genuflexions, ill become the simple beauty of the Episcopal service.

Turning to another theme, the bootblacks of San Francisco claim a place among the trades. They have nice rooms and do a good business. Two different shops claim the United States championship of the noble art of bootblacking, and both proprietors wear belts with "———, Champion of the United States," engraved thereon.

The sudden death of Señor GODOY, Mexican Consul, while he was attending the Seward reception, casts a temporary gloom over the city.

The Mechanics' Fair flourishes and is crowded night and day. It is principally an exhibition of domestic manufactures and well repays careful study.

And now, to end my homily, I commend San Francisco as a beautiful, healthy Winter resort. Excursions innumerable, to points of interest without its hospitable walls, and a climate of uniform mildness, with fruits and fresh vegetables all the year around, render it an attractive place for invalids. To the sportsman and angler, the woods and marshes are full of game, the brooks and streams have but just shown their wealth. The trip is expensive, but profitable, the pleasure infinite and illimitable. Discomforts are balanced by comforts, and though not an Eden, or by any means a "garden of perfection," California deserves to add to her proud title of "the Golden State" the other one of "Garden of the Gods."—*Vale!* H. W. R.

The Late Senator Fessenden's Will.

From the Portland (Me.) Argus, Oct. 11.

The will of the late Senator FESSENDEN, which was admitted to probate at the October Term of the Probate Court, is quite brief, covering but two pages of foolscap paper, and was probably drawn by himself. It is dated Oct. 31, 1867, and was witnessed by ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr., LEWIS B. SMITH and DAVID MOULTON. No bequests are made outside of his family. After devising certain paintings, crayon pictures, daguerreotypes, portraits, books, &c., to his sons and his sister ELLEN, (Mrs. Dr. LINCOLN,) he bequeathes his own and wife's watches to two of the former. To his sister ELLEN and his neice, MARTHA OLIVER FESSENDEN, he leaves mementoes of himself. To his cousin, ELIZABETH CAROLINE WARRINER, he bequeaths $2,000 in bonds; for WM. PITT FESSENDEN, son of his brother HEWITT, he directs a suitable gold watch to be purchased. All the residue of his estate, real and personal, including that devised in trust by his wife, is to be divided equally between his three sons, deducting from the share of either [illegible] any amount charged against them on his books as an advance. His sons, JAMES D., WILLIAM H. and FRANCIS, are named executors.

THE CROTON WATER.

Facts About the Supply—Need of Additional Storage Reservoirs.

From the Scientific American of this week.

The aqueduct which conveys the Croton to the City is constructed to bring down 60,000,000 gallons per diem, but when the pressure is ample at the dam, which it is for ten months in the year, it delivers as much as nine or ten millions of gallons in excess of that quantity, and at the same time a vast amount of water runs over the lip of the dam.

Mr. JARVIS, some years ago, gauged the river at its supposed lowest point, and estimated the minimum supply at about 32,000,000 gallons, or about one-half of the quantity required, and he recommended storage reservoirs to satisfy the wants of a future large population.

It will be recollected that in providing for its transmission over the High Bridge, the Commissioners then in charge laid but two iron pipes capable of carrying only a part of what the aqueduct brought, it being then supposed that the City would not require a larger quantity; but during Mr. CRAVEN'S administration of the Department additional pipes were laid, equal to the whole power of the aqueduct. The growth of population and the use of the water for manufacturing purposes made this additional provision necessary.

Under the auspices of Mr. CRAVEN the Croton Valley, which consists of 328.82 square miles, was carefully examined, to ascertain its capacity to accommodate a still larger population, with its additional manufacturing wants, and it was found that in Putnam and Westchester Counties there were fifteen places at which storage reservoirs might be conveniently constructed.

On the Muscoot, which receives the outlet from Lake Mahopac, and falls into the Croton near Katonah, there were four of such sites. A, containing 485 acres, capable of storing 5,211,015,625 gallons; B, of 192 acres, capable of storing 1,701,835,207 gallons; C, 730 acres, capable of storing 6,589,101,562 gallons; and F, 600.75 acres, capable of storing 6,120,335,937 gallons. On the west branch of the Croton, which, after receiving the middle branch, unites with the east below Croton Falls village, there are three: D, covering 1,008 acres, and capable of storing 9,033,632,812 gallons; E, of 303 acres, to hold 3,369,206,857; and K, immediately above Croton Falls village, consisting of 512.74 acres, to contain 5,671,449,219 gallons. On the middle branch, two: L, 262.75 acres, to hold 2,328,218,733 gallons, and G, 452.19 acres, to contain 4,861,035,156 gallons. On the east branch three: H, containing 384.67 acres, to contain 2,490,062,500 gallons; I, 449 acres, to contain 4,205,820,654 gallons; and J, 191.38 acres, to contain 2,314,074,703 gallons. On the Titicus, which unites with the Croton at Purdy's Station on the Harlem Railroad, one, M, which floods 492.75 acres, to store 4,392,131,445 gallons. On Cross River, an affluent of the Croton, at Katonah, N, covering 197 acres, for storing 1,676,049,171 gallons; and O, on Beaver's Dam Brook, which crosses Harlem below Mount Kisco, consisting of 239.47 acres, and to store 2,182,337,109 gallons. Their joint capacity exceeds 61,000,000,000 gallons, and they cover over 6,500 acres of land.

In 1867, Mr. CRAVEN, finding that it had become necessary to guard against the want of water in a season of drought, procured authority to construct one of the fifteen reservoirs which he had located; and after commencing the one marked G, and abandoning it, because of the danger of flooding the celebrated Tilley Foster iron mine, finally decided on building the one at Boyd's corners, designated as E.

By reason of the failure of the original contractors, the dam at E, now raised (except at the north end) over forty feet of the sixty-four which is required, is being worked by their securities under such disadvantages that it will not be finished much before 1871, but it is possible to use it in the Summer of 1870 for storage up to the height which may then be reached. It will be seen, however, as this reservoir is capable of holding 3,369,206,857 gallons, it will, when finished, supply 60,000,000 gallons per day for about fifty-five days, supposing that the evaporation and loss on its way to the main dam shall be equaled by the ordinary flow of the stream.

Inasmuch, however, as the Croton is supposed to furnish more than half that quantity in the season of the greatest drought, it is clear that the City will, even during dry seasons, be supplied with as much water as the aqueduct is competent to deliver.

The great drought which has prevailed for most of the Summer, along nearly the whole Atlantic coast, was broken so far as this region is concerned, by the rain which fell on the last Saturday and Sunday of September; but as the ground was dry beyond any recent experience, the dam at Croton was raised only a few feet. The rain of Saturday evening, and Sunday and Monday, the 2d, 3d and 4th of October, had, however, a visible effect in swelling the Croton to the proportions of a freshet, yet although more rain is wanted, all fears of a scarcity of water may now be dismissed. Under any circumstances the minimum flow will furnish thirty gallons per day to each inhabitant, which is more than will be required for household purposes.

On Monday, the 4th inst., the water in the main dam had risen by 10 o'clock A. M. so that it commenced to run over, and at 2 P. M. the volume pouring over was a foot in depth. Inasmuch, however, as the City is now using nearly the whole supply, the reservoir in the City will scarcely be filled before some time in November.

Nothing has contributed more to the convenience of the City than its supply of water at an elevation which, among other benefits, makes it the power or carrier for removing the refuse from houses. The growth of New-York in manufacturing industry has been so much promoted by using the surplus that the time is not distant when other storage reservoirs and a larger or additional aqueduct will be required. From the particulars we have given it will be seen that whenever the City chooses to avail itself of this bounteous provision, not only our increased domestic wants, whatever their extent, will be easily satisfied, but there will be a surplus to be devoted to manufacturing purposes.

The lowest elevation of any of these reservoirs is the one laid out on the Beaver Dam Brook, which is 250 feet above tide water. The others vary between this and 600 feet. The formation of the valleys of Putnam and Westchester is highly favorable to these structures, and it is probable that no city of great extent is more liberally provided. Each location is inclosed with high hills, which, after allowing a sufficiently wide expanse, suddenly contract so that a short dam will complete the reservoir. The Croton was wisely chosen for this purpose, and so far from being "played out," it will eventually supply the largest population known to modern times.

The Commissioners who manage the Croton are not armed with any other authority over the contract now being executed except to declare it void, and then to relet the work. If proper vigor were used by those who act for the contractors, the work could be finished by next Summer, but it would be a losing job. The contract called for its completion before this, and it is probable that sympathy for the securities, and the want of agreement which is shown between the City Government and Board—which latter has the confidence of the community—prevent effective steps to secure the prompt completion of the work. The expenditure originally authorized is limited to a sum which does not permit the additional expense which haste would require. It is scarcely probable that a drought next Summer will follow the one of this year, but if it occur the loss to the City will be visited upon those who are responsible for the delay.

Discovery of Another Asteroid by Dr. Peters.

From the Utica Herald, Oct. 11.

Dr. C. H. F. PETERS, the astronomer of Litchfield Observatory, Hamilton College, has already discovered eight asteroids and introduced them to the knowledge of the scientific world. These, with the dates of their discovery, are as follows: Feronia, No. 72, May 29, 1861; Eurydice, No. 75, Sept. 22, 1862; Frigga, No. 77, Nov. 12, 1862; Io, No. 85, Sept. 19, 1865; Thisbe, No. 88, June 15, 1866; Undine, No. 92, July 7, 1867; Ianthe, No. 98, April 18, 1868; Miriam, No. 102, Aug. 22, 1868. But this brilliant record has not contented the modest and patient explorer of the heavens. From his simple tower on College Hill, Clinton, he has pursued his survey of the azure fields, and to his diligent quests new planets continue to appear. We have the pleasure of recording that Dr. PETERS, on the night of the 9th inst., brought under the telescope a new planet, before unseen by mortal eye, making the ninth of his discovery. It will be number 109 of the asteroids, and should bear a name in honor of the observer who has added no less than nine to the number of planets known to our system.

Dr. PETERS thus modestly announces his new triumph:

LITCHFIELD OBSERVATORY OF HAMILTON COLLEGE, CLINTON, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1869.

DEAR SIR: A new planet was discovered here last night at about midnight. It belongs to the asteroids, and will bear the number 109 of that group. From repeated measurements the position resulted, at 1:30 o'clock, 14° and 1' in right ascension, and 9° and 37' in north declination, with a rapid motion almost parallel to the equator. Its brightness is equal to that of a star of tenth magnitude, and it has just passed its opposition with the sun. Yours, very respectfully,

C. H. F. PETERS.

A Letter from Chih Ta-jin.

From the Boston Transcript, Oct. 11.

The following letter from CHIH TA-JIN, who will be well remembered here as the principal of the Ambassadors with Mr. BURLINGAME, forwarded to His Honor the Mayor and City Council by Hon. ISAAC LIVERMORE, was received this afternoon:

CHINESE LEGATION, PARIS, FRANCE, Sept. 16, 1869.

To His Honor the Mayor and City Council of Boston.

GENTLEMEN: Hon. ISAAC LIVERMORE, who has staid here sometime, is going to leave for the United States. I avail myself of this opportunity to write to express my thanks to you for the complimentary manner in which we were received, and your great friendship with which we were treated during our sojourn among you; and to inform you that your former hospitality was so great as to make us always remember [illegible] I trust you will be pleased to hear [illegible] in Europe, all our affairs go on admirably well. Allow me further to add, that it is my sincere hope that the number of your people, and the great commerce of your great city will be greater and more flourishing each year.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

CHE-KANG.

A Strange Incident at a Funeral.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Oct. 12.

On last Saturday, in a little country church, near this city, as an humble village parson was preaching the funeral sermon of an old man, two young men passed the door of the church; one, a youth of twenty-five, proposed to go in and "see whom they were about to plant," (to use his own words.) They entered, and as they did so, the little congregation were about to take a last look at the still, pale face of the deceased, the youths joined the melancholy procession. They paused a moment at the bier, when the one who had proposed to enter the church and "see whom they were about to plant," bent down over the coffin and gave signs of the most poignant grief. He wept bitterly, and refused to leave the coffin. Some one suggested to him to pass on, when he said: "This is my father—how came he here?"

The sequel is soon told. At the beginning of the war the youth had enlisted in an Indiana regiment, and had remained in the service till the last battle. He had been mustered out, had taken employment in Maryland, and remained in that State until a few days since, when he started home to see his aged parent. *En route* he had stopped in the village to visit a comrade who had gone through the war with him. The two, in taking a walk, passed the church in which the funeral service of JOHN SLAYTON was proceeding, and by some strange influence young SLAYTON had been led to enter the church, when the sight of the lifeless form gave him the first intimation that he was fatherless. The elder SLAYTON had moved to Ohio during the last few years of his son's absence, and had, after a lingering illness, died.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

To-day the grand sale of Norwood property so prominently advertised by Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER will be held on the premises. The country is really very beautiful, the location healthy, the neighborhood good, and the property in many other ways quite desirable. It is but twenty-one miles from this City; about one hour's ride on the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. The ground is divided into 1,000 villa plots, equal to 3,000 city lots, and they are all in order for immediate improvement. A fine lunch will be served at the Norwood Hotel. Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER have gained an enviable reputation for the liberal manner in which their sales are always conducted. A special train will leave the foot of Chambers-street at 10 o'clock A. M., sharp. A very few tickets are left, which may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 25 Nassau-street. Competent detectives will accompany the party and prevent the attendance of any undesirable persons.

This is the last suburban sale of the week, and it is one of the largest. Next week will be even busier than this one has been. The sales advertised are very extensive, of valuable and desirable property, some located in the best portions of Westchester County, and will be sold on liberal terms. Announcements of the different sales will be found in our advertising columns, and particulars concerning them hereafter.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Mercer-st. and Washington-place, s. e. corner, 49.9x100	$115,000
Oliver-st., e. s., 96 ft. n. of South-st., 40x50	14,000
5th-st., n. s., 183 ft. e. of Avenue C, 100x97	28,000
5th and 6th sts., between Avenues C and D, 43x7	
5th-st., n. s., 158 ft. e. of Avenue C, 25x100	7,000
21st-st., s. s., 695 ft. w. of 5th-av., 15x92	28,000
34th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 19.1x98.9	nom.
42d-st., n. s., 183 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5	13,000
52d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.5	15,000
78th-st., n. s., 155 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x102.2	52,500
82d-st., s. s., 152.9 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100	6,950
130th-st., n. s., 515 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x99.11	30,000
Lease Recorded.	
8th-av., No. 407, 3 years, per year	$2,600

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.	
Ellery-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x75	$850
Herkimer-st., s. s., 125.4 ft. e. of New-York-av., 24.8x185.6	2,000
Mill-st., s. s., lot No. 474, J. Cole's map	nom.
Powers-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of President-st., 150x100	6,500
Pacific-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of New-York-av., 100x100	4,500
South 4th-st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of 2d-st., 20x100	nom.
Union-st., n. e. s., 100 ft. e. of Nevins-st., 25x90	3,100
Wyckoff-st. and Graham-av., n. e. corner, 20x100	8,000
10th-st., e. s., 46 ft. n. of South 5th-st., 23x100	1,200
38th-st., n. s., 454.1 ft. s. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.2	350
525 ft. e. of Classon-av. and 61 ft. n. of Wyckoff-st., 31.11x70x76.11	300
Baltic-av., s. s., 52.6 ft. w. of Monroe-st., 25x100	1,000
Flushing-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Spencer-st., 100x192 x3x50x50x50x142.3	4,000
Fulton-av., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 50x200	1,000
Fulton-av., n. s., 60 ft. e. of Grand-av., 20x53	5,500
Fulton-av., s. s., 208.4 ft. e. of Utica-av., 16.8x100	3,500
Yates-av., w. s., 90 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 27.1x90	6,000
Lot No. 11, S. G. Nostrand's map	1,300
Lot No. 14, G. Schenck's map	300

QUEENS COUNTY.

College Point.	
College-av., e. s., 299.6 ft. s. of Flammers-av., 75x224.9	$8,000
Hicksville.	
Farmingdale road, w. s., 100 ft. n. of 1st-st., 160x100	$260
Jamaica.	
McNiel-st., s. s., lots Nos. 335 and 336, each 25x167	$300
Maspeth.	
Clinton-av., s. w. s., lots Nos. 53 and 54, block No. —	$200
Whitestone.	
South Irving-place, e. s., 225 ft. n. of Broadway, 25x140	$150
Woodside.	
Kelly-av., between Woodside and Riker avs., lot No. 69, 25x100	$300
Hicksville.	
Road from Manitto Hill to Hicksville, s. s., adjoining McCarthy's, 2 acres	$200

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.	
White Plains road, n. w. s., lot No. 55, Washingtonville, 33x150	$130
2d-av., s. s., lot No. 9, Wakefield, ¼ acre	375
Tarrytown.	
South-av., e. s., adjoining J. Q. Fowler and Anne Smith's property	$4,500
Morrisania.	
Prospect-st., n. e. s., 350 ft. s. e. of Courtland-av., 50x100	$3,500
Yonkers.	
Cliff-av., e. s., 250 ft. s. of Post-av., 52x85	$1,500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.	
Cabinet-st., n. s., 124 ft. w. of Chatham-st., 24x100	$500
Pacific-st., w. s., 500 ft. from Chestnut-st., 30x90	800
Fairmount-av., w. s., 225 ft. from Godet-st., 50x100	1,800
Summer-av., e. s., 109 ft. n. e. of Kearney-st., 25x100	1,000
Magazine-st., e. s., 249 ft. s. of George-st., 50x100	600
Tichenor-st., s. s., 265 ft. e. of Mulberry-st., 25x66	2,400
Lush-st., e. s., indefinite, 60x89	725
State and Sheffield sts., n. e. corner, 119 ft. front	36,500
4 acres in Great Harbor	750
3 25-100 acres in Wolf Harbor	1,200
South Orange.	
Randolph-place, w. s., 221 ft. e. of Montrose-av., one acre	$1,400
Orange.	
Wallace-st., s. s., indefinite, 25x100	$650
Montclair.	
Land adjoining J. Jacobus', 186x682	$7,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick dwelling No. 6 West 13th-st.; terms easy; price reasonable; possession immediate; will be sold with or without the carpets, oilcloths and gas fixtures. For permits and particulars apply to HARVEY BAKER & SONS, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE NEAR BROADWAY—A valuable lot, more than full size, on a cross street, between 8th and 14th sts., and 150 feet westerly from Broadway, on which is a substantial house, easily converted into a store. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 382 FIFTH-AV., AN EXtra wide first-class brown-stone house, with furniture, on Columbia College lease; ground rent $512. Also, a brick stable, No. 121 West 50th-st., in fee. Also, a pew in Dr. Chapin's Church. Apply as above, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., or 2 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., MURRAY Hill—One of the most unique, tasteful and complete houses in the City for sale, with elegant furniture throughout, at $60,000, with early possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 143 WEST 53D-ST., FIRST-class four-story extra-plumbed house; parlor finished in black walnut and silver-plating. Price $27,000. J. W. STEVENS & BROS., owners, on the premises, or No. 30 Pine-st., 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A THREE-story brick house on north side of 127th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Apply to ISAAC LOCKWOOD, corner 3d-av. and 127th-st.

LOTS FOR SALE IN 52D-ST., BEtween 8th and 9th-avs. Terms reasonable. Apply at No. 153 West 24th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, A three-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 21.6x42x100, situated in Elliott-place, Brooklyn, and convenient to two lines of cars. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—VERY DESIRAble building lots, situated on the best avenues at Bergen Point; [illegible] sale on favorable terms. Ap[illegible] No. 9 Wall-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO REAL ESTATE OPERATORS.

Farm for sale in the City of

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Ninety-three acres that may be cut up in city lots and villa sites immediately, if desired. Over half mile front on principal avenue. Worth $100,000, will be sold for $60,000, on liberal terms, or exchanged for improved New-York or Brooklyn property. This is an immense chance.

Apply to EDWARD S. VAIL and WARREN HARDENBURGH, No. 58 Wall-st.

BUILDING AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Are invited to send

REPRESENTATIVES

to

JOHNSON & MILLER'S

GREAT AUCTION SALE AT THE SIX ROADS, RAHWAY, MONDAY, Oct. 18.

Free excursions over New-Jersey Railroad.

Collation before sale.

Tickets and maps at office of

JOHNSON & MILLER,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY

Very nice building lots, terms $10 per month until paid, situated on Ridgewood and Washington avs, only five minutes' walk from Glendale Depot by South Side Railroad of Long Island. For full particulars, maps, &c., apply at the office, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7.

A TRIO

OF

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS,

Free to all who desire to secure

CHARMING COUNTRY HOMES.

THURSDAY, OCT. 14.—Special Train will leave foot of Chambers-st., N. Y., by way of Pavonia Ferry, for NORWOOD, N. J. After an entertainment at the Norwood House, 1,100 VILLA PLOTS will be sold.

MONDAY, OCT. 18.—Special Train will leave foot of Cortlandt-st., at 11 o'clock, for SIX ROADS RAHWAY. After lunch the balance of the lots not offered at the last great sale will be sold regardless of price.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20.—Special Train will leave Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., New-York, for BOSCOBEL, (Crugers,) on the Hudson. After the entertainment the finest property on the river will be sold.

Tickets for the above sales may be obtained by applying personally to

JOHNSON & MILLER,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

EXCHANGE.—WANTED, IMPROVED CITY property worth $175,000, for which will be given, cash, $75,000, and a beautiful country residence on the Hudson River, about two hours from New-York, which has cost the owner $120,000. The house has all modern improvements, and the grounds embrace over 150 acres, beautifully laid out and ornamented. There is a beautiful stream of water running through the grounds. Apply to SHEPHERD & PARKER, No. 162 Broadway.

JOHNSON & MILLER,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York,

are now prepared to furnish

FREE RAILROAD PASSES

for their

GREAT RAHWAY SALE, MONDAY, Oct. 18.

Also for

BOSCOBEL, UP THE HUDSON,

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20.

A BARGAIN AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—An elegantly furnished house for sale, 5 minutes' walk from station, and situated in the highest part of city; location unexceptionable; lot 56x292; street paved and sewered; house put in complete order and newly furnished in May; house includes billiard table; house is filled in with brick; has 12 rooms; gas throughout; bathroom, water closets, hot and cold water, &c.; price $18,000; 30 per cent. on mortgage, if desired; possession immediately. Address J. M. MEEKER, No. 73 Cedar-st., New-York, or No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth.

ARTISTS

Who delight in beautiful scenery

should go with

JOHNSON & MILLER

TO

BOSCOBEL, UP THE HUDSON,

and secure one of the

SPLENDID VILLA PLOTS

to be sold by them without reserve, on

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20.

Free passes over the Hudson River Railroad now ready at the office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TWO-STORY and extension dwelling house, modern built, 15 rooms, carriage house, &c., with 12 lots, and only five minutes' walk from Glendale Depot; would exchange for improved City property. For full particulars apply at the office, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7.

A FARM FOR SALE OF ABOUT 80 Acres in Dutchess County, N. Y., one mile from the Hudson River and Hamburg depot, on the Hudson River Railroad; farm has one-quarter mile river front. Address A. H. VAIL, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT Orange, N. J.—House finely located on Main-st., in complete order, containing gas and water, thoroughly furnished and everything arranged for comfort; pleasant lawn and ample grounds; new and first-class barn, with stabling for 4 horses and 2 cows; will be rented until April or May, or exchanged for good City property. Inquire of WILLIAM M. PRICE, No. 119 Maiden-lane.

A LEASE OF A HANDSOMELY DECorated three-story high-stoop house, in most perfect order, for sale, together with the elegant furniture, (which was made to order,) carpets, &c.; and is an unusual opportunity for the purchase of substantial modern furniture at a reasonable figure. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT IN BROOKLYN—Terms easy; three genteel two-story, basement and sub-cellar brick houses with all improvements, Nos. 95, 97 and 99 Douglass-st., north side, above Hoyt; bill on No. 99; houses 20x38; lots 100; price $5,000. Apply to V. G. HALL, New-York, No. 37 Fulton-st., up stairs, from 10 to 12.

TO LET—FOUR NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone houses, 21x56 feet, north side of 49th-st., west of and near 6th-av.; a person in east house will show them. Apply to GEO. SLOANE, Broadway and 10th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—HASTings on the Hudson.—To let for the Winter, a furnished brick house, 12 rooms, stable, woodshed, &c., two minutes' walk from station; rent $100 per month. Address Mrs. H. M. NEILL, Hastings upon Hudson.

TO LET—BROOKLYN, NO. 108 RYERSON-st.; genteel dwelling, modern conveniences, good neighborhood. For sale, brown-stone, $11,000; another, $8,500; cottage, $5,000. Keys and information at No. 106 Ryerson-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 158 West 45th-st., four story, brown stone, high stoop, handsomely furnished and in perfect order. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

ALL THE VILLA PLOTS

To be sold by

JOHNSON & MILLER,

AT

BOCOBEL,

(Cruger's, Station)

command extended views of the

BEAUTIFUL HUDSON.

They are free from objections, and in every way desirable for

GENTLEMEN'S RESIDENCES.

Free passes over Hudson River Railroad now ready at the office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FIVE rooms on second floor, with gas, hot and cold water, suitable for housekeeping. Apply on the premises, No. 77 East 85th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—NO. 15 WEST 20th-st., near 5th-av.; lot, 28x100; house brown stone, high stoop, unfurnished; doctor's office reserved, if let; possession immediately. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED THREE-STORY brown-stone front, in 39th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; all improvements; $200 per month. LANE & ROBINSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED cottage at Metuchin, N. J., cheap, from now until May. LANE P. ROBINSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICE TO RENT.—PART OF A DESIrable office in second story of No. 25 Nassau-st. at low price until 1st of May. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st., or to WM. W. WRIGHT, office No. 2, No. 25 Nassau-st.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE ELEGANT OFfices, or would share them with another lawyer. Apply on premises to JOHN A. BRODHEAD, No. 115 Broadway, third floor, front.

STABLE TO RENT—NO. 1 WEST 38TH-st. Apply to L. T. HOYT, No. 46 Exchange-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily, a furnished house on 5th-av. below 34th-st. Address, in confidence, PRIVATE, Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE AND BUILDING PLOTS ON FORDHAM RIDGE AND CENTRAL-AV. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 19, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

FORDHAM—The handsome two-story and attic frame dwelling, with extension, and about 23 city lots of land, pleasantly situated on Croton and 5th avs., Fordham Ridge, about 300 feet from Central Boulevard. The house contains about 14 rooms, is in complete order, built in the best manner for occupancy by the present owner.

Also, five villa plots adjoining above, containing about 14 city lots each, fronting on 5th-av. and High Bridge road. On one of said plots is a good carriage house and stable for five horses. The entire property, (the residence of Geo. W. Devoe, Esq.,) comprising about six acres of land, well laid out, with plenty of fruit and shade trees, with an excellent garden in high state of cultivation, together with the dwelling and outbuildings, would be sold in one parcel if desired.

Also, four villa plots opposite the above, fronting on Central and 5th avs., containing from 10 to 15 city lots each. The location is perfectly healthy, being about the highest grade on Central-av., easy of access, being within half a mile of the steamboat landing, Harlem Railroad and horse cars to Harlem.

The household furniture, horses, carriages, &c., will be sold at auction on the premises on THURSDAY, Oct. 21, 1869.

Maps of the property, full particulars and permits to view premises can be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

THE GREAT SALE OF THE SEASON.

JAMES M. MILLER,

THURSDAY, Oct. 21, 1869, at 12 M.,

WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES, WITHOUT RESERVE,

THREE HUNDRED PLOTS OF GROUND, CONTAINING 1,800 CITY LOTS,

AT

OLOFF PARK,

ADJOINING

JEROME PARK,

on the north. This property has been a part of the Van Cortland estate for over two hundred years. It embraces some of the most beautiful land in Westchester County. The elevated portions are very picturesque, beautifully wooded, and afford extensive views. Oloff Park is half a mile from the City of New-York, three-quarters of a mile from steamboat landing on Harlem River, one mile from Fordham, one mile from William's Bridge, less than a quarter of a mile from Central-av. Application has been made by the New-York and Boston Railroad, which will probably be built and running in one year, for right of way through the northwest corner of Oloff Park, where it is proposed to erect a station. The park is in the heart of the district under the jurisdiction of the Central Park Commissioners.

The plots contain from one to forty city lots, and will be sold by the lot.

A special train will leave the Harlem Depot, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., at 11 A. M. on the day of sale, for the grounds, where a collation will be provided.

For tickets, maps and further information, which will only be given to persons of respectability, apply to the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

Terms—Auctioneer's fees and ten per cent. on day of sale, thirty per cent. in thirty days, and sixty per cent. on mortgage.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, AUCTIONeers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York:

THURSDAY, Oct. 14,

at 12 o'clock, on the premises Norwood, N. J.

FREE EXCURSION OVER NORTHERN RAILROAD, GRAND COLLATION AT THE NORWOOD HOTEL.

THE MOST IMPORTANT SALE OF THE YEAR.

1,000 VILLA PLOTS,

equal to

3,000 CITY LOTS,

to be sold

ABSOLUTELY AND WITHOUT RESERVE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, REGARDLESS OF PRICE.

BUYERS' OPPORTUNITY.

PROPERTY ALL AROUND STATION.

WITHIN A STONE'S THROW OF DEPOT.

TWENTY-ONE MILES. ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.

ON NEW-JERSEY'S MOST POPULAR ROAD.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGES, ELEGANT VILLAS, CHURCH, SCHOOLS AND MAGNIFICENT HOTEL ALL IN THE LOTS.

GROUND GENTLY UNDULATING.

SPLENDID VIEWS OF PALISADES AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY FOR MILES.

STREETS ALL GRADED.

EVERY LOT READY FOR USE.

DON'T FAIL TO GO—SECURE TICKETS AT ONCE.

MAPS AND PASSES WILL BE READY FRIDAY, OCT. 8.

At the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

MONDAY, OCT. 18,

At 12 o'clock, on the premises, Six Roads, RAHWAY, N. J.

GREAT ADJOURNED SALE.

On this occasion 500 lots, (including the most desirable property,) not offered at the last auction sale, will positively be sold, without limit or reservation, to the highest bidder. Free excursion and collation. Maps and passes now ready at the office of the auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20.

At 12 o'clock on the premises at Boscobel, Cruger's Station.

GREAT HUDSON RIVER SALE.

THE FINEST PROPERTY EVER OFFERED.

EACH SITE COMMANDS A SPLENDID RIVER VIEW.

SALE POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE.

Boscobel (beautiful wood) is situated at Cruger's Station, on the Hudson, 35 miles from New-York. It consists of 200 acres, subdivided into plots of from one to three acres by a most experienced landscape gardener. All acquainted with Hudson River scenery admit that there is no point on the river which affords more extended and enchanting views than these highlands opposite Haverstraw Bay. The property, bounded by the Hudson with its beautiful knolls and high plateaus, is unequaled for gentlemen's residences. It is proposed to change the name of Cruger's Station to Boscobel, which has been the name of the Post Office for years past, and plans are on foot for building a new and commodious depot, which will be very attractive in all its surroundings.

There are twelve trains a day at present stopping at this station, and the time to Peekskill, five miles above, by express trains, is one hour. The distance from the lower part of the City is becoming lessened in time by more rapid trains, the Elevated Railway, &c., and the wiser business men are [illegible] and retiring [illegible] of the City, (which advances up town [illegible],) and settling themselves above Tarrytown.

This property will be sold at auction, absolutely and without reserve, to the highest bidder, on the 20th inst. We invite business men, who desire to secure a site on the Hudson, as well as those who look for a most profitable investment, to examine it before the sale.

All who wish to attend the sale will leave their names at the office of the auctioneers, and free rail road passes will be sent to them.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMORY AND OTHER GROUNDS AT HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VA., AND VICINITY.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1869.

In pursuance of the act approved Dec. 15, 1868, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, West Va., and vicinity, will be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing from day to day until all is sold.

The value of this property for manufacturing purposes is too well known to render it necessary to describe it herein, but a description of the same is being prepared, and will be sent to persons who may wish it, as soon as it is printed, upon their applying by letter to the Ordnance Office.

The property will be sold in lots. The first will include the Musket Factory, embracing a strip of land running to the western boundary, on the Potomac, the Armory Canal, and water power of the river. The walls of two large buildings are standing on this ground, and the foundations of several others; and the water wheels, with gearing, and the flumes are in almost perfect order. [illegible] the turbines on this ground are [illegible], and the gears are mostly cast iron with wooden buckets.

The second will be the site of the Rifle Factory and water power on the Shenandoah, the buildings upon which have been destroyed, but the canal is in good order.

The third will be the Shenandoah Ferry, with a tract of [illegible] acres of land, and a lot on the [illegible] Harper's Ferry shore opposite.

The fourth will be the right to [illegible] from a tract of about 1,395 acres mountain land across the Shenandoah.

The fifth will be the right to dig iron ore from a tract of about 1,400 acres of land known as Friend's Ore Bank, adjoining the lands of Henry Lee and others.

The remainder, consisting of houses and lots in the town, will be sold lot by lot.

The Government will convey to the purchasers, after payment shall have been made in full, all its right and title to the property. The titles are believed to be perfect in every case.

The terms of sale, prescribed by law, are a credit of one and two years, the purchasers to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money; and [illegible] within ten days after the sale.

A map, showing the metes and bounds of the Harper's Ferry property, will be exhibited at the time of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any or all lots offered, if the bids are not satisfactory.

A. B. DYER, Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

Persons who purchased lots in 1862, and have not fully paid for them, are notified that if they pay what is due by the day of sale, the lots will be deeded to them, otherwise they will be resold.

A. B. DYER, Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT SALE OF TWO HUNDRED VILLA PLOTS AT CLINTON-PLACE, NEWARK, N. J.,

by order of James Demarest, Esq., on

TUESDAY, OCT. 19, AT 12 M.

The situation of this property is among the finest in the vicinity of Newark, being on Clinton-place, within seven minutes' walk of Clinton-av., in which run the Irvington horse cars and only two miles from the railroad station in Newark. The Prospect Railroad [illegible] point between Orange Mountain and New-York Bay.

Also, will be sold at the same time the HANDSOME AND ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE OF JAS. DEMAREST, Esq., adjoining the above, being one of the most desirable places in the vicinity. Large double house, 20 rooms, with all the improvements, and [illegible] acres of land, beautifully shaded and improved, coach house, stable, gardener's house, &c., &c.

Permits to view the house now ready; [illegible] day.

SPECIAL TRAIN BY NEWARK AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD,

from foot of Liberty-st., at 11 A. M. Excursion cars by the Irvington Horse Railroad will leave Broad-st. Station on the arrival of the train.

COLLATION BEFORE THE SALE.

For railroad passes, maps and full particulars apply at the office of CHANDLER & GIBBE, No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, and of

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE OF A. KING CHANDLER, AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON, FOR SALE AT AUCTION ON THE PREMISES, ON MONDAY, OCT. 18, 1869, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

[illegible]

SALE PEREMPTORY.

A. KING CHANDLER.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,

Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,

No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, 1869,

At 12½ P. M., on the premises.

POSITIVE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MAGNIFICENT VILLA SITES AT MADISON, N. J.

The great success of our last sale of the Edward Holland estate has decided the Madison Land Association to offer immediately the remainder of this beautiful property, which will be positively sold without reserve on the 20th inst.

"The best of the wine has been kept till the last."

The property offered at our last sale was handsomely situated, but the lots to be sold on the 20th inst. are

TRULY MAGNIFICENTLY SITUATED,

commanding a view of over twenty miles of country, and are but ten minutes' walk from the Station and immediately opposite the Drew Seminary and the elegant residence of F. S. Lathrop, Esq.

Special train from the foot of Barclay-st., at 10 A. M. Collation on the arrival of the train.

Free passes, maps and full particulars at the office of

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st. New-York.

RAHWAY.—CHANCERY SALE TO THE highest bidder, of the Bramhall estate, will take place at Degraw's Hotel, Rahway, on MONDAY, 18th October, at 2 P. M. The property contains 28 acres, large stone and brick dwelling, and ample outbuildings; is adjacent to the New-Jersey Railroad, where a station may be had; the ground is well located for suburban building lots, being only one hour from Cortlandt-st. by rail, one mile from Rahway Depot. Arrangements can be made to leave three-fourths on mortgage. For map and particulars apply to D. STEWART, No. 140 Duane-st.

DRY GOODS.

ROMAN SASHES AND SASH RIBBONS.

WE HAVE NOW OPENED OUR

FALL STOCK OF

ROMAN, FANCY AND PLAIN RIBBONS, SASHES, SCARFS AND BOWS.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO OUR STOCK OF SATINS AND VELVETS FOR TRIMMINGS,

IN ALL THE NEWEST SHADES.

MILLER & GRANT,

No. 879 BROADWAY, between 18th and 19th sts.

NEW GOODS

AT MACY'S.

LACES,

EMBROIDERIES,

OUR FALL IMPORTATION OF RIBBONS

ARE MAGNIFICENT

IN QUALITY,

AND THE SHADES

ARE CHARMING.

FRENCH FLOWERS,

FEATHERS,

NECKTIES AND BOWS,

STRAW GOODS,

FALL HATS,

SILKS AND SATINS,

WHITE GOODS,

LACE CURTAINS,

THEATRICAL GOODS,

BALLET HOSIERY, &c.,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

FRENCH CLOCKS,

LINEN CAM. HDKFS.,

CORSETS,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

SMALL WARES,

PERFUMERY,

SOAPS,

TRIMMINGS,

BUTTONS AND FRINGES,

COTTON, ALPACA AND SILK UMBRELLAS,

AMERICAN CLOCKS,

CARVED GOODS,

PLATED WARE,

BEST QUALITY,

DOLLS,

DOLL GOODS,

BASKETS,

KID GLOVES,

UNDERWEAR,

BIRD CAGES,

&c., &c.,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

ESTABLISHED 1819.

THE NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

STATEN ISLAND.

OFFICES:

No. 98 Duane-st., No. 752 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 134 and 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn; No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia. This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and most approved machinery,

To dye, cleanse and finish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods in their usual superior manner.

GARMENTS CLEANED WHOLE.

Note that these are our ONLY OFFICES.

TOYS.—AT STAVELEY'S, NO. 870 BROADway, near 18th-st., a large assortment of fine toys at retail.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—NEW DESIGNS AND NEW styles, low prices for first-class warranted goods; original drawings furnished with estimates for furnishing dwellings with hard wood and furniture adapted to the style of house and rooms. Only seasoned and steam-dried lumber used; none other will stand furnace heat. G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 661 Broadway, near Amity-st.

N. B.—Curtains and furniture covering store at No. 447 Broadway.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.—NEW 1870 styles, with specialties, wholesale or retail, at the curtain store of G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway, near Howard-st. Furniture store No. 661 Broadway, near Amity-st.

PROPOSALS.

FORT SCHUYLER, NEW-YORK HARBOR, Oct. 1, 1869.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, WITH copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned, until 11½ A. M., Nov. 1, 1869, for supplying

FRESH BEEF

to the troops at this post.

The said beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, (neck, shank and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and to be delivered at this post free of cost, in such quantity as may be from time to time required, by and on such days as the commanding officer shall designate—not exceeding four times per week.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

This contract to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the 1st day of December, 1869, and subject to the approval of the Commanding-General of the Department of the East.

In case of failure or deficiency in the quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor, shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of $5,000, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 11½ o'clock A. M., on Monday, at Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor, at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked, "PROPOSALS FOR BEEF," and addressed,

C. P. EAKIN,

Bv't. Maj. U. S. A., 1st Lt. 1st Art'y. and A. C. S., Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of TUESDAY, Oct. 26, 1869, from persons legally authorized to lay the Nicolson pavement, for the construction of that form of pavement in the following streets, to wit:

Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to East River.

Fifty-first-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

Fifty-sixth-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue.

Fifty-sixth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

Fourteenth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, and Pine-street, from Broadway to William-street.

Forms for bids, and all further information necessary, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,

ROBERT L. DARRAGH,

GEORGE S. GREENE,

Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1869.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,

CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL WINDMILL COMPANY, NO. 3 BARCLAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNERS, ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS.—The public are notified that the Self-Regulating Windmills, manufactured by the Empire Windmill Company of Syracuse, and sold by their agent, A. J. Corcoran, are gross and flagrant infringements upon letters patent granted to A. P. Brown, and duly assigned to this Company, who will enforce their rights against all who may infringe, whether by making or using said mills. Suits have been instituted against said Empire Company and A. J. Corcoran in the United States Courts for the Northern and Southern Districts of New-York.

THEODORE HYATT, President.

[illegible] Aleppo, Thursday, Nov. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.

First Cabin........$130, gold. Second Cabin........$80, gold.

First Cabin, to Paris........$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.

First Cabin.......$80, gold. Steerage.......$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

BRITANNIA	Oct. 16	INDIA	Nov. 6
COLUMBIA	Oct. 23	CAMBRIA	Nov. 13
EUROPA	Oct. 30	IOWA	Nov. 20

And each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Oct. 16
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Oct. 30
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Nov. 13
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Nov. 27

Price of passage payable in gold, (wine included.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER LAFAYETTE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 1 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 12 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).......Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, Oct. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, Oct. 30, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

IDAHO, 3,132 tons........Oct. 20, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons........Oct. 27, at 10½ A. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons........Nov. 3, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, 3,016 tons........Nov. 10, at 11 A. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons........Nov. 17, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,865 tons........Nov. 24, at 9½ A.M.
CABIN PASSAGE..........(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE..........(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, Oct. 16, at 1 P. M.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, Oct. 23, at 7 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

TRAVELERS VISITING PARIS WILL find a most comfortable home and moderate charges at the celebrated
AMERICAN FAMILY HOTEL,
No. 8 RUE ROVIGO,
formerly No. 30 Rue de la Bienfaisance, near the Boulevard Males Herbes and l'Eglise St. Augustine, Paris.
Mrs. YOUNG, Proprietor,
Formerly of New-York, Nos. 18 and 20 West 9th-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$150 to $300. $75.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST AND 16TH EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
OCT. 16.—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain LAPRIDGE.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Nov. 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Oct. 15. All freight weighing less than 20 pounds to the cubic foot will be forwarded as fast at slow rates. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting invoices, charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS............Oct. 14
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE............Oct. 21
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE............Oct. 28
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKEN, Saturday, Oct. 16.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Friday, Nov. 5.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
THREE STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY,
THE STEAMSHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 14, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
MAGNOLIA, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 16, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Oct. 16, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Oct. 19, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will leave pier No. 38 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
The VICTOR will follow from pier No. 20 East River.
C. H. MALLORY & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
[illegible] will leave Pier No. 9, North River [illegible] Saturday, Oct. 16. [illegible] Saturday, Oct. 23. [illegible] Mobile and Galveston. [illegible]

[illegible] ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st. The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail Oct. 21.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 Washington-square, (south,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for Business or College on reasonable terms.

For references, terms, &c., see circulars to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

Students admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Extra branches optional.

GARDNER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 34 WEST 32D-ST.
Rev. DR. GARDNER, } Principals.
Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, }

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 59 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 27.

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, &c., for business. Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private lessons and prepare gentlemen or boys practically for business. Cheap evening class, $5.

DR. F. BERTHET'S FRENCH, English and Classical School commences its fifteenth year on Sept. 20, at 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 812 Broadway.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE

Will open Sept. 15, at Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av., and Sept. 20, at the corner of 124th-st. and 2d-av.
Academic and preparatory schools will also be carried on at both points. A boarding department is connected with the College.
For catalogues, or further information, apply to the President, No. 489 5th-av., or to Dr. COLBY, 125th-st., Harlem.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN LADIES' SCHOOL,
Sixth year, now open at her new house,
No. 32 West 40th-st.,
Murray Hill,
Four vacancies. New-York.

N. A. LESPINASSE & PREVOST'S,
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE,
170th-st., on the Hudson; French the language of the school; preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy; graduating courses for modern languages, business, and mathematics. School reopens Sept. 15. Circulars, Milhau's drug store, No. 183 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, or G. Lespinasse, No. 5 Pine-st.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.
Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.
Miss Pegram will be associated with Mrs. Hoffman after Oct. 1.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y.,
will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 1.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.,
WILL OPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 21.
For circulars apply as above.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 333 4th-av.—106th year.
English, classical and primary departments; French, German, Drawing; pupils prepared for any college in the country; charge from the date of entrance; corps of thorough teachers. B. H. CAMPBELL, A.B., Principal

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ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,
An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., is now open. Pupils charged from date of entrance.
Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 302 West 34th-st.,
Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principal,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $200 per year. For circulars address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

BRAINERD INSTITUTE, CRANBERRY, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal.—A military boarding school of the best class to train lads to be enlightened, energetic, Christian men, for college or business. Live school of wide awakes. Gymnasium and equipments complete. Terms moderate. Send for a circular.

MISS MARY AYRES'S PRIVATE CLASSES for French and English will be resumed on MONDAY, Oct. 4, at No. 123 West 22d-st. The classes are of different grades, and assemble at separate hours. There are a few vacancies in each class for which applications can be made, either personally or by letter, to the above address.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. For further particulars apply to the Rector, G. H. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.

$5 EACH—BOOK KEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic, grammar, spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography. THOMPSON'S College, No. 20 4th-av.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., will reopen Sept. 13. English and French taught. Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

MRS. COLTON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at Middletown, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15, at her residence, No. 142 High-st. Six girls under 14 will be taken into her family and receive a thorough education, as companions of her daughters.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15 at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (Established A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector. Pupils received at any time and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS" NOW open. Boarding and Day School for girls, 66 W. 36th-st. Boys' School connected with Prof. Farrand's, No. 1,400 Broadway, corner 39th-st. For admission to either apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 66 W. 36th-st.

PROFESSOR D. CHERBULIEZ'S school for boys, No. 348 4th-av., (between 25th and 26th sts.,) reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at the above address.

MLLE. DE WAILLY'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for young ladies, No. 268 West 42d-st. near Broadway; number of boarding pupils limited. French classes for adults.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 West 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M.A., Principal.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for boys, No. 638 6th-av., near 37th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., 153 East 33d-st.

GEORGE HAMILTON'S FRENCH and Classical School, for a limited number of boys, at No. 1,193 Broadway.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARDING School for girls, No. 90 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15.

[illegible] departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address
Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

WM. J. NEVIUS' INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, No. 35 Union-square, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 28. Circulars at the store of Mr. J. R. Terry, No. 19.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,
will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS C. MERLE'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 7 East 27th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.,
Will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1869.
A limited number of pupils will be received in the Principal's family.
For circulars apply as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st., for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS.
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Number of boarders limited to 20. A few vacancies.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, PRINCIPAL.
The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of November.

MISS WALSH'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 28 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

NEW-YORK YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Hall Block, Rev. H. M. COLTON, A. M., Principal. An earnest, thorough, practical School, ☞ fitting boys from 6 to 20 years for business, or for Sheffield Scientific School. West Point, Princeton, Columbia, Harvard, and especially for YALE.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., reopened its fifteenth year WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, Rev. R. BOLTON and lady, Principals. Terms $250 per annum. Circulars of J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, Washington-square, East, (Classical, Commercial, Primary,) fits for college, business, Naval Academy, West Point.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

ADDRESS REV. T. HANLON, D. D., Pennington, N. J., for details of first-class boarding school. Total cost per year, $210. Pupils received at any time.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, with Gymnasium and Kindergarten. Reopening TUESDAY, Sept. 14. GERCKE & KOESSLY, 23d-st., near 9th-av.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MISS M. C. ARBUCKLE'S SELECT class for little girls, now open at No. 250 West 36th-st.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL, NO. 40 Irving-place, reopened Sept. 21.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

AN ENGLISH LADY, WHO HAS taught many years in New-York, and can give the most distinguished references, desires to meet two young ladies willing to join a very select private class in the higher branches of English and French. Apply at No. 76 Lexington-av., from 1 to 3 P. M.

A LADY, LONG CONNECTED AS A teacher with some of the first schools in the City, desires a few private pupils; she instructs in English, the higher Mathematics, French and Latin; unexceptionable references given. Address M., Box No. 268 New-York Post Office.

A TUTOR OF EXPERIENCE AND success, with the highest references, now engaged by families of the best standing, gives instruction in English, classics and mathematics. Address A. M., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY EDUCATED in Europe, a situation in a private family; country preferred; teaches German, French, English, and is a thorough musician; references exchanged. Address H. H., No. 29 West Washington-square.

A FEW YOUNG GENTLEMEN DEsired to join a private class where all the advantages of a thorough and liberal education will be afforded; patrons and references of the highest standing. Address CLASSIC, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG lady, teacher of English branches, music and drawing wishes an engagement immediately; first-class testimonials. Address for one week Miss K., care No. 408 West 23d st.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES THE POsition of visiting or resident governess to young children; English branches only; references exchanged. Address M. L. J., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY OF CULTURE AND refinement desires a situation as visiting governess; best of references exchanged. Address M. E., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FROM 9 TO 4 O'CLOCK, A teacher of Latin, history, geography, common English studies and elocution; an active, quick man needed. Apply at 128 East 24th-st., before 1 o'clock.

MISS CLARA NORRIS, SHAKESPEAREan reader and teacher of elocution. No. 158 East 32d-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

"OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED."

A wholesale drug house of the highest standing will sell out their entire business. Terms liberal. Unexceptionable references required before negotiations will be entered into. Address DRUGS, Box No. 1,219 New-York Post Office.

TO MANUFACTURERS OR MACHINISTS.—For sale, one of the best located establishments in the United States, immediately adjoining the depot of one of the principal railroads, and on a river with large water front; one hour's ride from the City of New-York; very accessible by either land or water. For particulars apply at the office of
JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

I OFFER FOR SALE THE STOCK and fixtures of a first-class grocery and tea store, on Main-st., Orange, N. J., doing a large business with good profits; sales principally cash; reason of selling bad health; strict investigation solicited. Those who can invest at once may address, without agents, Box No. 281, Orange, N. J. About $2,000 down.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 362 Bowery.

$3,000—PARTNER WANTED IN an old-established and prosperous book and stationery business in Brooklyn; an investigation invited. Apply on the premises, No. 16 Myrtle-av.

[illegible] and Gramercy Park Hotels; family private. No. 121 East 17th-st., near Irving-place.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, in their own house on Murray Hill, Lexington-av., (newly painted,) will let a suite of furnished rooms, with every convenience, to gentlemen only, without board; references required. Address S. D., Box No. 21 New-York Post Office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN a large, nicely-furnished room, with large closets and every convenience, in first-class house, located in 30th-st. east of Madison-av.; family private; no other rooms rented. Address, with name, L. T., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

TWO SPLENDID FRONT ROOMS with first-class board, fire, gas and good attendance, to desirable parties, at No. 35 East 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place; reference exchanged.

MADISON-SQUARE AND BROADWAY, (opposite the Worth Monument,) newly and richly furnished apartments, with all modern comforts and conveniences; location unsurpassed. For particulars apply at No. 7 West 25th-st.

HANDSOME LARGE SECOND FLOOR back room, private brown-stone house, superior board; unexceptionable references; central, respectable location. No. 125 East 27th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Terms moderate.

NOS. 200 AND 202 WEST 23D-ST.—First-class rooms, en suite or single, with first-class board and accommodations for gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or families; references.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

AT NO. 207 EAST 18TH-ST., BEtween 2d and 3d avs.—A fine front, back and hall room, second floor, and back room on third floor, nicely furnished, with board, for gentleman and wife or gentlemen; good location and terms reasonable.

NO. 104 WEST 38TH-ST.—THE ENTIRE rooms, newly furnished, will be rented, en suite or separately, with or without private table. Also, a superior 4th floor, with large closets, suitable for a family with children; references exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, in one of the best locations in the City can be had by addressing MADISON-AV., Box No. 1,123 New-York Post Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—VERY DESIrable suites of rooms, handsomely furnished and having every convenience; also single rooms. Apply at No. 133 West 41st-st.

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR PARK-av.—Very desirable rooms, well-furnished, with modern conveniences, to let singly or en suite, with board. No. 102 East 35th-st.

NO. 8 BREVOORT-PLACE (51 EAST 10th-st.), two doors west of Broadway.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let. Carpets, furniture and beds entirely new. Unexceptionable references required.

A PLEASANT ROOM ON SECOND floor to let with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; terms very low. Apply at No. 151 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

NO. 235 WEST 14TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms with board for small families, gents and wives or single gents; house first class; reference exchanged.

NO. 1,168 BROADWAY—A LARGE front room opposite Coleman House; $8 per week for one; $10 for two; also, a large front hall room at $6 per week. References required.

VERY HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board, at No. 50 West 24th-st.; table and attendance first-class. References exchanged.

A VERY COMFORTABLY FURNISHED room, suitable for one or two gentlemen; also, very nice hall room; terms moderate. No. 5 Waverley-place, a few doors from Broadway.

NO. 4 ASHLAND-PLACE, PERRY-st., near Greenwich-av.—Large front parlor, opening on balcony; also other rooms, with first-class board, to families or gentlemen; terms moderate.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST.—AN ELEGANTLY furnished parlor floor to let to a small family; also a few rooms for gentlemen with board. J. WEEKS, late Steward Manhattan Club.

NO. 132 LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 28th and 29th sts.—Two pleasant rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged.

NO. 132 LEXINGTON-AV.—TWO PLEASant rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, for Fall and Winter. References exchanged.

VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board, at No. 50 West 24th-st.; table and accommodations first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 159 WEST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent, without board, to gentlemen only; family strictly private; references given and required.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED SECOND or third floor, with board for three adults; terms must be very moderate. Address I. A., No. 254 Broadway, Room No. 2.

A HANDSOME BACK OR FRONT parlor and rooms, on third and fourth floors, with first-class board; references. Apply at No. 131 West 43d-st.

NO. 222 WEST 24TH-ST.—AN EXTRA size second story front room, with or without board; prefer gentlemen; good and convenient location.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH all the comforts; small private family; location central and convenient to restaurants; neighborhood and house first-class. No. 61 2d-av.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECond floor, with full or partial board; also, a nice front room on the third floor. Apply at No. 316 East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

MADISON SQUARE—NO. 26 EAST 23D-ST.—Second and third floors, handsomely furnished to rent, with board; also, two rooms for single gentlemen; private table if desired.

A PLEASANT HOME AND GOOD home-made fare at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st.; two handsomely-furnished rooms, on second floor, with board.

TWO LARGE WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for a gentleman and wife, may be had, with board, at No. 29 West 18th-st. References exchanged.

AT NO. 458 WEST 34TH-ST., A FEW gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with good board, in a newly-fitted-up house; neighborhood first class.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av., first floor, three rooms en suite to let for the season, with private table only.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN FURnished rooms in the house of a private family, No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS furnished rooms to let, large and small; reference in exchange.

NO. 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADIson-square.—Desirable suites of furnished rooms for gentlemen, without board, in a first-class house.

TO LET—A FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, suitable for one or two gentlemen, at No. 107 West 16th-st.; reference required.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF APARTMENTS, with private table, in a private house. Apply at No. 268 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN IN A first-class house; private family. No. 2 West 13th-st., first house from 5th-av.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOM to let, with bath and dressing room attached. Call at No. 112 East 17th-st.

HANDSOME ROOMS, LARGE AND small, with first-class board. Apply at No. 97 Clinton-place.

TWO ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS to let, with private table, at No. 279 4th-av., house adjoining Calvary Church.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A large room, with board, to two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife. No. 44 West 46th-st.

TO RENT—A FEW WELL-FURNISHED rooms to gentlemen only. No. 221 East 11th-st.; house private.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board, to gentlemen only, No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS TO LET, with board at 17 East 37th-st.; references required.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED HALL bedroom at No. 8 Union-square.

ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 23 WEST 18TH-st., for families and single gentlemen.

ROOMS TO LET, FURNISHED OR PARTly. No. 145 East 16th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR OCTOber and November. JAMES G. ROE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE HORSES FOR SALE.

The subscriber, unexpectedly called to Europe, offers for sale his very superior carriage horses, selected with much pains for a landau. They are three-quarters bred on Kentucky stock, nearly seventeen hands in height; color, a bright bay; weight, together, about 2,600 pounds. They are young, sound and without any vices. Address, immediately, H. H., Box No. 832 Post Office, Newport, R. I.

ELEGANT PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses for sale.—A private gentleman, residing a short distance in the country, offers for sale a very desirable pair of family horses, possessing all that is required of the most fastidious taste; chestnut color, 6 years old, 16 hands, sound and kind, of great style and beauty, and are without a fault. Any gentleman of fine taste in want, and wishing to avoid all risk and experiment usual in such cases, and has become satisfied of the economy of at first paying a liberal price—which will be required in this case—will do well to address for further particulars, Box 5,471 Post Office.

A SPLENDID TEAM OF HANDSOME black horses for sale—Full-blooded Black Hawk stock, long tails and manes, 15½ hands; sound, gentle and kind; stylish and prompt; go in three minutes; this is the handsomest team of road or family horses in the City. Address THOMPSON, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

EMPIRE WOOD-SPLITTING MAchine, for splitting oak, hickory and pine.—For sale by W. L. WILLIAMS, Patentee and Builder, No. 154 East 24th-st., near 2d-av.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THIS THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 14,
will be presented for the [illegible] time Mr. T. W. Robertson's last
NEW COMEDY,
entitled
PROGRESS.

The characters in the play will be sustained by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. HIELD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Miss LOUISA MOORE and Mrs. SEFTON.
The comedy will be produced with new and appropriate scenery, and all requisite care in every particular.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, EVENING—For the second time in two years,—Tom Taylor's Comedy of AN UNEQUAL MATCH.
SATURDAY—Second time this season—CASTE.
MONDAY, Oct. 18—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Sheridan's RIVALS and Coleman's HEIR AT LAW will shortly be produced.
TWO NEW PLAYS
IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.
Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.—PATTI CONCERTS.
MAX STRAKOSCH............Director
The public are respectfully informed that the greatest living concert vocalist,
MISS CARLOTTA PATTI,
will, on her return from Boston, give two more
GRAND PATTI CONCERTS,
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 21 and 22, at 8 o'clock, and one grand gala matinee
On SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.,
in which
GIORGIO RONCONI, RITTER, PRUME, HABLEMANN, and the great German basso, JOSEF HERMANN, will appear with
MAX MARETZEK'S GRAND ORCHESTRA.
The sale of tickets will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 18, at Steinway Hall, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway, at 9 A. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
LECTURE ON ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS,
By Captain C. F. HALL,
ON
MONDAY, Oct. 18, 1869, at 8 P. M.
ADMISSION—50 cents; Reserved Seats, $1.
The Esquimaux Family, in Arctic Costume, will appear at the end of the Lecture.
Numerous relics of Sir John Franklin's expedition will be exhibited.
Tickets for sale at the principal book, music and drug stores and hotels.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HERRMANN,
THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR.
GRAND SUCCESS. CROWDS NIGHTLY.
WILL PERFORM
THURSDAY
AND
FRIDAY NIGHTS.
SATURDAY,
ONLY GRAND MATINEE.
PROGRAMME CHANGED EVERY NIGHT.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO MATINEE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC. &c.

TAMMANY.—LAST NIGHTS OF JAMES Mace, Grand Assault at Arms; Tot. IXION, Lauris, Rizarellis, in two great acts; Robert's tableaux, Silvester, Gurr, Moe and Goodrich. Friday, benefit of James Mace. Matinee Saturday. Grand concert Sunday. Mr. J. Levy will shortly appear.

MEETINGS.

CHRISTIAN WORK.—THE AMERICAN Christian Commission, whose object is to interest and aid the churches in the great work of evangelizing the masses, will hold a public meeting in St. Ann's Church, Clinton-st., Brooklyn, (Dr. N. HUNT SCHENCK'S,) on THURSDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. WM. R. NICHOLSON, D. D., of Boston; Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D. D., of Brooklyn, and Rev. ALFRED C. ROE, Secretary of the Commission.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND Statistical Society, Cooper Institute, second floor, east side.—On THURSDAY, Oct. 14, 1869, at 8 o'clock P. M., the regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held, when D. B. SIMMONS, M. D., late of Yeddo, will read a paper upon the topography of Japan and the Japanese earthquakes.
E. R. STRAZNICKY, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At No. 212 5th-av., on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.
Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Light Gymnastics, under Dr. Martin, Mondays and Thursdays, at 3½ P. M.

DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 338 West 29th-st.
G. SCHNEIDER, Professor of Dancing.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st.—All the fashionable dances in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. depot as follows:
6:45 A. M., way train for Albany.
8:00 A. M., Buffalo express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
11:00 A. M., special Chicago express, through in 29 hours; elegant drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached; through to Chicago without change, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:30 P. M., Hudson train.
5:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train, (Sundays, 9 A. M.)
10:00 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9, 9:40 and 11:50 A. M., 2, 4:25, 5:10, 7:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.
Aug. 30, 1869.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL leave depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:
Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.
For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, connecting for Warwick, Shawangunk and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Newburg and Way, at 8:30 A. M. daily, and (4 P. M. from 23d-st.,) 4:15 P. M., Sundays excepted.
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train, 11:30 P. M.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 3:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M. (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for Apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of Baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the Agents at the principal hotels.
* To Piermont only.
WM. R. BARR, General Passenger Agent.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 1 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:30 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains. For particulars, see time tables.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

NEWSPAPERS.

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.
Advertise your business in the "NEW-YORKER JOURNAL,"
THE LEADING "GERMAN NEWSPAPER."
From the Morning Star, June 13, 1869.
NEW-YORKER JOURNAL.—Our neighbor, the NEW-YORKER JOURNAL, has just removed into the new offices, Nos. 13 and 15 Chatham-st., which have been nicely fitted up by the proprietors of that paper. The JOURNAL is a worker in the same field as the *Star*, that it aims to reach the masses, and endeavors to promote the interests of the German workingmen. That the paper has been and is admirably conducted, its success abundently proves. It is Democratic in politics, and its editorials are always short, sharp and to the point. While catering to the German taste, it is thoroughly American in sentiment, its chief editor being a citizen of this country for many years. We are pleased to note the onward march of this journal, for we like pluck and enterprise to succeed, and they generally do.
From the Deutsche Zeitung, New-Orleans, (German.)
The NEW-YORKER JOURNAL is one of the best German papers in the Union, and fully deserves the success it has attained.
From Frank Leslie's Illustrated Zeitung, (German.)
The NEW-YORKER JOURNAL is the best edited German morning paper in New-York. Its leading articles, as well as its interesting and witty local items are superior to those of any other paper, and it gains in circulation and business importance every day.
[To be continued.]

FOR SALE—A BLACK WALNUT PARTItion with gas fixtures; suitable for a banking or insurance office. Call at No. 59 Wall-st., Room No. 14.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers....JARRETT & PALMER.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
Of Boucicault's new drama of modern life, entitled
FORMOSA, OR THE RAILROAD TO RUIN.
ENTIRE NEW SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS,
ORIGINAL MUSIC, AND A GREAT
CAST OF CHARACTERS.
The management take great pleasure in announcing
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
THE EMINENT ACTRESS,
who will appear on
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 16, 1869,
IN HER GREAT SPECIALTY,
EAST LYNNE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
6TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.
J. GRAU, Lessee. C. W. TAYLEURE, Manager.
ENGLISH COMEDY SEASON,
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
The Great Character Actor,
Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, as SAM,
In T. B. De Walden's sparkling comedy, entitled
SAM. SAM. SAM.
Expressly written for, and originally produced by him.
A BRILLIANT FIRST-CLASS COMPANY will support Mr. Chanfrau in this delightful production.
Grand orchestra. New scenery by Calyo.
Admission 75 cents; orchestra chairs and boxes, $1 50; family circle, 30 cents; proscenium boxes, $10.
Seats to-day at the Theatre, 112 B'way, and 701 B'way.
SAM MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY—Price 50c.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
TWELFTH NIGHT.
LAST
NIGHTS.
TWELFTH NIGHT.
Last three nights, and last Matinee Saturday. Mrs. Scott-Siddons, Agnes Ethel, Fanny Davenport, Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, Harkins and Polk.
Next week—As You Like It, with a unique variation of cast. Monday and Wednesday, Mrs. Scott-Siddons as Rosalind; Mrs. Clara Jennings as Celia. Tuesday and Thursday, Mrs. Siddons as Celia; Mrs. Jennings as Rosalind. Box book open.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—SUCCESSOR TO BARNUM'S.—Broadway, corner 30th-st.
OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
A Million Curiosities Always on View.
CHANG, THE TALLEST MAN LIVING.
Every Evening at 8.
Masaniello.
Wip Wan Winkle.
Last week of
Zavistowski Sisters.
Every Day at 2.
"Peril."
"Peril."
C. W. Barry.
Miss Rosa Rand.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Last four nights of Miss LEO HUDSON. New drama of OLITIPA, or THE LEAPING FAWN, YANKEE JACK and THE BUCCANEER.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
CORNER 5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
"THE NINE MUSES,"
By JOSEPH FAGNANI.
From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Evening from 7 to 10.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

MUSICAL.

PIANISTS' ACADEMY,

CONDUCTED BY

MR. BERNARDUS BOECKELMANN,

Pupil of Bulow, (formerly of the Conservatory of

Music of Messrs. Mason & Thomas,) will open Oct.

21, at No. 116 22d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

For terms and mode of teaching, see circular, to be

applied for at the above residence.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ELEGANT piano-fortes; the finest instrument offered to the public, and the most reasonable in price. Several second-hand pianos at bargains. Factory and warerooms of JENNYS & SON, No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

BOOSEY'S CHEAP MUSICAL PUBlications.—Complete catalogue mailed free. BOOSEY'S "BALLAD SINGER," the new half-dime series of the best songs. Sold everywhere. Specimen numbers mailed for 5 cents. No. 644 Broadway, New-York.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 3 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A few music pupils. Terms, $10. Address R. M., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON VIA
FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT.
The world renowned steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commander BRAYTON, Commander SIMMONS,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY
from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.,
AT FIVE P. M.
D. C. HALL'S CELEBRATED GOLD BUGLE, BRASS, STRING AND REED BANDS.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
This is the only line running a SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.
FREIGHT received up to 5 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
Narragansett Steamship Company

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Saturday, 9....10:30 A. M.	Monday, 11....9:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 12....8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 12....12:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 13....9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 13....1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 14....2:00 P. M.	Friday, 15....10:00 A. M.
Saturday, 16....2:30 P. M.	Monday, 18....6:00 A. M.
Monday, 18....2:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 19....6:30 A. M.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF staterooms, and low fare by Troy Line, for Albany and Troy, on and after TUESDAY, Sept 28, inst., from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st. EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock.
J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River at 2:45 o'clock daily, and foot of 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and all landings daily, at 3:15 and 3:30 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N.R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3 P. M.; East River at 3 P. M.

FOR KEYPORT.—STEAMER MATTEAWAN leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 3:30 P. M., and Keyport at 7:30 A. M., until Oct. 18; then leaves New-York at 3 P. M. and Keyport at 8 A. M.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River

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AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
ANOTHER TRIUMPH.
CROWDED HOUSES.
DELIGHTED AUDI[illegible]
LAST WEEK OF THE
LEGITIMATE TEMPEST. [illegible]
LEGITIMATE TEMPEST. [illegible]
LEGITIMATE TEMPEST. [illegible]
The most popular production of the age.
SONG, DANCE, [illegible]
CHARLES WHEATLEIGH............as............[illegible]
JAMES H. TAYLOR............as............[illegible]
ANNIE DELAND............as............[illegible]
LISA WEBER............as............[illegible]
RITA SANGALL GRAND BALLET TROUPE.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION TABLEAU.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
General admission............Fifty cents.
Will shortly be produced—A New Drama by EDMUND FALCONER, Esq., the popular Irish Comedian and Dramatist, and author of "Peep o' Day," entitled CHARLES O'MALLEY, founded on Lever's popular romance, THE IRISH DRAGOON, and in which Mr. FALCONER will sustain a prominent part.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
FOURTH WEEK—LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF
LEAH,
in which
MISS BATEMAN
will sustain her great and original character for the last three times,
Supported by
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN,
also, Miss BLANCHE DE BAR,
and Mr. THEO. HAMILTON.
LAST LEAH MATINEE, ON SATURDAY AT 2.
SATURDAY EVENING,
ENOCH ARDEN,
With all the original and beautiful scenery, with Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss BLANCHE DE BAR and Mr. THEO. HAMILTON.
ON MONDAY, OCT. 18.
MISS BATEMAN
will appear for the first time in this country as
MARY WARNER,
in the domestic drama of that name, written expressly for her by Mr. TOM TAYLOR, and produced with new and appropriate scenery, &c., &c.
Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.
LAST LEAH MATINEE.
MISS BATEMAN
FOR THE LAST TIME AS LEAH,
SATURDAY, OCT. 16, AT 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
A HEARTY RECOGNITION,
BY NUMEROUS AND APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCES.
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
WITH ITS EXCELLENT CAST
AND REALISTIC SCENERY,
will be repeated every evening until further notice.
Streets of New-York, Streets of New-York,
In five tableaux and a prologue.
Union-square on a Winter's Night.
Streets of New-York. Streets of New-York,
The House on Fire.
SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.
Matinees at 2, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Due notice will be given of the forthcoming novelties, including an original and sensational drama.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT............Director
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
BRILLIANT OPENING PROGRAMME!
A SUPERB EXPOSITION OF
HORSEMANSHIP AND ATHLETIC FEATS,
introducing the full strength of
THE LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE
OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
ever brought together in America.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents.
To reserved seats, 75 cents.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.,
On 3d-av., corner 63d-st., near Central Park.
THE MACHINERY IN MOTION
is a grand display. The Exhibition is enlivened WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS and EVERY EVENING by a FINE ORCHESTRA. Refreshments of the best kind at moderate prices in the building. Season tickets for gentlemen, $3; for ladies, $2; single admission, 50 cents; children under twelve years, 25 cents. Packages of 25 tickets for shops at 30 cents each. Entrances on 2d and 3d avs. HOW TO GET TO THE FAIR—The 2d and 3d avs. and Belt Line Railroads, with extra cars running, intersecting all the other avenue railroads and ferries, afford ample, cheap, and direct means of access; also in carriages from Central Park by 62d-st.

THE TURF.

JEROME PARK.
FALL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB, 1869.
THURSDAY, OCT. 14. SATURDAY, OCT. 16.
First Race each day punctually at 1 O'CLOCK.
EXTRA TRAINS on the Harlem Railroad from 42d-st. every day during the races at 11:30 and 12 M.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.
Tickets and badges can be obtained at the office of the Club, No. 920 Broadway, corner 21st-st., at Brewster's, corner 14th-st. and 5th-av., and at the box office of Wallack's Theatre.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
JEROME PARK RACES,
Oct. 6, 9, 12, 14 and 16.
Special trains will be run on above days leaving Depot, corner of 42d-st. and 4th-av., at 11½ A. M. and 12 M., returning immediately after the races.
Fare for round trip forty cents.
Cars reserved for ladies.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the mattter of JAMES LINDSAY and ARCHIBALD HUMPHRYS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that petitions have been filed in said Court by James Lindsay and Archibald Humphrys, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of November, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause if any they have why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of September, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
s30-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS W. GRIFFIN and WYMAN R. BARRETT, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Thomas W. Griffin and Wyman R. Barrett, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of October, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of September, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
s30-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. KNAPP, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William H. Knapp, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of October, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of September, 1869.
s30-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT G. WALMSLEY, bankrupt.—No. 1,119.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Robert G. Walmsley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act; and that the 22d day of October, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of September, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
s30-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK REPPER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts; By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1869.
o7-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS FRANKENSTEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 19th day of March, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Julius Frankenstein, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
o14-1aw3wTh* No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A FACT—NO IMPOSITION.—$100,000 REWARD for any one who can equal the greatest European business and medical clairvoyant and astrologist that ever existed in this country; she consults you on all events through life; name, likeness, gives lucky numbers, causes speedy marriages, brings together those long separated. No. 229 West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Fee, 50 cents to $1.

SHIPPING INTERE

What the Congressional Committee Should Do.

VIEWS OF PROMINENT SHIP BUILDERS.

Meeting of the Shipowners' Association---Important Resolutions and Debate.

One of the most important meetings of the Shipowners' Association of New-York, which has ever been held in this City, was convened at the Society's rooms, in Pine-street, yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called to order by Mr. HENKEL, the President, Mr. SANFORD being Secretary, who opened the proceedings by announcing that the Congressional Committee, now in session in this City to deliberate on the best mode of promoting our American shipping interests, have been notified that this Association had appointed a committee to confer with them on the subjects for which the resolution in Congress was passed, and that the Congressional Committee had replied that they would be happy to receive the delegation.

Mr. BRETT then offered the following resolutions, prefacing their reading by moving that the Committee appointed by the Association be instructed and authorized to express the views embodied in them:

Resolved, That the Committee of this Association appointed to confer with the Congressional Committee on Commerce and Navigation be instructed to express the views of this Association as desiring for American citizens the right of purchasing vessel property in any part of the world where they may find it the most advantageous to do so, which vessel or vessels, when so purchased, shall be entitled to all the privileges of United States registry.

Resolved, Failing in this to express the desire of shipowners to be permitted to import vessel property upon the payment of a forced duty, either *ad valorem* per tonnage.

Resolved, That all the materials entering into the construction or outfit and supplies of a vessel constructed in American waters shall be subject to a refund of duties or internal revenue tax, or a bounty equivalent thereto.

Resolved, That power be given to such Committee to adopt any plan likely to result in the placing of shipping interests on a proper basis.

VIEWS OF MESSRS. WEBB AND NELSON.

After the reading of the above, Mr. W. NELSON, Jr., of New-York, said that a few days ago he had had a conversation with Mr. WEBB, a gentleman who he considered a Dunmore in naval architecture, on this subject, and that gentleman had expressed it as his opinion that in treating this subject before the Congressional Committee, unless the abrogation of the present injurious laws weighing against the American shipbuilding interest be withdrawn, it would be utterly impossible for American shipbuilders to compete with the cheap labor and material of those of Great Britain and Europe. In continuation, Mr. NELSON remarked that under the present law the American shipbuilders had a monopoly of the trade as far as this country is concerned, and yet few if any orders were received. Capital is not invested in this interest, and those who build ships do so generally simply because they have a personal interest in them. American commerce never could have a fair chance of competing with that of foreign nations unless we had free trade in the buying of ships.

VIEWS OF MR. ELWELL.

Mr. ELWELL followed at considerable length, and said that he, as a shipowner, believed that it would be impossible to carry through the project of free trade in ships, unless other interests allied with such free trade could be combined with it. It would be necessary that all those concerned in the manufacture of the materials with which ships are constructed should feel an equal interest with those engaged in the shipbuilding and carrying trades. The speaker was strongly impressed with the belief that the idea of Americans buying ships abroad would not be popular with the masses. He thought that this Association should seek from Congress such legislation as would lead to the opening up of all the avenues of American commerce by which the whole shipping interest might share in the result. As an evidence of the wretched condition in which American shipping in this port is now, contrasted with foreign marine, he had to state that after careful inquiry he discovered that out of sixty barks now lying in this port forty-three were foreign and seventeen American, the tonnage of the former being 19,543 tons, while that of the latter is only 8,575 tons. Of the seventy-five brigs now in port, forty-four carry foreign flags, the tonnage of which is 10,167, while that of the American brigs is 9,130. He said we have now a smaller proportion of foreign vessels, in spite of the unfavorable position of affairs, than we had a month ago.

VIEWS OF MR. HENKEL.

Mr. HENKEL then vacated the chair and made an able speech on the questions at issue. He said that in appointing the Congressional Committee to deliberate on the subject of American shipping, the Government was seeking to discover not only why the American shipbuilding interest had declined, but why American tonnage had fallen into such a deplorable condition. Our brother shipowners from Maine have answered the former question by showing that it was on account of the high price of labor and material. It seemed to him (Mr. HENKEL) that if the meeting adopted the resolutions as they were read, they would be riding two horns—the horn of protection and the horn of free trade. If it was desired to revive American commerce it was necessary, he contended, to drop the subject of American shipbuilding and go before the Government simply as carriers. Unlike many others he did not attribute the decline of American commerce directly to the late war. Other circumstances had previously paved the way to such a decline. Among these were the Mexican war, the famine in Ireland, the change in the French Shipping laws, and the Crimean war. England and France not being able to compete with us in cheap shipbuilding, there was previous to the rebellion always a demand for American ships; but, about the time of the commencement of the rebellion, that demand had been supplied, and as about that time, also, the era of iron shipbuilding began, American shipbuilding suffered accordingly. The shipbuilding interest of America is now bankrupt. We cannot compete with English and foreign shipbuilding interests, because here, since the war, not only the tree going to compose the vessel, but the very land on which it grows, have increased in value. The shipbuilding and carrying interests are, however, widely different, and if we can secure such legislation as can enable us to buy our ships abroad, we will once more have the pride of seeing the American flag waving, as in other days, on every sea. The outcry about sacrificing the American shipbuilding interest is fallacious. England had sacrificed her wooden shipbuilding interest, and the result is that she now builds iron ships for the world. I think the resolutions would have reference only to the carrying trade.

Mr. SNOW said that he thought it would be better that the Committee from this Association should go before the Congressional Committee without any specific instructions.

Mr. BRETT asked that a vote be taken to get the sense of the meeting on the resolution. A gentleman here remarked that as the delegation from the Maine Shipbuilding and Shipowners' Association was present, Hon. N. G. HICHBORN, President, should be invited to give his views on the question under consideration.

VIEWS OF MR. HICHBORN.

Mr. HICHBORN, on rising, said that he and his associate delegates had come to this City to attend the meeting of the Congressional Committee, and that, therefore, he did not like to say anything that would in any way affect the action of the Committee of the New-York Shipowners' Association. He might, however, be permitted to speak in general terms on this subject. If, he said, the shipbuilders and shipowners of Maine have any peculiar views in reference to the all important subject now before them they were anxious to have them modified to meet the judgment of the community at large. A gentleman who has spoken suggests that we take firm ground on this subject, and that we stand by it. Would it not be better to first ascertain what ground would be acceptable to this Committee and the country? We want a cheap merchant marine, whether of wood or iron, and we want to arrive at it by the readiest way. In the early history of this country we had no merchant marine. Seeing this our fathers passed Navigation laws, and subsequently we have shown the world that we had the material, the mechanics, the will and the capacity to build ships. We not only covered the ocean with vessels carrying the American flag, but we have built ships for the whole world. The Navigation laws were then of no use, and might have been repealed, but since the war materials for shipbuilding have depreciated, and the legislation bearing on this subject is of [illegible] importance. We have still the material [illegible] men, but we fail in legislation, [illegible] compete, as far as shipbuilding [illegible] other nations. Give us the [illegible] has and we can build [illegible] would do it in [illegible] Government [illegible] on the same footing [illegible] side of the water [illegible] currency, we only [illegible] show the world that [illegible] half way, and if she can [illegible] we will wish her God speed. We don't want to be sensationalized, and, therefore, we claim the right to build our ships on our own soil. If we can only agree to a concerted plan of action, I believe that we can succeed in liberating American commerce from the thraldom it is now under.

At the suggestion of several members, and after further debate, in which the importance of the resolutions was maintained as being the unanimous opinion of the society, the resolutions were laid on the table pending the first interview between the Committee appointed by the Association and the Congressional Committee, and the meeting was then adjourned.

The Congressional Committee on Commerce and Shipping—The Meeting To-Day—The Work in Hand.

The Special Committee on the "navigation interests," appointed by the House of Representatives, met informally at the Astor House yesterday to make arrangements for the business session, which will commence to-day. It will be remembered that on the 22d of March last a resolution was adopted in the House of Representatives, on motion of Hon. JOHN LYNCH, of Maine, directing that "a Select Committee of nine be appointed to inquire into, and report at the next session of Congress, the cause of the great reduction of American tonnage engaged in the foreign carrying trade, and great depression of the navigation interests of the country, and also to report what measures are necessary to increase our ocean tonnage, revive our navigation interests and regain for our country the relative position it once held among nations as a great maritime Power."

The Committee appointed under this resolution consists of Hon. JOHN LYNCH, of Maine, Chairman, and Messrs. Buffington, of Massachusetts; C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin; G. W. Hotchkiss, of New-York; N. B. Judd, of Illinois; D. J. Morrill, of Pennsylvania; H. S. Holman, of Indiana; H. C. Calkin, of New-York, and Erastus Wells, of Missouri.

The Chairman and Messrs. Buffington, Washburn, Morrell, Holman, Calkin and Wells have arrived in the city, and all the members of the Committee but Mr. HOTCHKISS, who is sick, will be present to-day, and the inquiry will be fully opened. A large delegation of shipbuilders and owners from Maine have arrived in the city for the purpose of consulting with the Committee and giving testimony on the present state of our shipping. Hon. Mr. HICHMAN, of Maine, recently the candidate for Governor, Ex-Senator N. A. FARWELL, Hon. J. P. MORSE and Hon. JOHN H. HAYDEN, State Senator, Kennebec, all large shipowners, represent the Maine delegation. Delegations from the Shipowners' Association of Wilmington, Delaware, Baltimore and Philadelphia, are expected to arrive to-day, and a large number of gentlemen in this City and various parts of the State, representing shipping interests, have been waited on and communicated with, and are expected to attend the Committee, to lay their views before it. The agents of the various ocean steamship lines will also be requested to attend, and give the results of their experience. The New-York Shipowners' Association and the Vesselowners' and Captains' Coöperative Association of New-York have appointed the following Committee to attend the meeting of the Congressional Committee: Messrs. William Nelson, Jr., Ambrose Snow, Gustavus A. Brett, James W. Elwell, Alston Wilson and Edward Hincken. This Committee attended at the Astor House yesterday, and offered their coöperation and the use of their rooms, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-street, and the services of their Secretary for the meetings of the Committee. The meeting was merely an informal one, but the offer of the use of their rooms will be declined, the Committee having determined to hold their sessions in a room at the Custom House.

During yesterday afternoon a large number of gentlemen representing large shipping interests, called on the Committee and held a consultation with them. Letters were also received from Hon. J. R. MOSS, of Bath, and Hon. N. A. FARNELL, of Rockland, gentlemen well acquainted with shipping interests, stating that they would be present to-day. The first regular business session will take place this morning, commencing at 10 o'clock, when the delegations from Maine and the New-York Shipowners' Association will have an interview. The business of the Committee is expected to occupy four or five days, after which it is in contemplation to visit Philadelphia and Boston. The Chairman of the Committee is an extensive merchant and shipowner in Portland, Me., and, since the appointment of the Committee, has been engaged in collecting statistics relative to the shipping of America and the principal foreign Powers, and will bring a large amount of practical knowledge to bear upon the subject.

Boston Gentlemen to Appear Before the Committee.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—The Boston Board of Trade, to-day, appointed the following gentlemen a committee to appear before the Congressional Committee, now in session in New-York, to investigate the causes of the decline in American ocean commerce: Edward S. Tobey, George B. Upton, Andrew T. Hall, Osborn Howes, Harrison Loring, Franklin W. Smith, William T. Gledden, Alpheus Hardy, Frederick Nickerson.

THE TURF.

Trotting on Prospect Park Course—Aberdeen Wins the Spirit of the Times Stake.

The three-year-old sweepstakes for trotting colts and fillies of the year 1866, named the *Spirit of the Times* Stake, was trotted for on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at Prospect Park. The subscription was $250 each, $100 forfeit, and there were seventeen subscribers. The race was mile heats in harness, and only three horses came to the post; the rumors so currently spread abroad of the wonderfully fast time made in private by one of them, Mr. CHARLES ROBINSON's bay colt *Dexter Bradford*, by *Hambletonian*, out of *Baby Bell*, frightening away all the others, who believing such reports to be correct, thought it was only throwing money away to contend against him. The two that were not alarmed at *Bradford's* supposed great speed, were Mr. W. TURNBULL's sorrel filly, by *Independent*, dam *Nelly*, and Captain RYNDERS' bay colt *Aberdeen*, by *Hambletonian*, dam *Widow Machree*. Mr. ROBINSON's colt was the favorite at $100 to $40 against the field. HIRAM HOWE drove *Aberdeen*, DAN MACE the *Independent* filly, and T. READ the favorite. The day was not favorable for fast time, for it blew a perfect gale against the horses along the backstretch. *Aberdeen* took the lead from the word go, fairly and squarely outtrotted the favorite from the start, going to the half-mile in 1:25, and then HIRAM letting him out, came home at his leisure in 2:45, trotting the last half mile in 1:21, and distancing both his opponents. The winner is perhaps the best bred horse in the country, being by RYSDICK's *Hambletonian* out of that famous American star mare *Widow Machree*, confessedly the gamest mare that ever trod the turf, as well as one of the fastest. *Aberdeen* is a magnificent-looking colt, with unusually powerful shoulders and quarters; deep girth, good barrel, well ribbed up, and legs clean and strong as iron. *Widow Machree's* previous two colts were very unlucky; *Cavalier*, the eldest, and a very promising and fast colt, dying of glanders, while the second one, named the *Captain*, also a very likely colt, was killed a few months ago by running away, and the draw of the bridge over the Passaic River having been carelessly left open, he was unable to stop himself in time, and went over into the river. *Aberdeen*, if fortunate, will make a remarkably fast horse, and as a trotting sire will worthily fill the place of his sire, the old Hero of Chester.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK COURSE, L. I., Oct. 12.—The *Spirit of the Times'* Stake, a sweepstakes for three-year olds, $250 each, $100 forfeit; second horse to receive $500; mile heats in harness.

Hiram Howes' b. c. Aberdeen, by Hambletonian, dam Widow Machree	1	1
C. Robinson's b. c. Dexter Bradford	dis.	
D. Mace's ch. f., by Independent	dis.	

Time—2:45.

The Clifton Stud Establishment—The Finest Stock of Imported Thoroughbred Stallions and Breed Mares in America—Leamington and Warminster—Retirement of Mr. Cameron from the Turf.

The improvement of the breed of American horses by importations of superior foreign stock has always been regarded as a matter of serious consequence, and those who have given most attention to the subject are most deeply persuaded of its importance. Those who have devoted time and money to introducing blood horses into this country, even when an incentive to the proceeding may have been their own amusement, may not unfairly be regarded as public benefactors. Our fellow-citizen R. W. CAMERON, Esq., of Clifton Park, Staten Island, has done this on a large scale; so large, indeed, as to have entailed upon him very heavy losses, while the good strain his importations have scattered through the country will confer a substantial and lasting benefit. Mr. CAMERON now intends to part with many of his finest horses, and a sale, the particulars of which are given below, is to take place in Clifton Park, [illegible], Friday, Oct. 15. The occasion will afford unusual opportunities for gentlemen to add to their stables animals of famous pedigree, and, in some cases, of distinguished achievements; and gratitude for Mr. CAMERON's public spirit will, we trust, increase the public disposition to acquire fine horses, and to make the sale a successful and memorable one.

The contemplated retirement of Mr. CAMERON from the American turf, and the consequent breaking up of the far-famed Clifton Stud Farm, which boasts of possessing the largest and best-selected collection of imported thoroughbred stallions and brood mares in this country, induced us to pay a visit to this famous breeding establishment, previous to the dispersion by public sale of its far-famed stud matrons and racing sires. Clifton Stud Farm is located on Staten Island, about two miles from the Vanderbilt Landing, and is easily accessible by horse cars from that point. The country around is richly wooded, sheltering the establishment from the keen blasts that in Winter sweep over the adjacent bay. The stables are large, roomy and comfortable, no expense having been spared in making them as perfect as possible. Mr. CAMERON's first enterprise in the importation of English thoroughbred mares to cross with the blood of *Lexington*, *Vandal* and other American racing sires, was most disastrous, for of the thirty-nine mares and colts he purchased at an immense cost, and shipped from Liverpool, only four survived the stormy voyage, and arrived in New-York. The loss was irreparable, for the brood mares were the best that money could purchase; still Mr. CAMERON was not discouraged, but again repeated the venture. The fates were against him, for several of the choicest stock in the new importation were lost in crossing the Atlantic. Among the safe arrivals in this last batch were the famous racing stallions *Leamington*, *Hartingdon* and *Warminster*; the first named the best racer of his day on the English turf. It was to him that we first paid our respects on our recent visit, and a grander or more magnificent specimen of a thoroughbred horse was never seen. Fully sixteen hands high, but on short legs, of a dark brown color, with a coat as glossy and smooth as satin, his size, symmetry, beauty and noble imposing presence impress the beholder that he sees before him one of the magnates of the turf, whose racing deeds have gained for him imperishable renown. And truly have they done so, for twice was he hailed the winner of the Chester Cup, carrying the top weight, and beating large fields of first-class horses, and when four years old, he won the Goodwood Stakes with the steadying weight of 118 pounds upon him. His breeding is unsurpassable, being by the St. Leger winner, *Faugh-a-Ballagh*, (who also won the Cesarewitch stakes the same year with 112 pounds, a tremendous weight for a three-year old to carry over two miles and a quarter,) out of a *Pantaloon* mare. *Faugh-a-Ballagh* was by *Sir Hercules*, a son of *Whalebone*, out of a *Bob Booty* mare, and he was own brother to *Birdcatcher*, whose produce, from 1841 to 1858, won on the turf over $550,000; so that through his grandsire *Leamington* can trace,—through *Whalebone*, *Waxy* and *Pot-8-os*, as well as through his dam,—his lineage direct up to *Eclipse* himself. He is now sixteen years old, and this is the first season that his produce have run as two-year olds since his importation to this country. Of the five that have run in public *Anna Mace*, *Miss Alice* and *Lynchburg* have all been winners, while *Lyttleton* and *Enquirer* ran well up. *Miss Alice* won the great $10,000 match at Jerome Park, beating the *Censor* colt, and there is little doubt but that she would have won the $5,000 match against the filly representative of the same stock, at Saratoga, had she not met with her death the day before. That able and experienced trainer, Mr. CHARLES LLOYD, declares that he never, in his long career, trained so fast and game a two-year old as this promising daughter of *Leamington*. *Anna Mace* won a stake at Jerome Park in the Spring, beating Mr. MORRIS' flying filly *Remorseless*, whose subsequent running has been so brilliant. Like *Miss Alice*, however, *Anna Mace* is dead. *Lynchburg's* running has been especially brilliant, for he won a stake at Lexington, and more recently one for two-year olds at Louisville. The one claimed to be the pick of the *Leamingtons*, the colt out of *Nantura*, owned by Mr. JOHN HARPER, of Kentucky, has not yet been out, for his owner, a man of sound judgment in racing matters, regards him as being too good to be trained at two years old. As the name of Mr. JACKSON, who imported him, is inseparably associated with that of the renowned *Glencoe*, to whom the American turf has been so deeply indebted, so in our judgment will that of Mr. CAMERON be hereafter connected with *Leamington*, who bids fair to be, like *Waxy* in England, the modern *Ace of Trumps* of the American Stud Book.

Warminster was the next stallion that was led out. He is a bay horse, of good size, by *Newminster*, (winner of the St. Leger of 1851,) out of *Black Bess* by *Ratcatcher*; second dam *Polydora* by *Priam*. *Newminster* himself was a wonderfully fine-bred horse, being by *Touchstone*, (himself a St. Leger winner,) out of the world-famous mare *Beeswing*, who four times carried off the Doncaster Cup from the best horses of the day three years in succession, and who is generally considered to have been the best mare that ever ran on the English turf. *Warminster* does not look in first-rate condition, for he has just returned from a sea voyage from North Carolina, where he has been spending the Summer. He has had very few mares in this country, and the first two of his produce ran on Tuesday at Jerome Park; one of them, the gelding out of *Parachute*, belonging to Mr. JEROME, being only beaten on the post by half a head, after the closest and most punishing race of the meeting; *Merry Thought*, the other one, being third, after having destroyed her chances of winning by running away with her rider for three-quarters of a mile before the race. With *Glencoe* mares, the *Whalebone* blood of *Warminster* ought to hit successfully. *Warminster* is ten years old.

Hampton Court, foaled in 1864, is wonderfully improved since he retired from the turf two seasons ago. He is a bay horse by *Young Melbourne* out of *Durindana* by *Orlando*, out of *Dispatch* by *Defence*. His good size and fine lineage ought to render him valuable as a stallion, especially for crossing with trotting mares. *Hampton Court* is five years old.

The imported brood mares were next visited. *Jerusalem*, a bay mare by *Jericho*, out of *Selina* by *Orlando*, foaled in 1856, was the first we looked at. She was the dam of the promising *Leamington* filly, *Miss Alice*, and has now at her foot a beautifully bay filly by the same horse, thus combining both the *Whalebone* and *Whisker* blood, who looks as if she would make a wonderfully good two-year old, for she resembles her dead sister very much. *Jerusalem* was this season served by *Hampton Court*. *Eleanor*, a brown mare, foaled in 1856, is the dam of the Jerome Stakes winner, *Invercauld*, and her pedigree is unimpeachable, being by *Voltigeur*, (winner of the Derby and St. Leger of 1850,) out of *Themis*, by *Touchstone*, thus combining the *Blacklock* and *Whalebone* blood. *Eleanor* missed last year, but is now in foal to *Leamington*. She was in foal to *St. Albans* when Mr. CAMERON imported her in 1865, and the produce, *Invercauld*, was naturalized by being dropped in this country. *Babta*, a bay mare by *Kingston*, out of *Alice Lowe*, by *Defence*, (a son of *Whalebone*,) foaled in 1858, is the dam of the Travers and Champion Stakes' winner, *Glenelg*, by *Citadel*; perhaps the best three-year old out, except *Narragansett*. *Babta* is a remarkably well-bred mare, combining the blood of *Waxy* with that of *Orville* and *Sir Peter*. Her sire, *Kingston*, by *Venison*, was the handsomest horse in England, and his early death at the stud was a national loss. *Caractacus* and *Queen Bertha*, Derby and Oaks winners, proved his value as a sire, and when in 1858 an American breeder offered $26,500 for him, it was refused. *Babta* was barren last year, but is now in foal to *Leamington*. *Stolen Kisses*, a bay mare by *Knight of Kars*, out of *Defamation* by *Iago*, sire of *Bonnie Scotland*, is a fine specimen of a turf matron, and her blood is very rich. *Knight of Kars*, who is the sire of *Knight of the Garter*, *Moslem*, &c., was by the St. Leger winner, *Nutwith*, out of the famous brood mare *Pocahontas*, by *Glencoe*, the dam of *Rataplan*, *Stockwell* and *King Tom*. To *Glencoe* the American turf owes an amount of indebtedness that can never be estimated, for he spread his daughters broadcast over the land, and the blood "nicks in" with every other strain that it mixes with in a surprising manner. *Stolen Kisses* has a brown filly at her foot by *Leamington*, by whom she was served this season. *Genista* is a six-year-old bay mare by *King Tom*, out of *Scrubbing Brush*, a *Touchstone* mare; she has a chestnut foal by *Leamington*, to whom she was stinted again. *Pussy* is a five-year-old bay mare, by *Drophantus*, (winner of the Two Thousand Guineas,) out of a bay *Middleton* mare; she has a bay colt foal by *Leamington* at her foot, and is served by him again. *Casemate* is a chestnut mare, by *Chatham*, out of a *Woodpigeon* mare; she was barren this year and is stinted to *Leamington*. *Belle Boyd* is a chestnut mare by the famous miler *Longbow*, out of *Heroine*, by *Neushane*. She had no produce this year, and was served by *Leamington*. *Inverlochy* is a three-year-old filly, by *Old Calabar*, dam *Veronica*, by *Cruiser*, who was served by *Leamington*. These are all the imported brood mares. The American-bred ones are *Rebecca*, chestnut mare, by *Glencoe*, dam by *Medoc*, served by *Leamington*; *Lady Spray*, a brown mare, by *Gazan*, dam by *Bertrand*, with a brown colt, by *Leamington*; *Nellie Graves*, a bay mare, by imported *Eclipse*, dam *Esta*, with a bay filly by *Leamington*; *Floride*, a chestnut mare, by *Wagner*, dam *Ann Watson*, by *Glencoe*, with a brown filly at her foot, by the Chester Cup hero; *Sophia*, a brown mare, by *Bonnie Scotland*, out of *Lady Spray*, with a *Leamington* brown colt, and *Miss Trustee*, a chestnut mare, by *Breckinridge*, out of *Miss Trustee*, with a chestnut colt, by *Leamington*, and served by *Hampton Court*. All these mares, with their nine sucking colts, are to be sold at auction on Friday.

The horses in training, all three-year olds, are *Invercauld*, the Jerome Stakes winner, who is engaged on the rich Annual Sweepstakes of $500 each, with $1,000 for three-year olds, on Saturday next, at Jerome Park; *Inverness*, by *Macaroni*, out of *Elfreda* by *Faugh-a-Ballagh*; *Inverugiass*, by *Old Calabar*, dam *Jumper*, by *Bay Middleton*; *Sapphire*, a bay gelding, by imported *Balrownie*, out of *The Gloamin*; and a two-year-old bay filly by imported *Hartington*, out of *Columbia* by *Glencoe*. The entire stud of stallions, brood mares, foals and horses in training will be brought to the hammer on Friday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the place, and the Clifton Stud Farm will then only have existence in the past. A better opportunity for turfmen to purchase racing stock may probably never occur again.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 13—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93¼ for money, and 93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 84¼; 1865, old, 84; 1867, 83¼; Ten-forties, 76¼; Erie, 23¼; Illinois Central, 93¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens quiet. Middling Uplands, 12¼d.@12½d.; Middling Orleans, 12½d.@12¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 7,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 29s. 3d. ℘ quarter for European.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Tallow, 47s. 3d. ℘ cwt. for new.

LONDON, Oct. 13—1 P. M.—Consols, 93¼ for both money and account. American Securities quiet. Stocks easier; Eries, 23¼.

PARIS, Oct. 13—The Bourse is quiet; Rentes, 71f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is easier. The sales of the day are now estimated at 8,000 bales.

HAVRE, Oct. 13.—COTTON—The market opens quiet for both; afloat, 139f. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, Oct. 13—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¼ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 84¼; 1865, old, 84; 1867, 83¼; Ten-forties, 76. Stocks quiet; Eries, 23¼; Illinois Central, 93¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¼.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 13—United States Bonds are firm at 88¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed with a downward tendency; Middling Uplands, 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12½d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were taken for speculation and export.

LONDON, Oct 13.—Petroleum, 1s. 8d. ℘ gallon for Refined.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Refined Petroleum closed at 1s. 8¼d. and Spirits Petroleum at 11d. ℘ gallon.

HAVRE, Oct. 13—6 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet for both on the spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Oct 13.—Petroleum firm at 58¾f. for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—FLOUR less active and firmer; Spring Extras, $4 65@$6. WHEAT—No. 1 quiet and stronger; sales at $1 07@$1 10; No. 2 closed at $1 02¼@$1 03; in the afternoon irregular at $1 03, seller October; $1 03¼, seller last half of October, for No. 2. CORN dull at 86c.@86¼c. for No. 2; in the afternoon unsettled at 86¼c., seller October; 86¼c.@87c., seller last half of October, for No. 2. OATS quiet at 38¼c.@38¾c. for No. 2. RYE active and firmer; No. 2, 77c. BARLEY dull; No. 2 nominally $1 12. CORN unsettled and more active; sales at $1 14@$1 15, closing nominal at $1 13. PORK inactive and nominally lower at $31 75@$32; cash; sales at $28, seller January. LARD neglected; nominally 17c.@17¼c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS held firmly at 14¼c.@14½c.; Rough Sides steady at 17c. CATTLE dull and weak at $4@$4 87 for common to good Cows; $5@$6 00 for Stockers. Live HOGS active and steady at $8@$8 62½ for Common; $10@$10 25 for Extra. FREIGHTS firm and in firm demand at 6¼c. on Wheat to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 101,500 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 50,000 bushels Oats, 6,500 bushels Rye, 4,500 bushels Barley, 5,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 153,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Rye, 2,800 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13.—TOBACCO lower; Planters' Lugs, $9@$10; Leaf, $10 50@$12 50; Black Wrappers, $12@$17; Medium Bright to Fine Leaf scarce at $20@$60. COTTON dull; Middling, 24c. FLOUR heavy; Spring and Fall Superfine, $4@$4 75; Spring and Fall Double Extra, $4 87@$5. WHEAT—Choice Fall active; other grades heavy; No. 2 Spring, 92c.@95c.; No. 1 Spring, $1; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 02½@$1 10; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 13@$1 18; Choice, $1 20@$1 30; Prime White, $1 25. CORN unchanged. OATS unchanged. BARLEY—Prime to Choice Iowa, 80c.@90c.; Strictly Prime to Choice Minnesota, $1 45@$1 50; Prime to Choice Fall, $1 75@$1 88. RYE firm at 80c.@85c. WHISKY very firm at $1 15. PORK lower; sales at $31 50@$32. Dry Salted MEATS unchanged. BACON firm at 17¼c.@17¾c. for Shoulders; 20¼c. for Clear Sides. LARD dull at 18c. for choice tierce, 20c. for keg. CATTLE steady at $2 50@$6 50. Live HOGS steady at $8 50@$10. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 12,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, Oct. 13.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White; $7 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 2,000 bushels Red Ohio at $1 27½. CORN dull; sales 2,500 bushels No. 2 at 80c. BARLEY in fair demand; sales 20,000 bushels Up Lake Canada at $1 20; 34,800 bushels choice Bay Quinte at $1 34@$1 35, and 3,500 bushels State at $1 05. RYE inactive. CORNMEAL, $2 10 ℘ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $32@$33 ℘ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—On Wheat 20c., on Barley 16¼c. to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—On Flour, to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—37,400 bushels Wheat, 60,500 bushels Barley, 1,700,000 feet of Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—49,000 bushels Wheat, 8,300 bushels Corn, 61,800 bushels Barley, 438,000 feet of Lumber.

BUFFALO, Oct. 13.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 188,000 bushels; Corn, 73,000 bushels; Oats, 54,000 bushels; Barley, 70,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Wheat, 23c.; Corn, 20c.; Oats, 12c., to New-York. FLOUR neglected. WHEAT dull in the forenoon, but firmer, with a good demand after 'Change; sales 80,000 bushels No. 3 Milwaukee Club at $1 03; No. 2 dull at $1 17; No. 1 Amber Michigan at $1 15; Red Mixed at $1 12; White Michigan and rejected Spring on private terms. CORN dull at 75c.@76c. for No. 2 Western; sales 30,000 bushels. OATS nominal. RYE nominal. BARLEY lower; sales one car load Canada at $1 12; 10,000 bushels do. at $1 09 on track. PORK lower at $32. LARD, 18.c.@19c. HIGHWINES firm; sales 500 bbls. at $1 16.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 13.—FLOUR firmer and unchanged. WHEAT quiet at $1 06½ for No. 1; $1 02 for No. 2. OATS firm; No. 2, 40c. CORN firmer; No. 2, 68c. RYE steady at 78c.@79c. for No. 1. BARLEY nominal. Grain FREIGHTS firm at 7c. to Buffalo and 12¼c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 115,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 113,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Oct. 13.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet and higher; Regular White Michigan, $1 10; No. 1 Red held at $1 15; No. 2 Red sold at $1 11. CORN active and better; No. 1, 75c.; No. 2, 73c. OATS active and better; No. 1, 47c. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 5,500 bushels Corn, 6,500 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 13.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN firmer at 90c. OATS dull at 50c.@57c. RYE dull at 88c.@90c. BARLEY dull at $1 60 for Prime Fall. COTTON dull; Middling, 25c. TOBACCO dull and drooping, but not lower. WHISKY quiet at $1 15. PORK dull at $31. Bulk MEATS—None offering. BACON firm; Shoulders, 17c.; Sides, 20¼c. LARD, 17¼c., with a light demand.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 13.—COTTON active and lower; Middlings, 24¼c.; sales, 5,250 bales; receipts, 2,315 bales; exports, to Havre, 2,143 bales. FLOUR lower; Superfine, $5 60; Double Extra, $5 70; Treble Extra, $6 12½. CORN firm; White, New, $1 10; Old, $1 17@$1 20. HAY, $22. PORK, $33 75. Other articles unchanged. GOLD, 129¾. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 140¼; New-York Sight ¼ discount.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 13.—COTTON dull and nominal. WHEAT—Red, $1 10; White, $1 15. CORN, in bulk, 95c. OATS, in bulk, 50c. RYE, 92c. TOBACCO quiet; sales 124 hhds. at $7 60@$12 75. PROVISIONS firm. Mess PORK, $31 75. BACON—Shoulders, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 21c. LARD, 19c. WHISKY quiet at $1 15.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 13.—COTTON heavy; Middling, 24c.; receipts, 1,020 bales; exports, 1,404 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN—Yellow, $1 05; White, $1 12. OATS, 62c. PORK, $34. LARD unchanged. BACON firm; Shoulders, 18c.; Sides, 21¼c.

DETROIT, Oct. 13.—FLOUR more active at $5 75@$6 for Choice; $5 50 for Medium White. WHEAT excited, and advanced 5c.@6c.; Extra White, $1 31; No. 1 White, $1 18; Regular, $1 10; Amber, $1 10. CORN, 77c. OATS, 50c.@52c. BARLEY, $2 ℘ 100 lbs.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 13.—COTTON closed firm, with an active demand on the part of a few purchasers; sales, 2,200 bales; Middling, 23¾c.@24c.; receipts, 734 bales; exports, 688 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 13.—COTTON—Low Middling, 24¼c. Spirits TURPENTINE—Nothing doing. RESIN steady; No. 1 at $2 75@$3 75. Crude TURPENTINE, $1 50@$2 60. TAR, $2 25.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 13.—WHEAT—No. 1 Red, $1 14. CORN held at 83c.@84c. for No. 1. OATS held at 48c.@49c. RYE held at 90c. for No. 1. BARLEY nominal.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 13.—COTTON—Demand good; stock light; sales 550 bales; Middling, 24¾c.@25c.; receipts, 1,219 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,995 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 13.—COTTON—Receipts, 2,517 bales; sales, 300 bales; market firm; Middling, 25¼c.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 13.—COTTON active and prices steady; sales, 782 bales; receipts, 743 bales; Middling, 24¼c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The Stock market is inactive. Pennsylvania State 6s, third issue, 108¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¾; Reading Railroad, 47¼@47¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¼; Gold, 130¼.

[Advertisement.]

THE FISK-GOULD-CORBIN-GRANT COMBINATION absorbs the attention of the community at large by the developments daily made public. CORBIN is seriously compromised, and some others, but as far as heard from KNOX, the Hatter, at No. 212 Broadway, had no finger in the golden pie. The aim of KNOX is to keep up the quality of his hats and the price down, and he succeeds.

[Advertisement.]

A suit at law is in progress against JOHN H. GUEST for violation of my Burglar Alarm Telegraph patent, and a suit will be commenced against every one known to use an infringement.

E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

America	Oct.	5	Southampton	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Main	Oct.	14	New-York	Bremen.
Tarifa	Oct.	14	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	Oct.	16	New-York	Havre.
England	Oct.	16	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washingt'n	Oct.	16	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR VERA CRUZ, HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Morro Castle	Oct.	14	New-York	Havana.
Alaska	Oct.	16	New-York	Aspinwall.
City of Mexico	Oct.	16	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Main*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 13—*In steamship China, for Liverpool.*—Achilles Andris, H. C. Parmly, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Kelly, P. Stein, Mrs. J. Wyckoff, S. C. Groot, J. Lawson, Jr., G. Touchard, Mrs. Dale, Mr. Ward, George Hamilton, Miss Lizzie Fowler, R. Ochoa, G. A. Moore, J. R. Bromley, J. B. Hallam, Isaac Seligman, R. Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant Sinan, R. R. A. A. [illegible], C. F. Betcher, Fred. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], Frank Fowler.

OCT. 13—*In steamship Manhattan, for Liverpool.*—C. Nicol and lady, Master Charles and William Nicol, Miss Jessie Nicol, Miss Stephenia Nicol, Mrs. Noble, Misses Clara, Lilie, Ada, Evaline, Eva Little Noble, Master Fred. and Horace Noble, Saml. Haynes, Miss Byrdon, John Noble, John Gray, H. C. Berry and lady, George Macleod.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Magnolia, from Savannah.—J. Ryder, E. Ryder, Jos. Perkins, Chas. Connor, G. W. Simmons and wife, J. B. Baird, Lieutenant A. F. Rockefeller, Mrs. Ryder and children, R. Conova, Geo. S. Riggs, wife and child.

In steamship Montgomery, from Savannah.—W. G. Shelton, J. M. Treogry, M. McCleavin, W. M. Walsh, J. T. Fitzpatrick, Jas. Fleetwood.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 10 | Sun sets..... 5 22 | Moon sets..12 25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 41 | Gov. Island. 3 30 | Hell Gate.. 4 52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Kelso, Smith, Fernandina, Georgia Railroad Co.; Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, W. Dalzell & Co.; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Manhattan, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Hatteras, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Transit, Whittle, Baltimore.

Ship D. W. Chapman, Miller, New-Orleans, Yates & Porterfield.

Barks Kallisto, (Norw.,) Garrard, Cork for orders, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Tarquin, McDiarmid, Bremen, George Howes & Co.; St. Paul, (Fr.,) Serre, Buenos Ayres, James Henry; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Conyers, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) J. N. Harvey.

Brigs Mary Celeste, Johnson, Kingston, Jam., J. H. Winchester; Lizzie Staples, Hurriman, Cette, Walsh, Carver & Co.

Schooners Rockingham, Nickerson, Key West, Milton and Pensacola, Benner, Brown & Pinkney; C. S. Webb, Rowland, Georgetown, S. C., Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Gersh Banker, Swinerton, Para, L. Moran; D. V. Streaker, Van Gilder, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; J. Lawrence, (new,) Robinson, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Vraie, Mason, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Oct. 10, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Had light head winds, but fine weather. Oct. 12, at 12:30 P. M., passed steamship Cleopatra, hence for Vera Cruz.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Magnolia, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Bark Lucie, (Norw.,) Holst, Rio Janeiro, via Hampton Roads 71 ds., with coffee to Wistfield, Ramsay & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator Aug. 15, lon. 44 40; was 22 ds. in Hampton Roads. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Europa, (of St. John, N. B.,) Tucker, Liverpool 60 ds., with coal to Boyd & Hincken. Had strong westerly winds during the passage; was 20 ds. in the Gulf Stream with constant N. W. winds; Sept. 18, lat. 37 17, lon. 51 57, experienced a heavy gale from N. N. E., during which lost fore cat head, split sails, &c.

Brig L. Warren, (of Bucksport,) Herriman, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to Block House Mining Co.—vessel to J. E. Ward & Co. Oct. 4, between Halifax and Cape Sable, had a heavy S. S. E. gale, during which lost foretopmast.

Brig Branch, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Card, Salt River, Jam., 34 ds., with logwood to H. De Cordova & Co.—vessel to G. F. Peniston & Co. Had light N. E. winds and calms.

Brig Montrose, Johnston, St. Jago de Cuba 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Waydell & Co. Had moderate weather. Left no American vessels.

Brig Annie Lindsley, (Br.,) McAlmon, Hillsboro, N. B., 10 ds., with plaster to master. Is bound to Newark.

Brig Alfaretta, (Br.,) Rutherford, Dorchester, N. B., 10 ds., with stores to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schr. S. V. Nichols, (of St. John, N. B.,) Curtis, Omoa, Hon., 29 ds., with hides, logwood, &c., to J. Leaycraft. Sept. 17, William D. Chromel, a native of Holland, died of dysentery, and was buried at sea. Oct. 13, off Sandy Hook, had jibboom carried away.

Schr. Willie Harris, Look, Dipper Harbor, N. B., 20 ds., with 310 pieces piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Oceanus, Salterly, Georgetown, D. C., for Hoboken.

Schr. C. P. Schultz, Young, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Quick Step, Smith, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ocean Queen, Lawson, Cape Sable, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Delaware, Snow, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Sarah, Morton, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Florida, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Island Belle, Crockett, Eastport, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Caspian, Larrabee, Musquash, N. B., 12 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Ella Jane, Wasson, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Village Queen, Baker, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Polly Price, Yates, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Eliza Rebecca, Price, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Neptune, Cahill, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Connecticut, Fields, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. A. K. Woodward, Woodward, Franklin, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Caroline, Wallace, Cherryfield, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Christie, Philadelphia, for Fall River.

Schr. M. R. Carlile, Crane, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Emma, Welsh, Nantucket, with fish to D. Hailey.

Schr. Henry Adelbert, Dunton, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Huntington, Wallace, Elizabethport, for Hingham.

Schr. W. S. O'Brien, Burns, South Amboy, for New-Haven.

Schr. John P. Collins, Snow, Rondout, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Dr. Powers, Crosby, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. G. C. Burdett, Rogers, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Warrentown, Johnson, Rondout, for Wareham.

Schr. E. H. Brazos, Edwards, Rondout, for Somerset.

Schr. Henry Parker, Wilson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Wilson, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Chancellor, Ferguson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Angeline Van Cleaf, Cummings, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Isaac P. Anderson, Doyle, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Joseph, Skinner, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ann Turner, Jones, Virginia.

Schr. A. Jennings, Gaskill, Virginia.

Schr. May Frances, Gaskill, Virginia.

Schr. David J. Anderson, Pearsall, Portchester.

Schr. Fountain, Bennett, Fall River, for Albany.

Schr. John C. Baxter, Jones, Stamford.

Schr. Kate Gordon, Smedley, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Silas Brainard, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. L. A. Toilles, Day, Norwalk.

Schr. Island Belle, Crackford, Vinal Haven.

Schr. Richard Morrell, Morrell, Bridgeport.

Schr. Henry, Robbin, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Franklin, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Schr. Dart, Johnson, Stamford.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Mail, Holmes, Greenwich.

Schr. Thos. J. Benton, Hatton, Virginia.

Schr. Mary Jane, Leeke, Virginia.

Schr. Henry T. Wood, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. H. M. Squire, Smith, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Isabella Alberto, Tucker, Baltimore.

Schr. Nellie H. Benedict, Ellis, Baltimore.

Schr. Free Stone, Haskill, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. Chief, Bell, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. William M. Wilson, Brown, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Hammond, New-Haven.

Schr. Express, Baker, New-Haven.

Schr. L. D. Wentworth, Larrabee, Providence.

Schr. Triumph, Metcalf, Providence.

Schr. John Warren, Major, Providence, for Rondout.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, N. W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships China and Manhattan, for Liverpool; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; Hatteras, for Norfolk; from Quarantine, steamship Bellona, for London; ship Nunquam, Dornico, for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.—Arr. barks Delta, from London; Crown Jewel, from Sunderland; Norah, from Cienfuegos; brigs Watchmate, from Bonair; schrs. M. J. Moore, of St. Marc; S. Waterman, of New-York.

Sld. steamer Tripoli, for New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 13.—Arr. steamer Promethus, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamers James Adger, for New-York; Flag, for New-York; brig Bella Dolora, for Barcelona.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct. 11, A. M.—Arr. schrs. James Veldren, E. T. Baker, Louisa Frazier, and Emma B. Shaw, Boston, for Philadelphia; Addie Walton, do., for Wood's Hole, and sailed; Clarissa Allen, do., for Hartford; R. P. Paynard, Cow Bay, C. B., for New-York; Hamburg, St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia; Grecian, New-Bedford, for Lincolnville, and sailed.

Sld. schrs. Peiro, Mary & Susan, Albert Treat, Pinta, Sissaboo, (Br.,) Balloon; brig Jessie Rhynas.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. Lady Ellen, Lynn, for Philadelphia; Henry, New-York, for Boston; and Mattie Holmes, Wood's Hole, for Newport.

12th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Zampa and L. W. Wheeler, Baltimore, for Boston.

Also arr. whaling schr. William Martin, of and for Boston; last from Bermuda 4 ds., 170 bbls sperm oil, all told.

Sld. schrs. Frolic, Caroline Grant, Olio, John Lancaster, S. T. Baker, Louisa Frazier, Emma B. Shaw, R. P. Raynard, Clarissa Allen, Lady Ellen, and Mattie Holmes.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 13.—Arr. steamships Fannie, from Baltimore; San Salvador, from New-York; Huntsville, from New-York.

Cld. bark Anna, for Belfast, Ireland.

Foreign Ports.

At Omoa, Hon., Sept. 13, brig Frank Clark, to sail the 16th.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

GLASGOW, Oct. 12.—The steamship Caledonia, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

"THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER."—You don't take CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES [illegible]

PACIFIC RAILWAY
GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & COMPY, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

FALL STOCK.
200,000
READY-MADE MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING.
PRICES, AS USUAL,
LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
SATISFACTION GIVEN OR MONEY RETURNED.
Call and judge for yourselves.
J. M. VARIAN & SON,
Successors to F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery,
NEAR CANAL-ST.
N. B.—2d and 3d-av. cars pass the door. Cross-town cars pass within one block.

FALL
OVERCOATS.
BEFORE PURCHASING CALL ON
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
FANCY GOODS,
Musical Boxes, Fans
Opera Glasses,
FINE WATCHES AND
JEWELRY,
WEDDING PRESENTS,
Paris and Vienna
Novelties.
ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,
NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.
The above Goods comprise one of the largest varieties to be found in the city, and are offered at Low Prices.
Sign of Gold Telegraph.

FURNITURE
AT DEGRAAF & TAYLOR'S,
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND MATTRESSES.
WHOLESALE STOCK OPENED FOR RETAILING. Allow no party to persuade you to buy until you have examined our stock of furniture, carpets, mattresses and curtains. It is generally conceded by the trade that our stock is the LARGEST, most VARIED IN STYLE, and as low the lowest prices for the quality of any house in this city. The 3d av. cars pass the stores. Goods guaranteed as represented.
NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY, 65 CHRYSTIE, 130 AND 132 HESTER-ST., CONNECTED.

PRICES REDUCED,
FURNITURE.
Kingman & Murphy,
No. 93 BLEECKER-ST.
Second store west of Mercer-st. NEW-YORK.

BEEBE'S RANGES
The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical and sure bakers. Made, put up and warranted by JAMES, KIRTLAND & CO., Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

AN ARTICLE OF TRUE MERIT.—[illegible]

FIRST [illegible]
CONVERTIBLE, [illegible]
GOLD BOND
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington
Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE
GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN A
TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUP
PAYABLE FIRST OF APRIL AND OCTO
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TA
Total Issue..........$2,000,0
Capital Stock..........3,000,0
The Bonds are a first mortgage on the rail rolling stock, depots, machine shops, lands entire property of the Company.
LENGTH AND TOPOGRAPH
The road is 117 5-100 miles in length, the only and West line connecting the Cities of Danville, bana, Bloomington and Pekin on the line of the Emigrant Road. This section has been justly the Garden of the West, and is noted for its large cultural and manufacturing products, also for valuable mines of coal. The local business will the line a FIRST-CLASS PAYING ROAD.
VALUABLE CONNECTIONS.
In addition the Company provide for a large business, having as MANY VALUABLE CO NECTIONS EAST AND WEST AS ANY now in operation. The line has lately been solidated with the Indianapolis and Danville making over 200 miles under one management. At Indianapolis it connects with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, also with several lines at Danville, with the Toledo, Wabash and ern, and at Pekin with Peoria, making a new direct route in Illinois, connecting Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore with Peoria, Burlington, Omaha and the Far West.
COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.
The road is being rapidly constructed, and and bridged, the track laying at the rate of mile per day, all the iron and a large rolling stock provided. The whole road WILL COMPLETED BEFORE THE 1ST OF JANUA NEXT.
PROFIT OF THE INVESTMEN
The bonds average LESS THAN EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE, are CON VERTIBLE INTO STOCK AT PAR, at the option of the holder, at any time, and may be registered in the name of the owner if desired.
The stocks of several of the principal lines of nois are selling at from above par to nearly 200. There is a reasonable prospect of the stock of this road, at distant day, selling as high as either of them, which makes the convertible clause a valuable option.
We have PERSONALLY EXAMINED THE ROAD, and consider the bonds A CHOICE SECURITY; we therefore take pleasure in recommending them to investors as SAFE, PROFITABLE AND RELIABLE. A large portion of the loan has already been sold.
We are authorized to offer them for the present at 96 and accrued interest in currency, the Company reserving the right to advance the price without notice. At this price THEY PAY TEN PER CENT. IN currency—nearly FIFTY PER CENT. MORE THAN THE SAME AMOUNT INVESTED IN GOV ERNMENTS. Gold and all marketable securities received in exchange at highest market rates. forwarded by express free of charge.
TURNER BROTHERS
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TA
SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON
NEW-YORK AND OSWEG
MIDLAND RAILROAD,
AND BY THE ADDITIONAL GUARANTEE A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
Six Million of Dollar
Issue limited to $20,000 per mile of road built and in running order.
The road is in course of thorough and construction; 160 miles will be completed by November next, and the entire line, it is believed, the end of the ensuing year.
The admirable selection of the route for both local and through business cannot fail to make one of the best paying railroads in the country.
These choice securities are meeting with at par and accrued interest in currency, price they are still offered.
For further particulars apply to
GEORGE OPDYKE &
BANKERS,
No. 25 NASSAU

STERLING SILVE
FORKS AND SPOONS AT CLOSE P
TIFFANY & C
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY,
offer a large assortment of
SOLID TABLE SILVER.
DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES
TEA SETS AND FANCY ARTICLES
NEW STYLES, OF
THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.

GREAT SALE AT RETAIL OF FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GENTS', BOYS', YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S
BROKAW BROS., largest store of the kind in City. 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute, and Lafayette-place.

PURE WATER
The Diaphragm Filter, [illegible] DEE McKEEBLE & CO. [illegible]

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Oct. 11, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members: Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

The meetings held October seven and eight were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Moore—

Petition of Michael Snyder for compensation for loss of horse.

In connection therewith Alderman Moore presented the following resolution: That the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of Michael Snyder for the sum of three hundred dollars, to be in full compensation for loss sustained by reason of his horse falling into the river, from Pier twenty-three North River, the said pier being in a very bad condition, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "City Contingencies."

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of property owners on Forty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, to have the same paved with Nicolson pavement.

In connection therewith, Alderman Farley presented the following resolution:

That Forty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be paved with Nicolson pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of the property owners on Eighty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, to have the same paved with Belgian pavement.

In connection therewith, Alderman Farley offered the following resolution:

That Eighty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That Matthew Burns be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Richard Bacon, who has failed to qualify.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That permission be given to Robert Greacen to flag the sidewalks in front of his premises, Tenth-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixtieth streets.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to purchase the premises adjoining the Fourth Precinct Police Station House, (being number eleven Oak-street,) in order to provide additional accommodations for the Police force of said precinct, provided that the expense of said purchase does not exceed thirteen thousand dollars.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be directed to publish twice in each week, from now until election, in the papers employed by the Corporation, the election district boundaries as amended by the Common Council to August one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across Greenwich-street opposite number one hundred and seventy-eight.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across Whitehall-street, opposite number forty-three.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Connor—

Resolved, That Waverley-place, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Nicolson pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That Broome-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Connor—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Mary Sebastian, one of the Sisters of Saint Bridget's School for the sum of one thousand dollars, as a donation, to enable them to make an extension on the dwelling of the Sisters employed in the Poor School, and the Comptroller is hereby directed to have the above amount inserted in the tax levy for 1870.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That Thompson-street, its entire length (except the space between the railroad tracks) be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Connor—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of Saint Bridget's School, number three hundred and fifteen East Tenth-street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed and lighted on the southeast corner of Eighty-second-street and avenue A.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Norton—

Resolved, That Dominick-street, from Clark to Hudson-street, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That the lamp post now standing in front of number two hundred and thirty Front-street be removed and placed thirty feet from the above number.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Coulter—

Resolved, That the time for the completion of the contract for building sewer in Seventy-first-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues, be extended until November one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Miller—

Resolved, That the salary of the Janitor of the City Library, also the Doorkeeper of the Board of Aldermen, and the Doorkeepers of the Assistant Board of Aldermen, be increased to the sum of eighteen hundred dollars per annum.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That permission be given to W. W. Thompson to construct a vault under the sidewalk of building number one hundred and sixty-eight Pearl-street, corner of Pine-street.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman McQuade moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be discharged from further consideration of resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have a pier of the usual dimensions built at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, Harlem River, the same to extend to the Harbor Commissioners' line.

Which was carried, and the paper laid over.

Alderman Farley moved that the Committee on Street Pavements be discharged from further consideration of resolution, that Lafayette-place from Great Jones-street to Astor-place, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was carried and the paper laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, To fill in vacant lot southwest corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street; to build sewer in Ninth-avenue, from Gansevoort-street to Thirteenth-street; to place two gas lamps on the stoop of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station House, Thirtieth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; to place and light street lamp in front of number two hundred and thirty-two West Thirtieth-street; also, on northwest corner of Washington and Harrison streets; to increase the salary of the General Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen to two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; to permit owners of property on Seventy-fifth-street, between Boulevard and Eleventh-avenue, to regulate and grade the same; to regulate and grade Thirty-fifth-street, from Eleventh to Twelfth avenues.

Which were severally laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolutions, To pave with Belgian pavement One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, from Third to Fourth avenues; also One Hundred and Twenty-first-street from First-avenue to Avenue A; also Forty-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River; also Fifty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; also One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, from Second to Third-avenue. To have sidewalks on both sides of Madison-avenue from Forty-second to Fifty-seventh street, flagged a space eight feet wide. To build sewer &c., in Madison-avenue, between Eightieth and Eighty-second streets, to connect with sewer in Eightieth-street. That crosswalk be laid and relaid across Wall-street, at the intersection of Water; also from number seven hundred and twenty-two Sixth-avenue to opposite side of Sixth-avenue. That One Hundred and Twelfth-street, from First to Second avenue, be regulated, graded, &c. That Eighty-third-street, from Third to Fourth avenue, be paved with Nicolson pavement. Donating to Henry M. Mosher four hundred dollars for water rent paid in error; also to Board of Trustees of A. M. E. Church two hundred and twenty-one dollars for payment of assessments. Authorizing the Clerk of the Common Council to appoint an additional Clerk. That two gas lamps be placed in front of Dutch Reformed Church, corner Fifty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue. That gas mains be laid, lamp-posts erected, and street lamps lighted in Forty-eighth-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues. To pave with Belgian pavement Ludlow-street, from Grand to Broome.

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolution, That Eighty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Avenue ——, be paved with Belgian pavement; also, Forty-eighth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue; also, Eighty-fourth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue; to regulate, grade, &c., One Hundred and Twelfth-street, from Second-avenue to Harlem River; also, Sixty-ninth-street, from Broadway to North River; that gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in Fifty-second-street, from First to Second-avenue; also, in One Hundred and Twelfth-street, from Second-avenue to Harlem River; that a gas lamp post be placed on the southeast corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-second-street.

Which were severally concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The President laid before the Board a message from the Mayor, transmitting a petition regarding facilities for travel, &c.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ward moved that the Committee on Street Pavements be discharged from further consideration of resolution of Board of Assistant Alderman; that the ordinance heretofore passed by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor, for the paving of Fifth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-ninth-street, be amended by striking out the words "Sixty-ninth-street," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Sixty-eighth-street," and that the ordinance as thus amended be and it is hereby adopted.

Which was carried and the resolution concurred in.

PETITIONS RESUMED.

Petition of the Northwest Reformed Dutch Church for a donation to pay assessments.

In connection therewith, Alderman Farley presented the following:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry D. Ganse, President of the Consistory of the Northwest Protestant Reformed Dutch Church, for the sum of eight hundred and twenty-five dollars, with interest from the nineteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, as a donation to pay assessments.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the salary of the Interpreter in the Mayor's Office be increased to the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to take effect from the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Norton—

Whereas, Intelligence of the death of Franklin Pierce, Ex-President of the United States, has been received by this Common Council, and in view of the exalted position he once occupied, and the many public and private virtues that graced the life and services of the deceased, it is meet that the representatives of the people of this City should manifest the grief for the death and respect for the memory of the deceased statesman entertained by all classes of our citizens; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Common Council have heard with feelings of profound sorrow of the death of Franklin Pierce, Ex-President of the United States, and in order to make manifest the grief of the people of this City, and to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, be it further

Resolved, That the Chambers of the Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that the members of the Common Council wear the usual badges of mourning for a like period; that the flags of the City Hall, and other public buildings, be displayed at half mast from sunrise till sunset on the day set apart for solemnizing the funeral rites and ceremonies; and that the owners of public and private buildings, and owners and masters of the shipping in the harbor, be requested to display their flags at half mast from sunrise till sunset on said day, and be it further

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, this Board do now adjourn.

Which were adopted, and the Board adjourned until Monday, eighteenth instant, at two o'clock, P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, October 11, 1869, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

A quorum failing to answer to their names on the call of the roll, the Clerk declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, fourteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

ELECTION DISTRICT BOUNDARIES—1869.

AN ORDINANCE

TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS, PURSUANT TO SECTION EIGHT, ARTICLE THREE, TITLE THREE, OF ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL FIVE, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO.

(Containing all Amendments to Aug. 1, 1869.)

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The twenty-two wards of the City of New-York (comprising seventeen Aldermanic districts, as constituted under the fiftieth section of the Amended Charter, passed April 14, 1857,) shall be and are hereby severally divided into election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows, that is to say:

FIRST WARD.

SEC. 2. The First Ward shall be divided into six election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Morris-street, Greenwich-street, Battery-place, Bowling-green, Whitehall-street and the East River, including Governor's, Ellis' and Bedloe's Islands in the Bay, and belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction—all parts contained within these parts shall be the First Election District of the First Ward.

The Second Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Rector-street, Broadway, Battery-place, Greenwich and Morris streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Second Election District of the First Ward.

The Third Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Liberty, Greenwich and Rector streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Third Election District of the First Ward.

The Fourth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Liberty streets, Broadway and Rector-street—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fourth Election District of the First Ward.

The Fifth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within corner of Broadway and Beaver-street, through Broadway to Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, East River, Old-slip and Beaver-street to Broadway—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fifth Election District of the First Ward.

The Sixth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Whitehall-street, Beaver-street, Old-slip and East River—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Sixth Election District of the First Ward.

SECOND WARD.

SEC. 3. The Second Ward shall be divided into two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham, Spruce, Gold and Liberty streets.

The Second Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Gold and Ferry streets, East River and Maiden-lane.

THIRD WARD.

SEC. 4. The Third Ward shall be divided into four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Vesey-street, Broadway and Liberty-street.

The Second Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Robinson, Greenwich and Murray streets, Broadway and Vesey-street.

The Third Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Chambers-street, Broadway, Murray, Greenwich and Robinson streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Reade-street, Broadway and Chambers-street.

FOURTH WARD.

SEC. 5. The Fourth Ward shall be divided into seven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Duane, Rose, Frankfort and Dover streets, East River, Peck-slip, Ferry, Gold and Spruce streets.

The Second Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rose, Duane, Chatham, Roosevelt, Madison and Pearl streets, New Bowery and Frankfort streets.

The Third Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within New Bowery, Pearl, Madison and Roosevelt streets, East River and Dover-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and Catharine streets, East River and James-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Roosevelt, Chatham, James and Oak streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and James streets, East River and Roosevelt-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham-street, the Bowery, Catharine, Oak and James streets.

FIFTH WARD.

SEC. 6. The Fifth Ward shall be divided into eight election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Reade street, West Broadway and White street.

The Second Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal-street, West Broadway and White street.

The Third Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, North Moore, Hudson and Reade streets.

The Fourth election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, Canal, Hudson and North Moore streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Reade, Hudson, Harrison and West streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Harrison, Hudson, Beach and West streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Beach, Hudson, Vestry and West streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Vestry, Hudson, Canal and West streets.

SIXTH WARD.

SEC. 7. The Sixth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham and Chambers streets.

The Second Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Third Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Franklin, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fifth Election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre, Franklin, Baxter, Pearl and Chatham streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bayard, Mott, Park, Mulberry, Chatham and Baxter streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Chatham, Mulberry, Park, Mott and Bayard streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Walker, Elm, White, Baxter and Franklin streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal, Bayard and Mott streets and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Baxter, White, Elm and Walker streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal, Bayard, Mott and Baxter streets.

SEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 8. The Seventh Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Catharine, Madison, Market and Division streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Catharine streets, East River and Market street.

The Third Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Pike, Madison and Market streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Pike streets, East River and Market-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Clinton streets, East River and Pike-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Clinton, Madison and Pike streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Division, Gouverneur and Madison streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Gouverneur streets, the East River and Clinton-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Grand, Jackson, Monroe and Gouverneur streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Monroe and Jackson streets, East River and Gouverneur street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand and Jackson streets and East River.

EIGHTH WARD.

SEC. 9. The Eighth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Wooster and Spring streets.

The Second Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Spring, Wooster and Prince streets.

The Third Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Prince, Wooster and Houston streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Canal, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Prince streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Prince, Sullivan and Houston streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Canal, Varick and Spring streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Spring, Varick, Charlton and Prince streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Prince, Charlton, Varick, King, Macdougal and Houston streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, King, Hudson and Houston streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Canal, Hudson and Spring streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Spring, Hudson and Charlton streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Varick, Charlton and King streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Canal and Spring streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Spring, West and Charlton streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Charlton, West and West Houston streets.

NINTH WARD.

SEC. 10. The Ninth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston, Varick, Clarkson, Hudson, Leroy, and West streets.

The Second Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston-street, Cottage-place, Bleecker, Leroy, Hudson, Clarkson and Varick streets.

The Third Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Hudson, Barrow and West streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Bleecker, Barrow, Bedford, Christopher and Hudson streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Carmine-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourth, Christopher, Bedford, Barrow and Bleecker streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth avenue, Greenwich-avenue, Charles and Fourth streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Eighth avenues, Fourth and Charles streets.

The Eighth election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, West Twelfth-street and Greenwich-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Greenwich and Eighth avenues and West Twelfth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southerly side of West Fourteenth-street, the westerly side of Eighth-avenue, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Jane-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Fourth-street, the southwesterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson street, the southeasterly side of Jane-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth-street, the southeasterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Christopher-street.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Barrow-street, the easterly side of West-street, the southeasterly side of Charles-street and the southwesterly side of Hudson-street.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Charles-street, the easterly side of West street, the southeasterly side of Hammond-street.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Hammond-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of West Twelfth-street.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of West Twelfth-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of Gansevoort-street.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Gansevoort-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southerly side of Fourteenth-street.

TENTH WARD.

SEC. 11. The Tenth Ward shall be divided into twelve election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Delancey streets.

The Second Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Allen, Delancey and Broome streets.

The Third Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Broome, Allen and Grand streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Rivington, Norfolk and Delancey streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Delancey, Norfolk and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Norfolk, Broome and Grand streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Ludlow, Division and Norfolk streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Ludlow streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Forsyth streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Forsyth, Bowery and Canal streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Canal, Forsyth and Division streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forsyth, Canal and Division streets.

ELEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 12. The Eleventh Ward shall be divided into twenty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Ridge and Rivington streets.

The Second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Houston, Pitt and Rivington streets.

The Third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Pitt, Houston, Sheriff and Rivington streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sheriff, Houston, Columbia and Rivington streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Columbia, Houston, Lewis and Rivington streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Lewis, Houston and Rivington streets and East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Avenues B and D, and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Avenues B and D, and Third-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-street, Avenues B and C, and Fifth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-street, Avenues B and C and Seventh-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-street, Avenues B and C and Eighth-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth and Ninth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh-streets, Avenues B and C.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Twelfth-streets, Avenues B and C.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Twelfth and Fourteenth-streets, Avenues B and C.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third and Fifth streets, Avenues C and D.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth and Seventh streets, Avenues C and D.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh and Ninth streets, Avenues C and D.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Fourteenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Fourth-street, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth and Sixth streets, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth and Ninth streets, Avenue D and East River.

TWELFTH WARD.

SEC. 13. The Twelfth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Tenth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth-street and the Hudson River.

The Second Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, Eighty-ninth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Third Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-ninth-street, Ninety-first-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Fourth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninety-first-street, Ninety-fourth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninety-fourth-street, One Hundred and Sixth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Sixth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Sixth-street, One Hundred and Tenth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River, including Ward's Island.

The Seventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Tenth-street, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Eighth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Third-avenue and the East River, including Randall's Island.

The Tenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Harlem and East Rivers.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Tenth-street, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, Third and Eighth avenues.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Third and Eighth avenues.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Third and Eighth avenues.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Fourth and Eighth avenues.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Harlem River, Fourth and Eighth avenues.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, One Hundred and Forty-second-street, Eighth-avenue and the North River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Forty-second-street, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, Eighth-avenue and the North River.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, Harlem River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek and the North River.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 14. The Thirteenth Ward shall be divided into nine election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Norfolk, Broome, Clinton and Division streets.

The Second Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Broome, Ridge and Division streets.

The Third Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Broome, Cannon, Grand and Division streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Norfolk, Rivington, Clinton and Broome streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Rivington, Ridge and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Rivington, Willett and Broome streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Willett, Rivington, Cannon and Broome streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cannon, Rivington, East and Delancey streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cannon, Delancey, East and Grand streets.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 15. The Fourteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Mott and Prince streets and Broadway.

The Second Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, Prince and Mott streets.

The Third Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince-street, Bowery, Spring and Mott streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince, Mott and Spring streets and Broadway.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Marion, Centre, and Grand streets and Broadway.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Mott, Grand, Centre and Marion streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-street, Bowery, Grand and Mott streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-street, Bowery, Canal and Mott streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mott, Grand, Mulberry, and Canal streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mulberry, Grand, Centre and Canal streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre and Grand streets, Broadway and Canal-street.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 16. The Fifteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, Houston, Thompson and Fourth streets, Sixth-avenue, and Amity to Macdougal street.

The Second Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thompson, Houston, Wooster and Fourth streets.

The Third Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Wooster and Fourth streets and Broadway.

The Fourth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, Tenth-street and University-place.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twelfth-street and University-place.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-street, University-place, Fourteenth-street and Broadway.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth, Wooster and Eighth streets and Broadway.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Broadway, Fourth-street and Bowery.

The Ninth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Broadway, Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and University-place.

The Eleventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Carmine and Bleecker streets, Cottage-place, Houston, Macdougal and Amity streets.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 17. The Sixteenth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Second Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Third Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fifth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth and Twenty-second streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Twelfth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth and Twentieth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth and Twenty-second streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Twenty-second streets, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-sixth streets, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 18. The Seventeenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Essex, Rivington and Stanton streets.

The Third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Essex, Rivington, Stanton and Clinton streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Essex and Stanton streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Essex, Houston, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Allen, Houston, Bowery and Stanton streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Fourth-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Bowery, Seventh-street and Second-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Seventh and Eleventh streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Eleventh and Fourteenth streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Twelfth and Fourteenth streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Tenth and Twelfth streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Seventh and Tenth streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Fourth and Seventh streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourteenth and Thirteenth streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Thirteenth and Eleventh streets.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Eleventh and Ninth streets.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Ninth and Seventh streets.

The Twentieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Seventh and Sixth streets.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Sixth and Fifth streets.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fifth and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourth and Third streets.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Third and Second streets.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Third streets.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Third and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fourth and Fifth streets.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fifth and Sixth streets.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Sixth and Seventh streets.

The Thirty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Tenth and Eleventh streets.

The Thirty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

The Thirty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

The Thirty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 19. The Eighteenth Ward shall be divided into twenty-four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Eighteenth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

The Third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twentieth-street, Third-avenue, and Fourteenth-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue and Twentieth-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, East River and Twenty-fifth-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street, Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Twenty-second-street, Second-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, First-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Nineteenth-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Twenty-first-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-first-street, Twenty-third-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Fifteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifteenth-street, Sixteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Eighteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-street, Nineteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Twentieth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Twenty-fifth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Sixteenth-street, Avenue A and Avenue B.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, Avenue A and Avenue B.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Twenty-fifth-street, Avenue A and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, Avenue B and East River.

NINETEENTH WARD.

SEC. 20. The Nineteenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and East River.

The Third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue Fiftieth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Fiftieth-street and East River.

The Eleventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street and East River.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifty-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street and East River.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth street, Third-avenue, Fifty-seventh-street and East River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-sixth street and Fifth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-seventh-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street and East River.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-third-street and the East River, including Blackwell's Island, in the East River, belonging to the City and within its jurisdiction.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-third-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street and East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street and East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-eighth-street and East River.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street and East River.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street and East River.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and East River.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Sixth-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

TWENTIETH WARD.

SEC. 21. The Twentieth Ward shall be divided into twenty-two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Tenth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and the Hudson River.

The Second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Tenth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and the Hudson River.

The Third Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Tenth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and the Hudson River.

The Seventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-eighth-street and the Hudson River.

The Eighth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Ninth-avenue, Fortieth-street and the Hudson River.

The Ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-first-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-first-street and Sixth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Fortieth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Seventh-avenue.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

SEC. 22. The Twenty-first Ward shall be divided into twenty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Twenty-eighth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth street, Twenty-ninth-street, Third-avenue and East River.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Thirtieth-street, Third-avenue and East River.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Thirty-first-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-first-street, Thirty-second-street, Second-avenue and the East River.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-first-street, Thirty-second-street, Third-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Thirty-third-street, Third-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Thirty-third-street, Second-avenue and East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-third-street, Thirty-fourth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Thirty-fifth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth street, Thirty-sixth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Thirty-eighth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Thirty-ninth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison-avenue, Thirty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Thirty-ninth-street, Fortieth-street and the East River.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Thirty-eighth-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Thirty-fifth-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Thirty-second-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Twenty-ninth-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Fortieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Madison-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Thirty-fifth-street, Sixth-avenue and Madison-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Thirtieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Madison-avenue.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

SEC. 23. The Twenty-second Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-second-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-second-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fifty-second-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street and Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-second-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Sixty-second-street, and the Hudson River.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within the northerly side of Sixty-second-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Seventieth-street, and the Hudson River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Seventieth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Eighty-second-street, and the Hudson River.

ELECTION DISTRICTS CONTAINED IN ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

The First Assembly District contains the following:

First Ward complete—Six Election Districts.

Second Ward complete—Two Election Districts.

Third Ward complete—Four Election Districts.

Fifth Ward complete—Eight Election Districts.

The Second Assembly District contains the following:

Fourth Ward complete—Seven Election Districts.

Sixth Ward—First to Eighth Election Districts.

The Third Assembly District contains the following:

Sixth Ward—Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Election Districts.

Fourteenth Ward complete—Eleven Election Districts.

The Fourth Assembly District contains the following:

Seventh Ward complete—Eleven Election Districts.

The Fifth Assembly District contains the following:

Eighth Ward complete—Seventeen Election Districts.

Ninth Ward—First and Second Election Districts.

Fifteenth Ward—Eleventh Election District.

The Sixth Assembly District contains the following:

Thirteenth Ward complete—Nine Election Districts.

The Seventh Assembly District contains the following:

Ninth Ward—Eighth and Ninth Election Districts.

Fifteenth Ward—First to Tenth Election Districts.

Sixteenth Ward—First Election District.

The Eighth Assembly District contains the following:

Tenth Ward complete—Twelve Election Districts.

Eleventh Ward—First to Sixth Election Districts.

Seventeenth Ward—First, Second and Third Election Districts.

The Ninth Assembly District contains the following:

Ninth Ward—Third to Seventh, and Tenth to Seventeenth Election Districts.

Sixteenth Ward—Ninth Election District.

The Tenth Assembly District contains the following:

Seventeenth Ward—Fourth to Ninth, Fifteenth and Twentieth to Twenty-first Election Districts.

The Eleventh Assembly District contains the following:

Eighteenth Ward—First, Second and Third Election Districts.

Twentieth Ward—Eleventh to Seventeenth Election Districts.

Twenty-first Ward—Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Election Districts.

The Twelfth Assembly District contains the following:

Eleventh Ward—Seventh to Twenty-fifth Election Districts.

The Thirteenth Assembly District contains the following:

Sixteenth Ward—Second to Eighth, and Tenth to Eighteenth Election Districts.

The Fourteenth Assembly District contains the following:

Seventeenth Ward—Tenth to Fourteenth, Sixteenth to Nineteenth, and Thirty-second to Thirty-fifth Election Districts.

The Fifteenth Assembly District contains the following:

Twentieth Ward—First to Tenth, and Eighteenth to Twenty-second Election Districts.

The Sixteenth Assembly District contains the following:

Eighteenth Ward—Fourth to Twenty-fourth Election Districts.

The Seventeenth Assembly District contains the following:

Twenty-second Ward—First to Fourteenth Election Districts.

The Eighteenth Assembly District contains the following:

Twenty-first Ward—First to Eighteenth Election Districts.

The Nineteenth Assembly District contains the following:

Twelfth Ward—First, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Election Districts.

The Twentieth Assembly District contains the following:

Nineteenth Ward—First to Twentieth, Twenty-second and part of Thirty-first, (exclusive of Central Park,) Election Districts.

The Twenty-first Assembly District contains the following:

Twelfth Ward—Second to Fifteenth Election Districts.

Nineteenth Ward—Twenty-first and Twenty-third to Thirtieth Election Districts.

IN BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN, }
Oct. 4, 1869. }

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be directed to publish twice in each week, from now until election, in the papers employed by the Corporation, the election district boundaries as amended by the Common Council, August one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR Seven per Cent.

SINKING FUND BONDS,

AMOUNTING TO

$1,500,000

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEB. 1, AND AUG. 1, IN NEW-YORK.

These Bonds are amply secured upon the Railway from New-York State line near Waverley to Lake Ontario, at Fair Haven, a part of which is completed, and the rest is under construction.

$2,000,000

Has been already expended on the works. It is a First Mortgage upon the entire Road, the Rolling Stock and Franchises of this First-Class Railway, which by the 1st of January will be in

Successful Operation for 70 Miles,

That Section from Owego to Auburn is one of the richest farming districts in Western New-York.

In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a

SINKING FUND

Of 1 per cent. per annum from the net earnings of the Company to be placed in the hands of Trustees for accumulation and for the liquidation of the debt thus created.

The avails of the Bonds now offered for sale will be devoted to the construction of the Road from Owego to the State line, to the completion of the Road from Auburn north to Lake Ontario, to the erection of necessary buildings, and to the purchase of additional Rolling Stock for the proper equipment of the Road.

The Avails of the Bonds will be Ample to Complete and Thoroughly Equip the Entire Line.

THE BONDS HAVE

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

From Aug. 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT.

Semi-annually, on Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE LOAN HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED.

The undersigned now offer the balance of

$1,100,000

At 87½ and Accrued Interest.

At their present price they will pay nearly NINE PER CENT.

Pamphlets and maps, giving full information, will be sent on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds,

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

WM. AND JOHN O'BRIEN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 58 WALL-ST.,

CONTINUE TO GIVE THEIR ATTENTION TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, AND TO THE NEGOTIATION OF LOANS.

ALSO CONTINUE TO RECEIVE MONEY ON DEPOSIT, SUBJECT TO INSTANT DRAFT, AND ALLOW INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

A. V. B. VAN DYCK,

STOCK, BOND AND GOLD BROKER,

No. 30 Broad-st.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TRANSFER OFFICE, LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT stock certificates Nos. 391 to 401, both inclusive, of this Company, for one hundred shares each, and certificate No. 402, for twenty-four shares, standing in the name of Lockwood & Co., and dated Aug. 30, 1869; also, stock certificates Nos. 23,725, 23,730, 23,731, 23,732, 23,733 and 23,734, of the late Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, standing in the name of Le Grand Lockwood, in trust, are claimed by this Company as its property; and that a Committee of the Directors will attend at this office daily, on and after MONDAY, the 11th inst., between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M., to receive evidence of the rights or claims of other parties or holders to said certificates, and, if such Committee find and certify that any of said certificates is held by a purchaser who has taken the same in good faith, without notice and for full price paid, such certificate may be transferred when the books are opened.

D. P. BARHYDT, Transfer Agent.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stock holders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 14, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., on the 25th day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M., on the 18th day of October.

By order. E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Please to take notice that a meeting of the stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 470 West 30th-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the first day of November A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., to which meeting will be submitted an agreement entered into between the Directors of said Company and those of the New-York Central Railroad Company, for the consolidation of said companies and railroads, and a vote by ballot taken thereat, for the adoption or rejection of the same. By order of the Board of Directors.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF THOMAS CLARENDON & CO., Nos. 78 and 80 Gold st., the following notes of the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company, drawn to their own order, and by them indorsed, payable at the National Park Bank:

No. 29, dated Aug. 10, 1869, at 4 months, for....$1,500 00

No. 30, dated Aug. 17, 1869, at 4 months, for.... 1,753 69

No. 31, dated Aug. 24, 1869, at 4 months, for.... 1,500 00

All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1869.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on that day by Peter B. Sweeney, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the new Court-house.

The transfer books will be closed Friday, Oct. 1, 1869.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, for the election of directors, will take place at the office of the Company, No. 20 Fulton-st., corner of Columbia, Brooklyn, on the 18th of October, 1869.

Polls open at 3 o'clock P. M. and close at 4 o'clock P. M. ED. F. DRAYTON, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HANNIBAL and St. Joseph Railroad Company are respectfully solicited to send their proxies to OSGOOD BROTHERS, a member of which firm will attend the meeting of Directors on 1st November.

LOANS ON LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES.—The full surrender value loaned. Apply at No. 29 William-st., Room No. 1.

FINANCIAL.

$500,000

First Mortgage 20-Year

7 PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest payable in New-York.

These Bonds were authorized by special act of Assembly of South Carolina, March 2, 1869, and are secured by a first mortgage on the road, including its outfit and equipment. The Trustees are James Robb of New-York, William Aiken and George W. Williams of South Carolina.

This road is 105 miles in length, connecting the cities of Savannah and Charleston, and is an important link of through travel from the North to Georgia, Florida and the Gulf States. Eighty miles of the line are already in operation, and the whole road will be in complete running order by the first of December.

This loan is at the rate of only $5,000 per mile, which is less than the cost of the iron, and is a first-class security in every respect.

These Bonds are offered for the present at

EIGHTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

CONDICT, JENNINGS & CO.,

Bankers, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.

Or **O. E. WOOD, No. 25 Nassau-st.**

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST

CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

O. E. WOOD,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

offers for sale

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

due in 1897, interest payable in New-York April and October; $15,000 per annum sinking fund.

This road, connecting with Baltimore and Ohio Road, via Athens, on Marietta and Cincinnati Road, 75 miles, will form one of the most valuable routes, materially reducing the distance between the Great West and Baltimore and Washington; is the only direct route for a large traffic in coal, iron and salt from Southeastern Ohio to Central Ohio and the West.

Road will cost about $2,200,000, of which nearly $1,000,000 is stock taken by responsible parties; is now completed 60 miles, and doing an unexpectedly large traffic. Price at present, 80 and interest.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

MACOUPIN COUNTY

TEN PER CENT. BONDS,

HOWES & MACY,

NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a Court House, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Coupons payable semi-annually in New-York. These bonds are considered first-class, and very desirable for investors.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL.......................................$1,000,000

PAID IN..$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.

D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

$170,000 FIRST-CLASS TEN PER CENT. BONDS FOR PERMANENT INVESTMENTS AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 14, 1869, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

$170,000 TEN PER CENT. BONDS of the townships of Minonk, Washington, Reading and Pekin, in the Counties of Woodford, Tazewell and Livingston, State of Illinois, issued under an act authorized by the State Legislature, and confirmed by a vote of the people of all the above townships, casting a large majority of votes in favor of the same, to aid the construction of the Chicago, Pekin and Southwestern Railroad Company. These bonds are dated June 1, and July 1, 1869, have ten years to run, principal and 10 per cent. interest payable at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York, $1,000 each.

Real valuation of property of the above townships..$9,186,000 00

Whole indebtedness of all the towns, including the issue of these bonds only...... 203,000 00

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others, seeking first-class and profitable investments, are invited to give this sale their attention, as it is believed the security of these bonds is of an undoubted character, and paying so large a rate of interest, are regarded superior to many for permanent investments. A copy of the law and the necessary affidavits, sworn to by the different County Clerks, certifying to the legality of the issue, can be seen at the office. Also other information on application to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Broker, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE LATONIA TOWN AND OIL COMPANY, NO. 31 CHAMBERS-ST. NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1869.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE LATONIA Town and Oil Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of eighteen (18) cents to each share of the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 20th inst.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst., both inclusive.

J. H. SUTPHIN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER R.R. CO., COR. 10TH-AV. AND 51ST-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, Oct. 19, 1869.

ROBERT WAKEFIELD, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Northern Light Oil Company will be held at their office, No. 80 Broadway, Room No. 51, New-York City, on the 27th day of October, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect trustees, and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, and transact such business as may come before them.

GEO. M. ROOT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1869.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL CO., NO. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, OCT. 14, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Company for the election of seven directors for the ensuing year, will be held, as above, on THURSDAY, the 21st inst.

The polls will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Bergen Oil and Coal Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held on MONDAY AFTERNOON, the 1st November, at 2 o'clock, at No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 69. Polls close at 3 P. M.

C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	119	120	5-20 Coupon, '67.	117¾	117⅞
Coupon, 1881	119	119½	5-20 Coupon, '68.	117¾	118⅛
5-20 Regis., 1862	115	115½	10-40 Registered	108	108¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	119¾	120	10-40 Coupon....	108¼	108½
5-20 Coupon, '64	119	119½	Gold............	130¼	130⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	119¼	119½	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107¾	108
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	117⅜	117¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

SMALL BILLS BOUGHT AND SOLD

BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST.

NOTICE.

The following bonds were stolen from the safe of this Company on the morning of the 9th inst.: 9 Hudson River R. R. 1st Mortgage Bonds for $1,000 each, reg.; 1 U. S. 5-20 of '65, No. 4,405, for $10,000, reg.; 4 U. S. 5-20s for $5,000 each, reg.; 1 U. S. Currency Bond for $5,000, reg.; 2 N. Y. Bounty Bonds for $1,000 each, reg.; 1 U. S. 6 of '81, No. 8,761, for $5,000, reg.; 1 U. S. 6 of '81, No. 23,282, for $1,000, reg.; 7 City of Poughkeepsie Bounty Bonds, Nos. 44 to 50 inclusive, for $1,000 each; 1 U. S. 5-20 for $500, coupon; 4 U. S. 6s of '81, for $1,000 each, coupons. The above securities belong to this Company, and the following to other parties: 2 U. S. 6s of '81, for $1,000 each, coupons; 4 U. S. 6s of '81, for $100 each, coupons; 7 U. S. 6s of '81, Nos. 3,052, 4,227, 4,228, 9,975, 16,633, 18,180 and 19,889, for $100 each, coupons; 2 U. S. 6s of '81, Nos. 604, 2,923, for $50 each, coupons, and 3 U. S. 5-20s of '68, Nos. 1,318, 1,319 and 1,320, for $100 each, coupons.

All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or negotiating any or either of the foregoing securities.

L. G. DODGE, Secretary of the Dutchess County Mutual Insurance Co.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 9, 1869.

GOLD BONDS OF ROCHESTER CITY WATER WORKS COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE, principal and interest in gold coin, payable in New-York. A sure and profitable investment at a low price. For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

58 BOWERY, SOUTHEAST CORNER CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now or on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1, payable in January and July.

Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in English, German and French.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

INTEREST COMMENCES on Oct. 1, and is PAYABLE Jan. 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

All deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of October. Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums of $1 to $5,000.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY.

Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS, FROM $1 TO $5,000.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

R. H. BULL, President.

J. R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st. 6 per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. ASSETS, $6,729,396 71.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Coupons of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company due Nov. 1 next, 1869, will, if desired, be cashed in Gold, Free of Government Tax, at the Banking Office of Messrs. Tanner & Co., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, less the rebate at the rate of 5 Per Cent. per annum in Gold from the time of presentation until Nov. 1 next.

L. M. LAWSON, President.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NO. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SILVER WARE.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.

BY PURCHASING YOUR

SILVER WARE.

Direct from the Manufacturers,

FORD & TUPPER.

Also, Dealers in

FINE PLATED WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

787 and 789 Broadway, corner 10th-st., up stairs.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying crosswalk opposite number one hundred and eleven South-street.

Second—For laying crosswalk from number four hundred and ninety-one Washington-street to Clinton Market.

Third—For laying crosswalk in West-street, from number thirty-two to pier number five.

Fourth—For laying crosswalk corner of Chrystie and Stanton streets.

Fifth—For laying crosswalk in Whitehall-street, opposite number forty-nine.

Sixth—For flagging Thirty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Seventh—For flagging in front of numbers five hundred and twenty-two, five hundred and twenty-four and five hundred and twenty-six West Thirty-fifth-street.

Eighth—For building sewers between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-sixth streets, and between Avenue A and Third-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:

First—From number one hundred and seven to number one hundred and fifteen South-street.

Second—Both sides of Washington-street, between Canal and Spring streets.

Third—West-street, between Morris and Rector streets.

Four—Both sides of Chrystie-street, between Stanton and Rivington streets, and the southerly side of Stanton-street, between Bowery and Forsyth-street.

Fifth—Numbers forty-five, forty-seven and forty-nine Whitehall-street, and Front-street, between Whitehall and Moore streets.

Sixth—Both sides of Thirty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Seventh—Numbers five hundred and twenty-two, five hundred and twenty-four and five hundred and twenty-six West Thirty-fifth-street.

Eighth—Both sides of First-avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-fourth streets; both sides of Eightieth-street, between First and Third avenues; both sides of Eighty-second-street, between First and Second avenues; both sides of Eighty-third-street, between Avenue A and Third-avenue; and both sides of Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets, between Second and Third avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, number nineteen Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to opening Seventieth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Tenth-avenue, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing duly verified, to William H. Tracy, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the twenty-seventh day of October, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said twenty-seventh day of October, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 2 o'clock P. M.

That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the eighth day of November, 1869.

That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Seventieth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and a point distant four hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, and extending on either side of Seventieth-street half the distance to the next street thereto; and

That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the seventeenth day of November, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1869.

WILLIAM H. TRACY,
J. TOWNSEND CONNOLLY,
J. J. MARRIN,
Commissioners.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Thirty-third-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues.

Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Thirty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Third—For laying Nicolson pavement in Twenty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Fourth—For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging Fifty-eighth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

Fifth—For building sewer in Ninety-second-street, between Second and Fourth avenues, with branch in Third-avenue.

Sixth—For paving with Belgian pavement Tenth-street, from Broadway to University-place.

Seventh—For laying crosswalks opposite No. 67 James-street.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Thirty-third-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Thirty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Twenty-seventh-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Fourth—Both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

Fifth—Both sides of Ninety-second-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue, and both sides of Third-avenue, from Ninety-first to Ninety-second-street.

Sixth—Both sides of Tenth-street, from Broadway to University-place, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Seventh—Both sides of James-street, from Madison to Oak-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to opening One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from the Second-avenue to the Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to-wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Edward Hogan, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the fifteenth day of October, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said fifteenth day of October, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

SECOND—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the twenty seventh day of October, 1869.

THIRD—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to-wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, between the Second-avenue and Eighth-avenue, and extending on either side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street half the distance to the next street thereto; and

FOURTH—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the first day of November, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1869.

EDWARD HOGAN,
ROBERT SUTHERLAND,
HUGH SMITH,
Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between 34th-st. and 59th-st., in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that, in compliance with the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to alter the map or plan of the City of New-York, and to carry the alterations into effect," passed May 17, 1869, three-fifths being present, they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at Chambers, in the New Court House, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of October, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening of Broadway to the width of one hundred feet, and the straightening of the same between 34th-st. and 59th-st., in the City of New-York, in the manner provided by said act of said Legislature.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1869.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Oct. 5, 1869.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—THE books for taxes on personal property will be opened for payment at this office on Thursday next, Oct. 7.

The books for payment of taxes on bank stock will be opened on Monday, Oct. 11.

Due notice will be given when the books for real estate will be ready.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT, NO. 154 EAST 25th-st., New-York. Cord and kindling wood constantly on hand. Oak, hickory and pine wood in large or small quantities. All orders by post delivered with dispatch, free of cartage. WM. L. WILLIAMS.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ROSS & CO.'S PRINT WORKS, ON THE DELAWARE RIVER, N. J.,

AT STOCKTON,

ON THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 19, 1869, at 1 P. M., on the premises, the print works belonging to Ross & Co., 2½ miles from Camden, N. J., embracing about five acres, a two-story brick building, 30x100, having four first-class printing machines, run by steam; machine and blacksmith shops, pantograph room, singehouse, and all appurtenances belonging to a print works; also, five good dwelling houses. The situation is unsurpassed, lying opposite Port Richmond, N. J., where coal can be always obtained at a lower price than at most points. Being so near Philadelphia, the cost of delivering dyewoods, liquors, &c., is very little, and the same advantage is obtained as regards freight on goods to and from the markets of New-York and Philadelphia. The machinery for printing can readily be disposed of, and the factory adapted to any other purpose. The property is new and in good repair. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

BARKER & THEALL, Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF FIRE-PROOF SAFES AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., AT THE STORE NO. 43 CORTLANDT-ST., next door to the Merchants' Hotel,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE CELEBRATED WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,

COMPRISING ALL SIZES.

These Safes are well known to be the best Fire-Proof Safes made in the world; were all manufactured under the personal superintendence of Mr. Wilder, and are all warranted perfectly free from dampness. Now is the time to secure the best Safes made, at low prices, as the whole stock will be sold to close up accounts, without reserve, FOR CASH.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

ART NOTICE.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FINE ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS BY EUROPEAN ARTISTS, "VILHELM COLLECTION,"

Now on Exhibition at the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st., TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, on the evenings of TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19 and 20.

This celebrated collection of the modern FRENCH, FLEMISH and DUSSELDORF schools, comprising in part works of the following masters, viz.:

Eug. Verboeckhoven,	Leclerq,	Musin,
	Hagelstein,	Delachaux,
Robbe,	Weiser,	Kruseman,
H. Ronner,	Arnaux,	L. De Beul,
De Beul,	Masseweins,	Ceriez,
Van Severdonck,	H. De Beul,	H. Hue,
Berlin,	De Bylandt,	Carabain,
Dielmann,	Robart,	Unterberger,
Verwee,	Janssens,	Koelhoff.
Boulanger,	Coumont,	

All original by celebrated masters.

Also, a superb collection of fine ENGRAVINGS, COPIES OF POMPEIAN FRESCOES, FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS and VENETIAN VIEWS, collected abroad by a well-known author of this City.

Also,

THE ODALISQUE and DOLCE FAR NIENTE, by PROF. F. MARTINEZ,

and a number of fine pictures by favorite American and European artists, to be sold by order of receiver, without reserve, to pay advances, &c.

Gallery now open for exhibition day and evening until sale.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, on THURSDAY, Nov. 11, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Captain WM. H. GILL, Military Storekeeper United States Army, a large lot of unserviceable and damaged clothing, camp and garrison equipage, consisting of

21,267 Woolen Blankets.
44,950 Uniform Coats.
4,090 Great Coats, mounted.
24,300 Pairs Stockings.
2,065 Pairs Trowsers.
2,172 Pairs Boots.
8,534 Pairs Bootees.
4,565 Shelter Tents, and other articles.

Terms cash—payable in United States currency.

All property purchased must be removed within five days.

Goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at the office of Captain GILL, Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the Auction Rooms of M. THOMAS & SONS, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Deputy Quartermaster-General, and Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—LARGE SALE OF DIAMONDS AND OTHER JEWELRY, FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 14, at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts., for account of whom it may concern, a very valuable invoice of high-class diamonds and jewelry, set and unset, consisting of diamond rings, single stone and cluster; ladies' and gents' diamond rings, breastpins and earrings, crosses, gents' diamond studs, diamond and emerald rings, a single stone diamond, 3½ karats; pearl and coral sets, and other high-class jewelry. They will be on exhibition one day before the sale, and all guaranteed as represented.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts., Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, ON FRIDAY, Oct. 15, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, corner 156th-st. and 8th-av.:

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF MR. GERADUS P. DAVIS, CONSISTING OF FINE FAMILY GROCERIES, RARE OLD WINES AND LIQUORS, CHOICE CIGARS; ALSO, THE WAGONS, HARNESS, &c., &c. POSITIVELY TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

N. B.—TAKE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, OR EIGHTH-AV. CARS.

AUCTION NOTICE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers; salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; art galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

We call the attention of our friends and the public to the great facilities now offered by us for the disposal of furniture, fancy goods, paintings and works of art, horses and carriages, real estate, stocks, bonds and general merchandise.

HENRY H. LEEDS, ALLEN B. MINER.

WILLIAM M. LITTLE, Auctioneer.

WYCKOFF & LITTLE WILL SELL on THURSDAY, Oct. 14, 1869, at the dwelling, north side Hart-st., eighth house east of Marcy-av., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Positive sale of household furniture, including tapestry Brussels carpet, set of rosewood furniture, centre table, pier glasses; oak extension table, black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, chamber and dining room furniture. Sale positive without regard to weather. Catalogues now ready at No. 151 Montague-st. and No. 74 Cedar-st., New-York.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, OCT. 15, AT 10 A. M., AT the salesroom, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, large assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, fancy goods, velvet and other carpets, stoves; also, rosewood pianos, two trained goats and wagon, &c.

CAMELIA JAPONICAS AT AUCTION on FRIDAY, 15th inst., at 11 A. M., at Young & Elliott's, No. 9 John-st., 500 specimen plants, from three to ten feet in height, including all the leading varieties, all in splendid order and well set with flower buds.

THE SALE OF FURNITURE ADVERTISED to take place this day at No. 233 East 12th-st. is postponed till TUESDAY, Oct. 19, 1869. By order of E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

MEDICAL

THE PATENT

ANTI-RHEUMATIC WADDING.

After the plan of Abas Keri Nedshed, the celebrated Arabian physician, has the miraculous power of curing the most obstinate sickness in a most surprisingly short time.

It takes away rheumatism and all sickness arising from a cold, through absorption and suppuration, and restores completely to health. Sold by druggists everywhere. Wholesale depot, B. N. REISER, No. 482 Broadway.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTERS' Botanic Cordial restors the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty years' practice. New office, No. 56 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBELIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 138 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., SELLS marble mantels and headstones below cost to reduce stock before removing to his new factory this Winter.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN girl that understands cooking, washing and ironing for a small family to go a short distance in the country. None but first class need apply, with references, at No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A PERFECT LAUNDRESS IN A private family. Call at No. 331 West 34th-st., from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. CALL AFTER 10 o'clock at No. 204 West 14th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A situation in New-York City for a highly-respectable Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress, who has lived in her family five years. Apply for two days at No. 261 Union-st., Brooklyn, between Henry and Clinton, or by letter to Room No. 8, No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class seamstress in a private family; can cut and make all kinds of family sewing; understands dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine perfectly; best City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 53 Clinton-place.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT TIDY girls, with excellent City references, situations in one family in the City, or a few miles in the country; one as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or regular waitress; wages, $12 and $14. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, competent, English Protestant young woman to travel to Europe as lady's maid and seamstress or nurse; understands hairdressing; will wait on an invalid lady; has good reference and is accustomed to travel. Can be seen at No. 109 4th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY an English Protestant woman thoroughly experienced in the care of young children; fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant; understands the management of a nursery; can give undoubted City reference. Can be seen at No. 226 East 34th-st.; ring first bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also boning and larding; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRESSmaker and general family seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing, children's clothing, millinery, &c.; would go out by the day or week. Address Mrs. J. UNDERHILL, No. 80 Charlton-st., for one week.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY PROTESTant girl, with first-class City references, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to attend grown children and sew; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 880 6th-av., between 49th and 50th sts., top floor.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN situations for two excellent girls; one, a Protestant German, as thorough chambermaid and plain seamstress, the other as pantry maid and to assist the cook or laundress. Apply by note to E. S. B., No. 92 Liberty-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls, situations; one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and laundress; have three years' reference each from their last place. Call or apply at No. 141 West 5th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to grown children; five years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 360 West 30th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN a situation, either as companion to a lady or as housekeeper in a widower's family; the highest references can be given. Address Box No. 207 Jamaica (L. I.) Post Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan woman, to take home infant baby to nurse. Apply to Mrs. HENDERSON, No. 58 Orchard-st., first floor, room No. 4.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family; is a good baker; understands all kinds of soups and jellies; good City reference, if required. Call at No. 6 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as laundress in a private family; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 170 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTble Protestant girl as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would take care of children; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 127 West 25th-st., in the little store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing, in a private family; has good City references. Call on or address No. 214 East 28th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and fine washing, or chamberwork and waiting, in a private family; has good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 106 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as first-class waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best references from her last employers. Call at No. 303 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SUPERIOR cook in a private family, or first-class boarding house; willing to assist with the washing; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 141 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., over the dry-goods store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or to take of grown children and assist in chamberwork; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing; can operate on the sewing machine or do fine washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 155 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a respectable young woman; is a thorough laundress, and has the best City reference; can do French fluting and everything in her line in the best manner. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new number 335.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman, about 30; is a good cook of meats, game, soups, pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; good baker; will assist in washing; best reference. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant woman as laundress and to do part of the chamberwork. Apply for two days at No. 370 East 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and sewer, or chambermaid and waitress, by a respectable Protestant girl, who can be seen at her present employer's, No. 68 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands French cooking thoroughly; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 193 3d-av., corner of 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl, (Protestant,) a situation to take care of a baby and do plain sewing. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, A situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 430 2d-av., near 25th-st.; can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing or waiting; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 410 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A plain family, and would assist in the washing, or cook, wash and iron in a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 316 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid and plain sewer; can operate on the machine; or would mind children. Call for two days at No. 349 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as laundress in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 232 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMberwork and waiting, or would assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 200 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED woman with her first child, an infant to bring up on the bottle at her own house. Can be heard of at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress a situation in a small private family; she has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 27 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as plain cook in a small private family; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 454 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, a few more engagements; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Call or address No. 349 East 12th-st., second floor, over bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 27 14th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as wet nurse; has a large quantity of young healthy milk; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 61 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as chambermaid, and to assist in washing if required; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS French cook in a private family; good City references. Call at No. 333 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing or a few families' washing; fluting done, if required, at her own home, No. 531 6th-av., near 32d-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or would go as waitress; has good reference. Call at No. 146 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as cook in a private family; is a good baker; or as laundress; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 308 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, A situation as housekeeper in a private family; understands her business; has the best of reference. Address L. H., Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as nurse; five years' reference from last place. Call at No. 312 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S maid and seamstress; good references. Apply at No. 206 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Call for two days at No. 148 3d-av., near 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid or waitress; best of reference. Address, for three days, M. C., No. 98 West 25th-st.

NOTICE.—GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLored servants, male and female, to fill every capacity at SIMMS' Intelligence Office, No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, capable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as seamstress and dressmaker; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN WHO CAN CUT and make children's clothing, and understands all kinds of family sewing, a situation as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; would take care of grown children; understands the care of children perfectly. Call at No. 151 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's clothes and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; can bring best reference from last place. Apply at No. 173 7th-av. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman fully competent for cooking soups, meats, desserts; is an excellent bread, cake and pastry baker; will not object to do part of the washing; good City reference given. Call at No. 360 West 25th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; IS a Protestant; fully competent to take entire charge of an infant; has long experience in the care of children; would travel with a lady; good City reference. Call or address NURSE, No. 118 West 39th-st., rear, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business in cooking or baking; good City reference from her last place. Call No. 337 East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 4, one flight of stairs, in the back.

WANTED—BY A SMART, OBLIGING Protestant girl, a situation to attend on grown children and do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and seamstress; operates on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; very best City references. Call for two days at No. 295 3d-av., up stairs, between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, a situation to take care of growing children and teach them French, and do plain sewing if required; good City reference. Call at No. 122 Avenue C, near 8th-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation in a private family as first-class waitress; can give best of City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 173 7th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman; is a first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; no objections to a first-class boarding house or the country. Apply at No. 146 East 15th-st., in the store.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., (new No. 335,) situations for a large number of Protestant and other cooks, ladies' maids, waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 47 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to grown children; five years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 519 9th-av., near 39th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young Protestant woman as first-class laundress; can do French fluting, puffing; has five years' City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 418 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as good plain cook and assist in washing and ironing; good reference can be given. Call at No. 320 7th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOman, a situation as housekeeper for one or two gentlemen; no objection to children; good seamstress; also good reference. Address ADVERTISER, Post Office, New-Haven, Conn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 249 7th-av., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A situation as first-class chambermaid in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 300 West 44th-st., corner 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN cook, a situation in a private family; best of reference; would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 417 East 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as first-class laundress; has the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 144 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WOMAN TO DO washing at her own home, fluting and puffing; also lace curtains and fine laces. Call at No. 155 West 27th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO CARE FOR children and do light chamberwork, by KATIE CARY, No. 294 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts., fourth floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, lately landed in the country, to do housework. Call at No. 119 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; good City references. Can be seen at No. 321 East 21st-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, who has lost her baby, a situation as wet nurse. Apply at No. 207 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; can give ten years' City reference. Call at No. 27 9th-av., corner of 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to take in fine washing and ironing, or to go out by the day; the best of reference. Call at 332 1st-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, a situation in a private family; has four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 459 West 4th st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, (PROTestant, aged 34, married, no family,) a situation to take entire charge of a gentleman's or lady's farm; understands breeding all fancy stock, farming, gardening in all its branches; his wife to take charge of dairy and poultry; first-class references; eight years in the country. Only first-class people need address W. B., Hohokus, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a middle-aged man; is fully competent to take the entire charge of any gentleman's place; will be found obliging; will milk; is a temperate man of small family, and best references. Can be seen by a note addressed to JOHN HIGGINS, Stapleton Post Office, Staten Island.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; is willing and obliging; has the best of references; no objections to the country; his last employer can be seen in this City. Call or address, for two days, No. 306 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION IN A private family by a respectable young man; can produce first-class references as to sobriety and capability. Call or address K. N., No. 38 East 23d-st., basement door, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener in the country by an American single man; understands the care of horses; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address S. F., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman; understands horses thoroughly; is sober and honest; makes his employer's interests his own, and desires a permanent situation. Address T. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands his business, and is a Protestant; he can be highly recommended. Address J. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN ABOUT TO sell out his establishment, to obtain a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend for honesty, sobriety and capability. Call on or address P. F., No. 620 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman and gardener; understands milking and the care of a furnace; would make himself generally useful; has good reference. Address J. M. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man; understands his business perfectly, and can be highly recommended. Call at or address F. P., No. 45 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework; good reference from last place. Call at No. 121 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND wife, situations; the man is a good farmer, milker or coachman; the wife can cook or wash, and do chamberwork. Apply at 188 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a man who is competent in his business; has the best of reference. Address L., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN, A situation as coachman in the country; is a careful driver; understands gardening; best references. Address G. L., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SECOND waiter by a steady, active young man, in a private family; recently landed; very best City references. Address No. 58 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a private family or a private boarding house; the best of City reference given. Address or call at No. 6 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a competent, sober man highly recommended by his employers in this City. Can be seen or address E. C., coachman, at saddlery, 50 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion for his coachman, a single Protestant; used to both City and country. Address A. M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as porter in a private boarding house; understands making fires; can come well recommended. Address J. S., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation for the country, by a single young man; can milk and is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address D. S. C., Box 219 *Times* Office.

TO LITHOGRAPHERS.—TWO ARTISTS would like engagements in America; are well up in pattern sketching and lithoing in ink and chalk. For particulars, address G. GEERING, No. 51 Moseley-st., Birmingham, England.

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